

PERIODICAL DEPARTMENT

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PACIFIC WINE & SPIRIT REVIEW

JOURNAL OF VITICULTURE

(INCORPORATED)

VOL. XXXVIII, NO. I.

SAN FRANCISCO, FEBRUARY 6, 1897.

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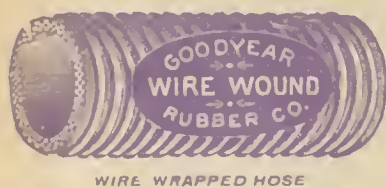
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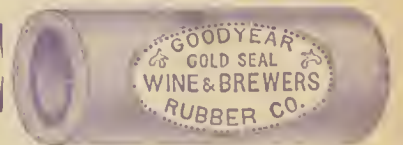


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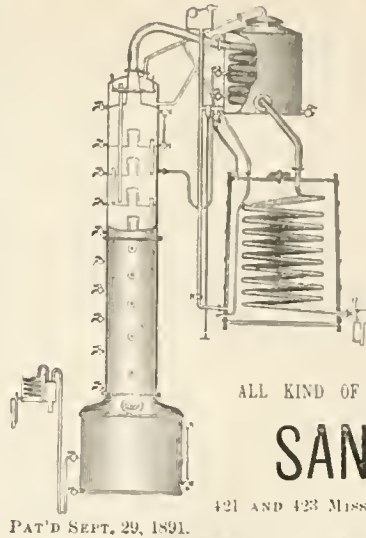


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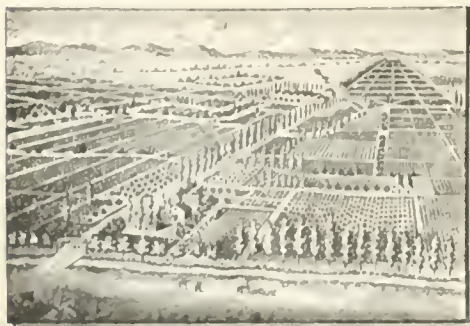
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TELEPHONE NO. 709. CABLE ADDRESS "FIELDWIN," SAN FRANCISCO

The PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW is the only paper of its class West of Chicago. It circulates among the Wholesale and Retail Wine and Spirit Dealers of the Pacific Coast, the Wine Makers and Brandy Distillers of California, the Wine and Brandy buyers, and the Importers, Distillers and Jobbers of the United States.

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MARKET REVIEW.

CALIFORNIA WINES.—The market maintains its healthy tone. Values are well maintained, and, notwithstanding the off season, shipments, by sea in particular, were very good during the month of January. The aggregate was over a half million of gallons and more than two thousand cases. Nearly all of the latter class of goods went to Central America, while in bulk wines, Japan and China came forward with an increased demand, involving 47,000 gallons. Rail shipments are not yet reported, but, on account of the cold weather in the East, it is not to be presumed that they have been up to the average. Jobbers feel quite well satisfied with the situation, and confidently look for the arrival of a healthy lot of Spring orders, beginning next month. We are pleased to be able to state that our advices from Eastern markets as to present business and future prospects warrant such an estimate of the outlook.

The fact that the coming Congress is to pass a new tariff law, and that the duty on domestic wines is to be considered as to change or no change, is causing considerable discussion, not only in California, but the East. Elsewhere in this journal will be found our views on the subject, and the reasons for our conclusions. The conditions are plain enough, and we see no reasonable ground upon which to base a plea for a higher tariff. In the article referred to the subject is placed "wide open" for discussion, and we hope those who are interested and have ideas to put forth, will bring them forward at an early date. It is a serious question, and one that demands grave consideration before the matter is finally determined. If such consideration is given, we are confident that the majority sentiment will be in favor of the present rate. Do not fail to read the article referred to.

On account of natural conditions, sweets are holding up well, and may be relied upon to do so indefinitely. Receipts of wines from interior cellars during the past month were larger than was expected, the total being in excess of the quantity shipped out in the same month of 1896.

Late advices from New York are as follows: "The demand for dry wines has somewhat improved during the past two weeks, which does not mean, however, that the market can be called very active. Several outside lots have been disposed of at prices below the market, principally owing to the quality, which was not up to the standard. The tendency of the market is upward. In sweet wines the demand has also improved a little. The dealers do not expect any break in the sweet-wine combination since it has become known that the quantity on hand is a very limited one. It is estimated that the vintage of 1896 sweet wines will not exceed 3,750,000 gallons, which is hardly enough for ordinary requirements."

The exports of California wines by sea in January, 1897, were as follows:

To—	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
New York.....	1	443,095	\$184,189
Central America.....	1,951	36,715	24,329
Mexico	53	12,991	4,800
Hawaii	31	5,815	3,660
British Columbia .....	...	619	241
Japan and China.....	35	1,620	2,152
Great Britain .....	...	17,300	16,584
Germany .....	...	.....	.....
Other European .....	...	.....	.....
Tahiti .....	...	.....	.....
All other foreign.....	50	710	623
Total for October.....	2,121	551,898	\$236,881

CALIFORNIA BRANDY.—The movement is extremely slow, and there are no indications of an immediate change. The only feature of the market is the export of 1100 half-barrels of very old goods, regarded as the finest in the State. On account of their age and quality, these goods will doubtless find a ready sale in foreign markets.

The exports of California brandy by sea in January, 1897, were as follows:

To—	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
Domestic Eastern ports.....	1	9,458	\$ 9,485
Great Britain .....	...	25	20
Germany .....	...	.....	.....
All other foreign.....	129	134	796
Total	130	9,617	\$10,301

WHISKIES.—Trade is fair, and with some houses good. Jobbers of established brands report their country trade in a noticeably better condition. Customers are gradually increasing their orders for current demands, and at the same time, are, for the first time in several years, reducing their indebtedness. These are encouraging signs, and are regarded by the trade as the forerunners of a good business year.

With collections growing easier, and ample crops promised, there seems to be no reason why this State should not advance again to her natural prosperity. Receipts of goods during January were of nominal volume.

A despatch from Washington dated the 2d instant says, "The Senate committee on Finance to-day decided to report favorably on the so-called bottling bill. This bill was desired by distillers and opposed by bottlers. The report was not unanimous, and may be opposed by some members of the committee in the Senate. The bill provides for bottling spirits in bond."

The receipts of American whiskies at San Francisco by sea and rail in January, 1897, were as follows:

	Cases.	Bbls.	HE-bbls.	Kegs.
By sea from Atlantic ports .....	.....	730	.....	.....
" Re-imported.....	.....	215	.....	.....
By rail overland	563	1,270	59	5
Total.....	563	2,215	59	5

The receipts of alcohol by rail in January were 66 barrels and 15 drums; of spirits, 1362 barrels.

The imports of foreign whiskies in January were 170 cases, 25 octaves and 1 cask.

The exports of American whisky by sea to foreign ports were 877 cases and 950 gallons, valued at \$7,876.

IMPORTATIONS.—There is nothing particular to note in this line. Business still drags provokingly, but it is much better than it was some months ago. Elsewhere will be found the exports of beers to Central America, a feature which will hereafter appear in the REVIEW. It will be found that our neighbors down that way have a good appetite for malt beverages, as well as others.

The principal importations at San Francisco in January, 1897, were as follows:

Champagne—650 cases.

Still Wine—80 case, 9 quarters, 70 octaves, 1 cask and 1 barrel.

Brandy—150 cases; also, from overland, 16 kegs.

Gin and Geneva—975 cases; also from overland, 90 cases, 30 barrels and 115 kegs.

Mineral Water—11 cases and 50 barrels.

Rum—25 cases, 15 octaves; also, from overland and via Cape Horn, 28 barrels and 22 half-barrels.

Chartreuse—25 cases.

Undesignated Spirits—150 cases.

Undesignated Liqueurs—12 cases.

Foreign Beer (by sea)—306 cases.

Foreign Ale (by sea)—25 barrels.

Foreign Stout (by sea)—100 cases.

Bulk Beer (from overland)—322 barrels, 164 half-barrels, 256 quarter-barrels and 160 kegs.

Bottled Beer (from overland)—686 cases, 297 casks, 235 barrels.

Ginger Ale—140 barrels.

Prune Juice—20 barrels.

Cider (by sea from Atlantic ports)—30 cases.

BEER EXPORTS.

The total exports of Beer from San Francisco to foreign ports in January were as follows:

Bottled—1,750 cases, 125 casks, 116 barrels, 4 packages.

Bulk—100 half-barrels, 45 third-barrels, 50 quarter-barrels, 145 sixth-barrels and 75 kegs.

TRADE ON THE COAST.

Regarding trade on the Pacific Coast, Messrs. Sherwood & Sherwood contributed the following to a recent number of *Mida's Criterion*:

"In reply to your communication relative to the conditions affecting the wholesale market on the Pacific Coast, and the prospects here, many in the trade seem to think that the future has better things in store than have been doled out for the past few years. Possibly the wish is father to the thought. However, the facts that now the banks and capitalists are no longer hoarding against a financial storm, and that capital will now venture forth again in the development of the far West, give the trade that feeling of confidence, which it has so long lacked. We naturally look with some anxiety to the inevitable tinkering with the tariff and with the internal revenue. We feel that when the necessary revenue of the government is hereafter provided for against all contingencies, the political parties should agree not to disturb the frame work of the Government revenues for periods of from eight to twelve years. Real prosperity cannot return so long as there is constant uncertainty as to the government's attitude toward its citizens' various commercial, industrial, mining and agricultural pursuits."

The State Supreme Court has decided that the acts of a bank cashier without the sanction of the board of directors, although with their knowledge, is binding on the corporation. F. Chevalier & Co., of this city, contracted to purchase a quantity of wine in Napa county belonging to Dowdell & Son, upon which the Bank of St. Helena had a mortgage. The cashier of the bank, acting for the institution, presented an agreement that the price for the wine shipped to Chevalier & Co. should be paid to the bank; the mortgage was assigned to Charles Carpy, who objected to the wine being shipped from Napa county. The lower court found that the shipmen should be stopped, and gave a decree of foreclosure to the plaintiff. The Supreme Court reversed the judgment of the lower court upon the ground that as the president and four of the directors knew of the transaction with Chevalier & Co. they virtually countenanced the agreement.

L. W. Kingman, who represented T. H. Sherley, & Co., of Louisville, for many years, has become Pacific Coast representative of the Cook & Cornheimer Company of New York. This Company controls the "Old Valley" brand, and are the principal holders of "Hannsville" and "Mt. Vernon" ryes. Mr. Kingman will handle all the goods of the Company, and in him the house has certainly received an accession of strength.

TARIFF ON WINES.

A Discussion of the Proposed Fifty Cents Duty on Dry Wines.

It being definitely settled that there will be an extra session of Congress immediately after the inauguration of Major McKinley as President on the 4th of next month, a question of grave importance is presented to the California wine producers as to what shall be asked from the framers of the new tariff law in the way of protection for wines and brandies.

At first sight it would seem that it would be wise to ask for an increase of duty. We understand there was a "Tariff Conference" at the Chamber of Commerce rooms in San Francisco, not long since, where representatives of the fruit, lumber, wine, mining and other interests of the State assembled, and, after deliberation, delegated Gen. N. P. Chipman to write a pamphlet on the tariff question, with arguments proposed by the gentlemen then present. Andrea Sbarboro, secretary of the Italian-Swiss Colony, we are informed, made the principal statement for the wine makers. He wanted the duty on dry wines—i. e., wines up to 14 per cent. of alcohol—raised to 50 cents per gallon, the present figure being 30 cents; the duty on brandy he wanted raised to \$2.50 per gallon. We understand that backing Mr. Sbarboro's demand is a commercial organization, the California Wine Makers' Corporation. We presume that General Chipman, who knows little or nothing about the wine business though a recognized horticultural authority, will urge this increase of duty as to dry wines simply because Mr. Sbarboro and the Corporation advocate it; he would think otherwise were he to know the inside history of the present tariff schedule, with agreements made when it was drawn up, and with the certainty that fraudulent wines will be made in Eastern brick vineyards the moment that the Corporation succeeds in its effort to put dry wines above 25 cents per gallon from first hands.

We preface the argument that is to follow with the statement that one of the publishers of the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW is a straight out, gold standard, high protectionist Republican, and that the other publisher is a Silver Republican and high protectionist. This we wish distinctly understood, so that when this matter is read, no "free-trader" jibe will apply in either case.

We believe that the demand of the California Wine Makers' Corporation—or the leaders thereof—for a higher duty on imported dry wines, is impolitic, unwise, uncalled for, and certain to involve the members thereof in a contest in Washington which will prove costly in purse and useless as far as actual results are concerned. We believe it for the following reasons:

1. The present duty of thirty cents per gallon affords sufficient protection.

2. Long before 30 cents per gallon is realized for new dry wines in California, the manufacture of spurious wines in the East will have re-commenced.

3. We want no artificially produced high prices for wines in order to stimulate vineyard planting to abnormal proportions.

4. It invites reprisals from the Wine and Spirit Traders' Society; reprisals in the form of an internal revenue tax on wine.

5. It is in violation of the spirit of an agreement made by the late Col. Charles McK. Leoser, of *Bonfort's*, President of the Wine and Spirit Traders' Society, and Mr. Charles A. Wetmore, made at the time the Wilson-Gorman law was being framed—an agreement that Mr. Frederick Jacobi, of Laclunan & Jacobi, who recently appeared before the House Ways and Means committee, urging a 50-cent duty, was and is perfectly well aware of.

These topics we shall handle separately.

"1. The present duty of 30 cents affords sufficient protection."

When the McKinley law was in force the duty on all grades of wine was 50 cents a gallon. That was from 1890 till 1894,

At that time new wine in California could be bought for 7 to 10 cents per gallon. The tariff had nothing to do with the price of the domestic product; it simply kept cheap foreign wines out of this country. If 50 cents per gallon would not raise the price of wine then, how will it raise it now? And it is a fact that under the Wilson-Gorman law, with its 30-cent tariff, the price of new wine has risen—not on account of the tariff at all, but because the crops of the last two seasons have been short and organization of growers has accentuated the law of demand and supply. We maintain that a tariff of 50 cents per gallon will not afford one whit more of protection than will the present 30-cent rate.

Suppose, however, for argument, that the price of wine from first hands will be pushed up, say, to 30 or 35 cents, or more, by the duty, or by an organization like the California Wine Makers' Corporation. What will be the ultimate result to the producers? Most certainly it will stimulate a tremendous planting of new vineyards, owing to an era of boom prices. A fresh crop of vineyardists will rush in, there will be an era of over-planting, and the business will be done to death. We have had one experience of that sort in this State already; we don't want another. The raisin men have had their experience, and so have other lines of industry. As it is, the wine men have the most profitable branch of agriculture in the State. At 20 cents per gallon for new wine they can make a good profit. Do they want to spoil it all by an excess of zeal?

"2. Long before 30 cents per gallon is realized for new dry wines in California, the manufacture of spurious wines in the East will have re-commenced."

This is simply a matter of arithmetic. At the day of writing—January 28th, 1897—the price of spirits in Chicago and New York was \$1.18 per proof gallon, tax-paid. One proof gallon of spirits will provide "material" for about 4½ gallons of spurious wine. That is to say, the spirits will cost 26¼ cents per gallon of "wine." But let the California Wine Makers' Corporation, or Congress, or any body else try to send the price of wine above what the brick vineyardists can turn it out for, laid down in New York, Chicago or New Orleans, and they will find the cheap markets flooded with the stuff. It is no use hedging about this point. The manufacture cannot be stopped under existing laws, and California producers had plenty of competition of this sort when prices were up before, in 1880 to 1885. Those in charge of the Wine Makers' Corporation, Mr. Wheeler in particular, know all about this and the effort to pass a National Pure Wine Law in 1895 and 1896. Now that the Corporation has abandoned its purely commercial policy, and seeks to influence legislation, it would be advisable for it, and Mr. Wheeler, and Mr. Sbarboro to take up the proposed National Pure Wine Law, as written then and as side-tracked in Congress, rather than involve part of the industry in a struggle with the Wine and Spirit Traders' Society which will cost them a pretty penny in money, and probably something in prestige before it is ended, and all for a bootless purpose?

"3. We want no artificially produced high prices for wines in order to stimulate vineyard planting to abnormal proportions."

There is an old adage to the effect that "a burnt child dreads the fire." There is another to the effect that "fools rush in where angels fear to tread." Admitting that all the sanguine hopes and plans of these gentlemen as to prices come true, what then? Certainly a period of vineyard planting that will end in a craze and a smash. All of the old-timers who have been through the depression of 1886-1894 will plant some, but there will be another feverish period of vineyard planting and winery building, the like of which the State has not experienced. There will be a "boom," in other words, which will eventually fall as flat as the raisin boom is to-day. Everybody who has a spare dollar will rush in pell mell as before, and the end will be inevitable stagnation.

"4. It invites reprisals from the Wine and Spirit Traders'

Society, reprisals in the form of an internal revenue tax on wine."

That undoubtedly puts still another aspect on the question. Ever since Schedule II of the Wilson-Gorman law went into effect — and it is a purely protective schedule — the California wine people have been at peace with this society, which is composed of the leading importers of the United States and many of the principal dealers. We have been one with them on questions of tariff law and interpretations thereof. We have not been bothered or harassed by them. But now comes an implied threat in correspondence which we hold, that if California producers insist on an increase in tariff their society will insist on an internal revenue tax on natural domestic wines.

This is a phase of the question which the tariff convention and carpenters did not think about. It confronts the wine men, however, as an actuality. And the imposition of an internal revenue tax on wine is not a new idea in Washington. It was seriously considered by the Congress which adopted the Wilson-Gorman law. We only escaped by showing that the quantity of wine made was so small — say 30,000,000 gallons — in the United States that a tax equivalent to the beer tax of 3 cents per gallon would only raise a revenue of \$900,000 annually, or not enough to pay costs of collection. A tax of 10 or 20 cents per gallon could easily be proposed by an active, energetic lobbyist in Washington, and this is the time when schemes to raise the revenue are regarded with favor at the Capital. If the united power of the brewers of the United States — a thousand fold greater than that of a handful of California wine men — will scarcely suffice to prevent an increase of \$1 per barrel in the tax on beer, or 3 cents per gallon, where will California stand with a powerful New York organization in the wine trade clamoring for an internal revenue tax on wine?

We do not believe that California wine makers and grape growers realize what an internal revenue tax on native wines would signify to them. We know that our distillers and sweet wine makers think they are very closely watched by the Internal Revenue officers, but they don't know what interference on the part of the Government really means. They need a few lessons in Kentucky, where Government espionage has a greater significance than the visit of an occasional gauger. If we get an internal revenue tax on wine, three-fourths of the wine makers who are in business to-day will be driven out. The business will be centralized to a degree not now believed possible. Wine making will cease to be a popular calling in the sense of the numbers now engaged in it. In other words, its element of strength in dealing with the questions of the day affecting the business in general, will be destroyed. And finally, how do our wine makers like the prospect of paying internal revenue tax on their product when a spurious wine manufacturer can get spirits directly from the still for \$1.18 per proof gallon, or 26½ cents for enough spirits for a gallon of fraudulent wine?

* * * 5. It is in violation of the spirit of an agreement made by the late Col. Charles McK. Leoser, of *Bonfort's*, President of the Wine and Spirit Traders' Society, and Mr. Charles A. Wetmore, made at the time the Wilson-Gorman law was being framed — an agreement that Mr. Frederick Jacobi, who recently appeared before the House Ways and Means committee urging a 50-cent duty, was and is perfectly well aware of."

Colonel Leoser is now dead, but we feel perfectly at liberty in telling the story of Schedule II of the tariff law now in operation. When the Wilson-Gorman law was being framed, it was discovered that some interested parties — importers, no doubt — had slipped in a tariff rate on wines of 50 cents per gallon, *provided that in no case should the tariff so collected exceed 100 per cent. ad valorem.*

Immediately there was a gathering of the merchants in San Francisco. A goodly proportion of them were scared out of their wits, for a 100 per cent. ad valorem tariff meant that French

wines of the vintage of 1893 could be laid down in New York and New Orleans at a lower price than the then prevailing price for the domestic wines. Ruin stared the industry in the face. In the emergency it was agreed that Mr. C. A. Wetmore should go on to Washington and see what could be done — the same Mr. Wetmore, by the way, who has obtained at Washington every substantial good the industry has ever received from the National Government. He went to Washington and ascertained that a delegation of importers were clamoring for the ad valorem system. The ad valorem idea was popular then, too, and 100 per cent. sounded large. Within a few days he had met Colonel Leoser and the proper parties in the National Capital. Colonel Leoser told him that there was a tremendous pressure for lower duties and for the ad valorem system, and that some compromise must be made. To avoid the ad valorem system it became necessary for Mr. Wetmore to show that importers of wine would get alcohol in wine at a less price than the tax on domestic spirits. He brought this to the attention of the Internal Revenue authorities to show them how importers could get cheap alcohol, and that clenched the matter. This was all done before the internal revenue tax on spirits was raised from 90 cents to \$1.10 per proof gallon, and at the time it was thought that the tax would be \$1.00 per proof gallon, or say 2 cents per alcoholic degree. Mr. Wetmore and Colonel Leoser then agreed, first, that there should be an arbitrary line of 14 per cent. of alcohol drawn between dry and fortified wines.

"Well, make the tariff 2 cents per degree. Twice 14 is 28 — say 30 cents per gallon," said Colonel Leoser.

"Agreed," said Wetmore.

"On fortified wines draw the line at 24 per cent of alcohol. Twice 24 is 48; make the fortified wine tariff 50 cents," said the Colonel.

Again Mr. Wetmore agreed.

"And the ad valorem theory goes out."

"Certainly."

That is substantially the manner of agreement. Mr. Jacobi went over to Washington from New York, and knew of what was being done. It was also mutually agreed and understood that 30 and 50 cents duty on the two classes of wine was ample protection (and so it was and is), and that the Wine and Spirit Traders' Society and the California producers would both be satisfied. On that basis we have lived in amity and mutual understanding. The importers had it in their power to smother us, and they forebore. We need no further protection than we are now getting, and to attempt to force them to pay higher taxes will certainly invite a war in which California will get none the best of it.

To illustrate how the Society feels, here is a quotation from a letter they sent to the Ways and Means committee of the House on January 4th:

"The argument of Mr. Jacobi, representing the California wine producers, contains many statements that are, to say the least, misleading. We believe the present rates of duties on wines to be fair, and to give ample protection to the domestic producer. In fact, Mr. Jacobi practically admits this after the close of his argument. The class of wines coming in under the 30 cents per gallon duty are offset by cheap American wines which are sold for less than 30 cents. * * * The invoice value of wine imported at 30 cents per gallon duty averages 65 cents, and that over 14 per cent. alcoholic strength averages 73 cents per gallon. The fact that 'inferior goods find a market because they bear a foreign stamp' is largely taken advantage of by many dealers in domestic wines to dispose of them under foreign names, thus resorting to the un-American device of not sailing under their own colors."

Not only this, but here is a quotation from a member of the Wine and Spirit Traders' Society:

"I was at the hearing before the Ways and Means Committee of the 28th ult., and listened to the harangue of Mr. Jacobi with amazement," etc.

To add to this, here is an article written by Mr. Wetmore

himself in regard to the schedule in the Wilson-Gorman law:

"The press reports of Mr. Jacobi's argument do not give a clear idea of the situation. The present tariff on wines is 30 cents per gallon for products containing not more than 11 per cent. of alcohol and 50 cents on all over 14 per cent. and not exceeding 24 per cent. All over 24 per cent. are treated as spirits. Spirits of all kinds \$1.80 per proof gallon. The McKinley tariff, which had been in operation only a few years, raised the duties without any desire expressed on the part of California interests. They had been 40 cents on still wines of all kinds not exceeding 24 per cent. and \$2 for spirits. It was a surprise to our people when the wine duty was raised to 50 cents and spirits to \$2.50, and our best informed men thought that the change would do more harm than good and invite reprisals whenever the friends of lower tariffs might be in power. During the operation of this tariff both wines and brandies fell in value to the lowest prices ever known. The present tariff—30 cents on dry natural wines and 50 cents on fortified, such as ports and sheries—averages the same as the old 40-cent rate, but is more scientific as it aims to tax imported wines according to alcoholic strength at about the same rate as the internal revenue tax on spirits. It is, in fact, a rate of 150 to 200 per cent. on the cost price of wines to the wholesale merchants. Even now, with better prices for wines, merchants can and do deliver their goods in New York for less than the duty, having the full cost price and expenses on foreign wines as the margin of protection. From the protective stand-point, our wines have now a larger measure of protection than any other product I can think of. Higher duties would be unjust and oppressive, and would not raise the price to our producers. The cost of artificial wines is the regulator which forbids much advance beyond present prices. The Wine Trust also is an obstacle to any further material advance. I am in favor of a strong protective tariff, with at least incidental revenue, and should prefer to say a tariff for revenue with incidental protection; but a prohibitive tariff is tyrannical, and fosters shoddy of all kinds by removing from competition superior articles, which serve to stimulate producers to improve in quality. The fine wines of foreign countries are not in competition with our products; they command prices and customers of their own, and their presence is the only incentive left to encourage higher grades in our own wineries. The light Moselles and Medoes and the natural sheries of Spain do not compete with us, as we have no substitutes for them. It would simply be arbitrary punishment inflicted on people of good taste, who serve to elevate the tone of our market, to raise the tariff now without any benefit to our producers. But there are stronger reasons why our industry should not support this demand of Mr. Jacobi. In the first place, we are in honor bound to keep faith with the representatives of the importing interests, who, when their political friends were in power, voluntarily agreed to a rate of duty which we claimed at the time was fair to all and satisfactory to us. If our people break faith now they invite reprisals of many kinds, and prevent the possibility of any future understandings. Our merchants should not forget that there is a strong feeling in many States in favor of an internal revenue tax on wine, many thinking it unfair to tax beer and spirits and not wine. My advice to our producers is to let well enough alone; keep faith with our present friends, and guard what we have gained by armed neutrality when politicians wish to make cat's-paws of us. It comes in especial bad grace for Mr. Jacobi to take the front in this demand, as he took part in ratifying the agreement made with the Wine and Spirit Traders' Society of New York, when the present duty was mutually adopted. Now that the native producers think they have the advantage, they should remember what was done when the boot was on the other leg. My opinion has been asked by the New York society, and I have unhesitatingly given it as I do now, and I should be willing to appear again in Washington to defend the just and pleasant relations that have been established."

To show the feeling in the East in relation to this matter, we re-print below an article from the *Chicago Commercial Journal*. This paper is published suspiciously close to the headquarters of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company, an organization not at all likely to be unfriendly toward an internal revenue tax on wine:

"REVENUE DISCRIMINATION."

"The *Wine and Spirit Gazette*, in its last issue, calls attention to the fact that distilled spirits pay a higher tax in proportion to the alcohol they contain than does beer, and that domestic wine pays no tax at all. It argues that while brandy, rum, gin and

whisky have to pay \$1.10 for every gallon of proof spirit they contain, beer pays only \$1 per 31-gallon barrel, without any reference to its alcoholic strength. It claims that as beer contains from 6 to 10 per cent. of alcohol, at the lowest percentage of 6 per cent. a 31-gallon barrel would contain 1.86 gallons of (proof) alcohol, which at \$1.10 per gallon, same as for distilled spirits, would show that beer in all fairness should pay a tax of \$2.04 instead of only \$1 per barrel. As to wines, it says: 'The proportion of alcohol varies from 7.33 per cent. in some Chablis brands to 25.17 in certain brands of sheries. Yet these wines, when of domestic production, pay no tax on the spirit they contain,' and asks, 'Can anybody give a reason for this discrepancy?'

"The reason why a discrimination is made in favor of fermented beverages as against distilled spirits is doubtless for the purpose of encouraging the use of the milder intoxicants. There is also the well-established fact that the same amount of alcohol drunk in naturally-fermented wine or beer does not have the same intoxicating effect as it has when drunk in the form of brandy, gin or whisky.

"We agree with our contemporary, however, in thinking that there is an unjust discrimination in favor of both wine and beer; in the case of wine the discrimination is not only unjust and unfair, but outrageous as against both beer and distilled spirits. Why, indeed, should drunken stuff, such as so-called wine is, containing, as above stated, 25.17 per cent. of alcohol, not be taxed the same as any other spirits, for at least 15 per cent. of the alcohol which it contains is distilled spirit of the worst kind added to it free of tax, as allowed by the law of 1890?

"In the interests of the public revenue and of morality and temperance—we don't mean total abstinence, but in the interests of temperance, real temperance—and in the interests of wine-makers and brewers themselves, there should be a uniform tax on all fermented beverages, and the tax should be graduated in proportion to the alcohol they contain—wine, beer, cider, etc., all alike. The present tax on beer seems to suppose that the average beer only contains 3 per cent. of alcohol. Perhaps that is about the correct estimate if the alcohol were reckoned as absolute, but tax is paid on proof-spirit, which is about half-and-half water and alcohol. A good beer not only can be, but is, made containing not more than 5 per cent. proof spirit. In fact, such beer is the best beer. The same may be said of wine and cider.

"If the revisers of the tariff, then, when they come to re-adjust the internal revenue, will make the tax on all fermented beverages a uniform rate of 5 cents per gallon when they contain no more than 5 per cent. of proof alcohol, thus bringing mild lager beer to, say, \$1.50 a barrel and strong beers and ales to \$3 a barrel, and instead of encouraging the adulteration of wine by allowing mere brandy to be added to it free of tax, would repeal that law and make it a punishable offense for any manufacturer of wine, beer or cider to add distilled alcohol or any other poison to such beverages, they will not only add millions to the public revenue, but at the same time do away with a vast amount of drunkenness and encourage a legitimate and profitable industry by placing it on the safe foundation of national utility."

The State Supreme Court has upheld the provisions of the Colusa county liquor license, which fixes a charge of \$100 a year upon all retail liquor dealers. B. Scube kept a saloon in the county, and was arrested for not paying a license for the sale of liquors; he was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine. Habeas corpus proceedings were brought in the Supreme Court, the point raised being that the ordinance made an offense of each sale of liquors. The Supreme Court holds that this construction cannot be applied, and that one sale makes the distinction of retail dealer and that subsequent sales were only cumulative. The prisoner was remanded.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts held, in the recent case of *Decie vs. Brown*, that the State statute limiting liquor licenses to one for every 1000 of the population is constitutional. The petitioner claimed that this statute of 1888 was unconstitutional because it in effect gives to the proprietors of licensed places unequal advantages and peculiar and exclusive privileges, and so conflicts with Article 6 of Part 1 of the State Constitution, and with Section 1 of Article 14 of the amendments to the United States Constitution, but the court, in denying the petition, said that it was too late to question the validity of such statutes.

"APENTA"

IMPORTANT.

Our attention has been called to circulars issued by Andreas Saxlehner and his attorneys, warning the Trade against handling imitations of the label and name under which Hunyadi Janos Aperient Water is sold.

We gladly direct attention to the fact that the "APENTA" Natural Aperient Water drawn from Springs at Buda Pest is sold under a label and name radically dissimilar from those used for Hunyadi Janos Water or for any other Mineral Water.

The exploitation of the Springs from which "APENTA" Natural Aperient Water is drawn has been organized by the Royal Hungarian Chemical Institute (Ministry of Agriculture), Buda Pest, and the bottling of the Water is, and will remain, subject to direct and independent scientific supervision. The Medical Profession and the Public are thus afforded a guaranty of that constancy in strength and composition which renders "APENTA" Natural Aperient Water superior to any of the numerous Aperient Waters which for many years have been sold in this country under the generic term "Hunyadi."

We are advised by eminent Counsel that the label under which the "APENTA" Natural Aperient Water is sold is lawful in every particular, and we are prepared to fully protect the trade in the use of same.

CHARLES GRAEF & Co.

AGENTS FOR THE *APOLLINARIS COMPANY LIMITED, London,*

SOLE EXPORTERS OF "APENTA" NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

U. S. CONSULAR REPORTS.

In relation to the Swiss vintage of 1896 consul Ridgely writes as follows from Geneva, Oct. 26, 1896:

In view of the fact that it has been published in the United States and elsewhere that the vintage of 1896 in French Switzerland has been largely destroyed by the continued and excessive rains, I have the honor to report that, after an investigation of the matter, I find that the vintage is much superior to the general expectation and understanding. Since the early part of April rain has fallen almost daily in Switzerland. In May, June, July and August, there were in all, in French Switzerland, perhaps not more than fifteen days of bright, sunny weather, and September and October have kept up almost the same record of ceaseless rain and wind. Local records fail to show any similar visitation of bad weather. It will, therefore, in view of these conditions, interest grape growers in the United States to know that the vines have not only not been ruined, but have suffered little from mildew, and that the crop of grapes, as well as the vintage, will be up to the average in all the large wine-producing cantons of French Switzerland, viz., the cantons of Geneva, Vaud, Valais and Neuchatel. This is due to the fact that the ravages of the mildew were combatted by the "sulfatage" of the vines, that is to say, by sprinkling the vines with a solution of paste composed of flowers of sulphur, quick-lime and sulphuric acid. This means was rendered obligatory by law, and was every way successful. The phylloxera has also made its appearance, but is progressing slowly, on account of the un-

favorable condition of the soil as well as because of the energetic measures taken to combat it, and there is little to be feared from it now. Toward the end of August and in the early part of September an entirely new disease made its appearance in many of the great vineyards of the canton of Vaud. This disease is similar to the black rot, and has been given the name of "brown rot." Its appearance is attributed to the wet season, and it has not yet wrought serious damage. I present these facts as evidence that a good crop of grapes and an excellent vintage may be produced even in the very wettest season, which has not heretofore been the experience of grape growers in Switzerland. Swiss champagne, which is made almost exclusively in the canton of Neuchatel, has recently begun to find a large market in England. The vintage this season will be quite up to the average, in spite of the weather.

Consul Germain, of Zurich, in relation to the profits from the Swiss alcohol monopoly, informs the department, November 10th, 1896, that the budget for the Swiss alcohol traffic submitted to the Swiss Federal Assembly by the federal council shows estimated total receipts of \$2,516,000; expenditures, \$1,322,400; an excess of \$1,193,600, and a disposable profit of \$1,070,000. This profit—about 36.4 cents per capita of the population, is divisible among the various cantons.

The Urbana Manufacturing Company, of Urbana, Steuben county, New York, is sending out a lithographed calendar for 1897. The lithograph shows bottles of their "Green Seal" sparkling wine, nicely grouped with grapes, etc. The calendar is one of the most attractive which has reached this office.

The great San Joaquin Valley Supply Company, of Randsburg, has put up a good building 50 x 60 on Butte avenue, Los Angeles, and put in a fine stock of liquors and wines as a wholesale house. W. H. Hever is manager.

The exact composition of the preparation above referred to is as follows: Four hundred grams of flour of sulphur and 175 grams of quick-lime are boiled together for an hour in 4 liters of pure water, and then left to settle. Then to this mixture is added and stirred in 200 grams of sulphuric acid and 4 or 5 liters of water. The mixture must be made in the open air, and is then once again put into 250 liters of water, after which it is ready for use in the form of a milky liquid.

Correspondence.

Toledo, Ohio, January 20, 1897.

To the Editor of the Pacific Wine and Spirit Review: DEAR SIR—

In your issue of January 5th you have an article headed "That Big Oak Tank," in which you speak of the immense tank which the California Wine Association is building, and in closing the article you say: "Next to this, the greatest of oak wine tanks, comes the one at Toledo, Ohio, which holds 54,000 gallons."

Permit us to correct the last quoted sentence somewhat. Ours is not an oak *Tank*, but a *Cask*, which, as you are aware, are two very different objects. A large tank, with its straight staves, is comparatively easy to build for any good carpenter, while it requires the highest talent of a master cooper to construct a perfect and tight cask of 20,000 gallons or more capacity, and there are but few coopers competent enough to undertake the construction of such a huge cask. Ours holds 36,000 gallons; its diameter is 20 feet, its staves are 21 feet long by 6 inches thick, and it required 5 years for a thorough seasoning of the timber.

Therefore, admitting your claim that California possesses the largest oak wine *Tank*, we still claim to have in our cellars the largest wine *Cask*—holding 36,000 gallons—in actual use in the world, not excepting the Heidelberg cask, which, although considerably larger in dimensions than ours, is not and has not been in condition to be used for a great many years past—in fact it has been filled but once since it was built.

Yours respectfully,

LEUK WINE COMPANY.

MESSRS. WALKERS' REPLY.

An allegation made in the American press that Canada levies a heavy discrimination against American spirits has brought a reply from Messrs. Hiram Walker & Sons, of Walkerville, which sets the question right by adducing some information which may be of general interest. It was stated that the duty on spirits imported into Canada is \$2.25 per gallon and 30 per cent, ad valorem, and further, that the ad valorem duty is waived in favor of France, Spain and Germany. It seems that there is no ad valorem duty whatever, and the Canadian gallon is the imperial measure (one-fifth larger than the wine gallon in use in the United States), and the duty of \$2.25 per gallon is based upon proof strength by the standard in use in Canada, which is about 13 per cent higher than the American standard. A proportionate reduction is made upon any lesser strength down to 15 degrees under proof, and inasmuch as few if any American whiskies, when put upon the market for consumption, are above American proof, and most of them are somewhat below, this reduction applies.—*Mild's*.

P. Dupont is agitating the formation of a company at Merced to be known as the P. Dupont Distilling Company, which will manufacture liquors from all kinds of fruits. Mr. Dupont is a chemist of ability, and his proposition seems to be feasible and undoubtedly profitable.

The Gundlach Bundschu Wine Company has bought the wines of C. H. Wente & Co., of Livermore, amounting to about 100,000 gallons, chiefly red wines. Another sale of importance in the Livermore Valley is that of the cellar of Mr. Altschul, of the Vienna Vineyard, to the California Wine Association.

Mr. Harry P. Poulin has just returned from the Eastern route of the Eisen Vineyard Company, having been recalled to take up the city route, which the late George W. Cumbers handled so successfully for the past eight years. The REVIEW knows that Harry is a successful salesman, and extends its best wishes to him and the company he represents.

William Wolf & Co. are actively engaged in the promotion of the sale of Moët & Chandon champagnes, of which they are now Pacific Coast Agents. They are meeting with success, and during the month of January received in various shipments the healthy total of 1300 cases.

Werner W. Menke, who conducts a large winery on the Alameda, near Santa Clara, made a voluntary assignment, on the 20th ult., to Sheriff Lyndon, for the benefit of his creditors. The property turned over to the Sheriff consists of several acres of land and a winery and stock of wines, valued at about \$15,000. His indebtedness will reach nearly \$40,000, of which only a small amount is secured. The principal creditors are: First National Bank of San Jose, \$5,000; California Cream of Tartar Works, San Jose, \$2,519; Sanders & Co., San Francisco, \$2,119; Aug. Petzhold, San Francisco, \$2,310; H. Menke, Germany, \$12,656. Excessive interest payments and over-investments are the causes of the failure.

George Schonewald, who now owns one of Capt. Thomas Amsbury's places on Inglewood avenue, near Zinfandel station, is preparing to plant ten acres with resistant vines. He has sent to France for a quantity of vines known as Rupestris St. George, and which is reported as not only having withstood the ravages of vine pests, but as being a vigorous grower. Some twenty years ago a French vineyardist sent to this country for a quantity of Rupestris seed. Out of the vines that came up were a number apparently different from others, and much more rapid growers. These he propagated and soon had a vineyard set entirely out to these healthy vines, which he gave the name of Rupestris St. George. Mr. Schonewald sent \$75 in a letter, instructing the gentleman to send as many as he could afford to for that amount. If they arrive in good condition he will plant them in nursery and propagate them for cuttings; if not, he expects to replant with Lenoir. Mr. Schonewald is of the opinion that much of the difficulty encountered in this section with resistant stock has arisen from replanting in the same holes from which the dead vines were taken. He says experience with fruit trees has proven conclusively that they will not do well when planted in old holes. He also lays much of the trouble to poor cultivation of the soil, and says in his vineyard he will dig deep and large holes, in which he will place a quantity of good fertilizer before planting, and will then use a long cutting. In this way, and by thorough cultivation, he hopes to establish a thrifty vineyard, and one which will soon come into bearing.

ESTABLISHED 1724



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U K WORKS LONDON, ENGLAND

To Wine Growers, Distillers, Etc.

Gentlemen:

We beg to advise having opened branch as above for the sale of our Wine Finings, Capillaire, Spirit Coloring Essences, etc.

Our business throughout Europe has been built by Wine Growers and Distillers recommending one another.

We ask a trial order, this will prove for EFFICACY, PURITY and ECONOMY we are unrivalled.

Yours truly,

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Require no preparation, are always ready to use, clarify the choicest descriptions, as also those of low alcoholic strength, in no way impair the wine; ONCE BRILLIANT ALWAYS BRILLIANT.

Since moving to 211 Sansome street, Liebman & Waters are steadily developing an excellent family and jobbing business. They are in one of the best locations in San Francisco for business, and are to be congratulated on their removal to the heart of the business center of the city.

Mr. J. E. Mayhew, of the well-known brokerage firm of Mayhew & Co., left for the East on the Sunset Limited on the 2d inst. Mr. Mayhew has an important business matter to attend to. He goes for the purpose of handling probably the largest shipment of old brandy, with return of revenue taxes, ever made from this country, being 1100 half barrels. The goods are the famous "Nagles" brand. The revenue drawback approximates \$20,000, the securing of which is a part of Mr. Mayhew's duty. Mr. Mayhew has our best wishes for a pleasant and successful journey.

The famous H. H. Shufeldt Distillery, at Chicago, has been abandoned by the American Spirit Company, the successor to the old Spirit Trust. The disposition of the buildings has not been decided. The closing of the distillery is due to the efforts of the new company to concentrate its work at Peoria. The Shufeldt plant has a capacity of 3000 bushels of grain a day. Alfred S. Austrian, of the firm of Moran, Kraus & Mayer, attorney for the American Spirits Company, while evading the question of the permanent closing of the distillery, said: "A plant of 3000 bushels capacity costs almost as much to operate as a plant of 10,000 bushels capacity, and we have plants at Peoria capable of taking up the work of the Shufeldt distillery." Nathan Bapur, of New York, the general counsel for the American Spirits Company, said the abandonment of the Shufeldt distillery would be in accord with good business principles of concentration, and Peoria could handle the work of the company.

Leon Cerf, the wholesaler of Ventura, has opened a retail house in Randsburg, on the Desert, which he has placed in control of Billy Balch, an old Santa Barbara boy. Mr. Cerf says things are booming in the camp.

The firm of Weil Bros. & Sons, one of the oldest and best known on the street, has been reorganized. Leopold Weil has retired from business on account of ill health. The firm now consists of William Weil and Alexander W. Weil, and the style of the firm name will be as heretofore.

Dr. Mathe, of Forestville, was in Santa Rosa recently, on his return from San Francisco. While there he sold 32,000 gallons of red wines, of the vintage of 1896, for 20 cents per gallon, delivered in San Francisco. These wines were principally made from French varieties of grapes, and they are of superior quality, as the wines of this county usually are. Some time ago Dr. Mathe sold 25,000 gallons of wine to Korbel Bros.—*Santa Rosa Republican*.

Messrs. M. Hahn & Co., New York, importers and proprietors of Turkish Prune Juice, are forging ahead to the goal of success as infallibly as the needle to the magnet. Despite the fact that last year was generally unsatisfactory, they are one of the few who can look back with gratification at the steady progress made during 1896. Both Mr. Hahn and Mr. Struve are young men of unbounded energy, push and perseverance, and in all regards up to the times.—*Mida's*.

In the matter of the suit of Leet & Lang against the Kern County Board of Supervisors, being an appeal from a judgment of mandate and an order denying a new trial, the State Supreme Court has ordered that the appeal be dismissed for two reasons: "As was said in the case of The San Diego School District vs. the Supervisors of San Diego County, which was in all essentials similar to this, 'The defendant voluntarily complied with the mandate of the court, and its judgment was thereupon satisfied and its force exhausted. After it had thus been satisfied, there was nothing in the judgment which the court had rendered of which the defendant could complain, or about which it could say that it was aggrieved.' And, secondly, as the license issued October, 1895, more than one year since, we may well suppose that it has served its purpose, and that all rights thereunder have ceased to exist."

FOR SALE — Brewery, Distillery, Soda Works, Buildings and Lots in Ensenada, Lower California; business without competition; in full working order; \$9,000 — could not be duplicated for three times that amount.

Summary — Four town lots, 333 feet frontage in heart of the city. Fire-proof building, corrugated iron, 40 x 50; annex, corrugated iron, 14 x 18. Dwelling house (4 rooms, furniture, etc.) barn and stable. Fine beer garden, well ornamented with trees — the only one in town, for picnic purposes. Wind mill, iron turbine, 10 buckets; galvanized water pipes through buildings and grounds; galvanized iron tank, 6000 gallons. Boiler and steam generator, 12-h. power. Brass steam pump. Copper still rectifier, 16 compartment column; copper still rectifier for pomace or mescal; 1 small still. Grape crusher; press hand pump, tanks; tools; Fairbanks scale, 2000 lbs. Complete malting department, roller for malt; beer kettle heated by steam; zinc cooler, reservoir tanks, barrels, etc. Complete soda-bottling works apparatus. Strong horse and harness, new delivery wagon, top-board buggy, etc. Only two men needed to run this plant — one for inside work and the other for outside.

Expenses are very small and profits very large. Any enterprising party with a small capital cannot fail to make money in a short time. For further particulars address "Brewery," care Review office.

Imports and Exports

DURING THE PAST FORTNIGHT.

EXPORTS OF WINE.

TO NEW YORK—PER SHIP FRANCES, January 16, 1897.

DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.	
New York	C. Schilling & Co.	200 barrels	9,772	\$ 4,866	
"	Lachman & Jacobi.	1756 bbls	1105,142	52,571	
"	Cal Wine Association	10 puns.			
Boston	Italian-Swiss Colony	2750 barrels	122,500	61,250	
Passaic	"	203 barrels	10,150	5,075	
Total amount				217,564	\$123,782

TO CHINA AND JAPAN—PER STR. COPTIC, January 16, 1897.

Kobe	W. J. Scharth.	5 barrels, 2 kegs.	130	\$321	
Foochow	Cal Wine Association.	2 casks.	122	122	
Nagasaki	"	5 barrels	250	108	
Yokohama	"	20 barrels.	1,000	378	
Kobe	"	1 barrel	50	18	
Hongkong	"	10 barrels	500	162	
Yokohama	Langfeldt & Co., Ltd.	1 barrels	204	77	
Total amount				2,556	\$1,186

TO MEXICO—PER STR. CITY OF SYDNEY, January 18, 1897.

Mazatlan	C. Schilling & Co.	1 keg.	30	\$ 11	
Manzanillo	Italian-Swiss Colony	2 barrels	105	69	
Acapulco	"	3 bbls 1 hf-bbl	176	69	
Tonalá	"	10 hf-barrels	208	91	
Total amount				509	\$ 240

TO MEXICO—PER S. S. ORIZABA, January 25, 1896.

Guaymas	H. Levy & Co.	4 bbls and 68 kegs	905	\$ 381	
Santa Rosalia	F. Santellier.	8 cases	32	32	
Hermosillo	Gundlach-B Wine Co.	12 cases	54	54	
"	"	1 barrel	51	38	
Ensenada	Italian-Swiss Colony	1 hf-barrel	28	14	
Guaymas	"	2 bbls and 55 kegs	568	191	
Altata	"	2 bbls and 30 kegs	424	163	
Tepic	"	1 keg.	21	12	
Colorado	"	3 kegs.	30	10	
Guaymas	B. Frapoll & Co.	6 bbls, 2 hf-bbls	1,020	377	
Ensenada	Cal Wine Association	2 barrels, 1 keg.	122	57	
Mazatlan	"	7 casks.	449	141	
Guaymas	"	6 barrels, 1 hf-bbl.	336	129	
"	"	33 kegs, 2 hf-csks.	395	172	
Altata	"	3 casks.	180	65	
La Paz	Gundlach-Bun. Wine Co	1 hf-barrel, 8 kegs	140	70	
"	"	4 barricas.	356	131	
Mazatlan	"	1 keg.	15	10	
Guaymas	C. Schilling & Co.	1 barrel	53	21	
"	"	6 cases		16	
Total amount 26 cases and				5,073	\$2,081

TO SAN JOSE DE GUATEMALA—PER S. S. BARBOCUTA, Jan. 26, 1897.

Sau J de Guatemala	C. Schilling & Co.	8 barrels, 30 kegs	826	\$ 307	
"	"	57 cases		313	
"	Cal Wine Association	8 barrels, 10 kegs.	500	250	
"	"	6 hf-barrels	163	85	
"	"	100 cases		250	
"	C. Schilling & Co.	30 cases		270	
"	"	4 barrels, 6 hf-b.	175	185	
"	"	10 kegs.		185	
"	Schwartz & Co.	2 hf-barrels	54	16	
"	"	10 cases		60	
"	Stevens, Arnold & Co.	50 cases		225	
"	Graddul & Chioeco	50 bbls, 50 kegs.	3,029	787	
"	Wetmore-Bowen Co.	250 cases		903	
"	"	6 bbls, 10 kegs.	111	139	
Total amount 557 cases.				5,458	\$3,781

TO CENTRAL AMERICA—PER STR. CITY OF SYDNEY, Jan. 18, 1897.

Corinto	B. Frapoll & Co.	2 kegs		3	
San J de Guatemala	Stevens, Arnold & Co.	4 barrels, 10 kegs	66	84	
"	"	102 cases		300	
Champerico	B. Frapoll & Co.	1 case		120	
Ocos	J. Gundlach & Co.	12 kegs	120	51	
"	"	1 case		91	
Champerico	"	8 kegs	80	35	
"	"	80 cases		212	
La Libertad	"	10 hf-barrels	258	84	
Corinto	"	5 kegs, 1 hf k	60	29	
San J de Guatemala	C. M. Mann	110 cases		220	
"	"	40 kegs	200	170	
"	"	10 cases	400	120	
"	Graddul & Chioeco	1 barrel		16	
"	Italian-Swiss Colony	10 cases		30	
"	"	2 barrels	100	50	
"	Du Val & Caroll	5 cases		17	
Ocos	Lachman & Jacobi.	20 cases		61	
Acapulco	"	1 hf-barrel	25	14	
La Libertad	Baruch & Co.	15 barrels	750	342	
San Juan del Sur	Wetmore-Bowen Co.	37 cases		211	
"	"	22 barrels, 8 hf		1,460	
"	"	10 cases		898	
Corinto	"	16 hf-bbls 52 kegs	800	460	
"	"	36 cases		184	
Acapulco	C. Schilling & Co.	8 octaves	210	108	
La Libertad	"	1 hf 100 and 1 kg	50	31	
"	"	6 octaves	165	87	
Amapala	"	31 kegs	372	205	
San J de Guatemala	"	24 cases		76	
"	"	10 bbls, 30 kegs.	930	372	
La Union	"	17 barrels	897	332	
San Juan del Sur	"	3 octaves	81	61	
"	Cal Wine Association	35 cases		550	
"	"	27 barrels, 7 hf-b		1,585	
"	"	6 kegs		815	
Corinto	"	163 cases		671	
"	"	3 barrels, 32 hf b		2,860	
"	"	160 kegs		1,002	
San J de Guatemala	"	50 cases		225	
La Union	"	6 cases		22	
"	"	3 barrels, 1 hf-b		195	
"	"	2 kegs.		116	
Puntas Arenas	"	58 hf-barrels	1,510	800	
Amapala	"	34 cases		138	
Acapulco	"	5 barrels	256	96	
Total amount 820 cases and				14,653	\$10,660

TO MEXICO—PER STR. COLON—JANUARY 28, 1897.

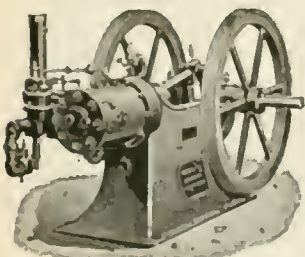
Manzanillo	H. Levi & Co.	2 barrels	10	\$ 41	
Acapulco	Italian-Swiss Colony	12 cases		50	
Manzanillo	Cal Wine Association	1 barrel, 2 hf-bbls	105	50	
Total amount 12 cases and				208	\$121

TO CENTRAL AMERICA—PER STR. COLON—January 28, 1897.

Acapulco	Inglenook Vineyard	20 barrels	1,000	\$ 414	
La Libertad	Haas Bros.	2 cases		4	
"	C. M. Mann	15 barrels	782	275	
"	"	8 cases		31	
Champerico	"	50 cases		165	
Acapulco	Lachman & Jacobi.	5 barrels	251	84	
Corinto	Wetmore-Bowen Co.	102 cases		484	
"	"	12 barrels, 15 hf		1,256	
"	"	and 20 kegs.		620	
"	Cal Wine Association	5 barrels, 25 kegs.	500	275	
Acapulco	"	100 cases		450	
La Libertad	Gundlach-Bund W Co	2 cases		16	
Corinto	"	33 barrels, 10 kegs.	1,850	808	
"	"	100 kegs	500	200	
Champerico	C. Schilling & Co.	2 kegs	50	21	
"	"	32 cases		166	
"	F. S. Kordt	4 barrels, 15 kegs.	250	175	
"	"	12 cases		45	
Total amount 528 cases and				6,555	\$1,441

TO NEW YORK VIA PANAMA—PER STR. COLON—January 28, 1897.

Brooklyn	Cal Wine Association	300 barrels	15,000	\$ 4,125	
New York	"	700 barrels	35,000	11,000	
"	M. Scatena	10 barrels	478	119	
Fall River, Mass.	Lenormand Bros.	6 barrels	155	76	
Lewiston, Me.	"	8 barrel	411	180	
New York	Lachman & Jacobi.	175 barrels	19,250	5,812	
Rutland, Vt.	Stetson Renner D. Co.	6 kegs, 1 barrel		100	
New York	F. Chevalier & Co.	125 barrels	6,375	2,167	
"	Gundlach-Bund W Co	250 barrels	12,500	4,000	
Baltimore, Md.	Beringer Bros.	2 barrels	100	60	
Total amount 1 case and				89,780	\$27,774



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TO NEW YORK VIA PANAMA PER CITY OF SYDNEY, Jan. 18, 1897.

New York	Cal Wine Association	145 barrels	22,750	\$9,030
San Francisco	"	200 barrels	10,000	"
Washington D.C.	P. M. S. S. Co.	1 barrel	200	50
New York	M. H. Letcher	2 barrels	98	40
San Francisco	Lachman & Jacobbi	125 barrels	6,448	1,773
San Francisco	Pac Trans Co	3 bbl 2 hf-bbl 3 k	257	120
Total amount			39,733	\$11,013

TO CHINA AND JAPAN - PER STR. CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 23, 1897.

Kobe	Cal Wine Association	2 barrels	100	\$ 42
Shanghai	"	10 barrels	50	160
Hongkong	"	2 barrels	100	38
Yokohama	Lagfield & Co., Ltd.	6 cases	24	
	Lachman & Jacobbi	5 hf-barrels	82	31
Tientsin	C. Sel. Ling & Co.	1 cask	212	90
Yokohama	J. C. Anclung	6 barrel	308	109
	Bain & Cents	10 cases	5	42
	"	1 keg	5	
Total amount 16 cases and			1,307	\$536

TO HONOLULU - PER STR. AUSTRALIA, January 26, 1897.

Honolulu	Enterprise B Co	6 cases		\$ 37
	Risden I Works	1 cases		80
	J. C. Nobmann	5 cases		60
	"	11 barrels	2,050	1,054
	"	250 kegs		196
	Cal Wine Association	75 kegs	375	15
	F. Cavagnaro	1 barrel	50	600
	Williams, D & Co	9 qrs	288	54
	"	1 case		36
	"	1 cask		
Total amount 15 cases and			2,799	\$2,096

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN WINE SHIPMENTS.

From January 15th to January 31, 1897.

VESSEL	DESTINATION	SHIPPERS	PACKAGES	GALLONS	VALUE
Walla Walla	Victoria	Pacific Transfer Co.	1 keg	10	\$ 8
"	"	E. G. Lyons & Co.	2 casks	120	48
Garden City	Santa Rosalia	F. Santellier	100 brls, 6hd	5,162	1,508
	"	"	15 cases		60
Czar	San Blas	Cal Wine Ass'n	20 kegs	400	75
"	Tepic	B. Frapolli & Co.	10 kegs	183	110
City of Puebla	New Westminster	Pacific Transfer Co.	2 hf-barrels	56	30
Total amount 15 cases and				5,931	\$1,839

BEER IMPORTS BY RAIL.

From January 15th to January 31, 1897.

CONSIGNEES.	COPYRIGHTED.						
	BOTTLED.			BULK.			
	Cases	Casks	Barrels	Barrels	1/2 bbls	1/4-bbls	Kegs.
W. Hagen & Co		25		35			100
Royal Eagle Dist Co	65	17		55	84		160
Norman & Iverson				52	30		
C. A. Zinkand	1			60			
J. D. Spreckels & Br Co	80		120				
L. G. Lyons & Co	470		25				
Total	616	42	145	202	114	160	100

EXPORTS OF WHISKY BY SEA.

From January 15th to January 31, 1897.

VESSEL	DESTINATION	SHIPPERS	PACKAGES	GALLONS	VALUE
Coptic	Yokohama	Crown Dist Co.	28 cases		\$ 237
	Shanghai	"	2 barrels	110	159
City of Sydney	Champerico	Castle Bros	24 cases		144
	"	Spruance, S & Co.	6 cases		96
	"	Wm Wolf & Co.	50 cases		238
	San J de G	Carroll & Carroll	10 cases		85
	"	Rothschild & Bros	50 cases		500
	"	"	1 keg	10	15
	Corinto	Wilmerding-L. Co.	6 cases		57
	San J del Sur	"	10 cases		95
	Corinto	Wetmore-B Co	8 cases		45
	"	"	24 cases		115
	Champerico	Crown Dist Co.	50 cases		450
	Oc s	"	14 cases		154
	San J del Sur	"	4 cases		72
	Panama	"	29 cases		999
City of Rio	Nagasaki	Meyerfeld, M & Co	2 barrels	104	74
	"	"	6 cases		22
	Yokohama	Crown Dist Co	14 cases		134
Orizaba	Mazatlan	"	3 cases		24
	Ensenada	"	1 barrel	55	132
	Mazatlan	"	10 cases		90
	Ensenada	Hellman Bros & Co	1 octave	30	22
	La Paz	N VanBergen & Co	1 barrel	41	65
	Guaymas	Wm Wolf & Co.	15 cases		117
	Mazatlan	"	8 cases		60
	La Paz	"	10 cases		75
Australia	Honolulu	J. D. Spreckels & Br	101 cases		350
	"	Williams, D & Co.	100 cases		400
Barracouta	San J de G	Wm Wolf & Co.	1 barrel	32	45
	"	Spruance, S & Co.	1 barrel	53	57
	"	Wm Wolf & Co.	6 cases		28
	"	Crown Dist Co.	72 cases		870
	"	"	2 hf-barrels	55	70
Colon	Champerico	Gundlach-B W Co.	1 keg	5	20
	Corinto	Wetmore-B Co.	6 cases		70
Total amount 732 cases and				425	\$6,183

WHISKY AND SPIRIT IMPORTS BY RAIL.

From January 15th to January 31, 1897.

CONSIGNEES.	COPYRIGHTED.						
	SPIRITS.		WHISKY.		ALE.		GIN.
	Barrels	Cases	Bbls	1/2-bbl	Kegs.	Bbls	Bbl Cases.
Louis Taussig & Co	65						5
Bode & Haslett	542		331				
Crown Distilleries Co.	70		57		5		
L. Cohen & Son	65					10	
Jones, Mundy & Co.			75				
William Wolf & Co	150						
J. Farley		25					
Christy & Wise		50					
Langley & Michaels		120				6	
Mack & Co.		60					
Silverman & Watets			2				
C. H. Gilman & Co							40
J. L. Nickel & Co.			9	1			
Dallemand & Co			10				
W. P. Fuller & Co.							
L. Siebenhauer		3	3	3			
J. H. Mitchell, Oakland				1			
M. Mason				1			
J. J. Hanifin, Oakland		12					
W. Raffeto		2					
Total	872	272	489	4	5	16	5 40

* 15 drums Alcohol.

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Finest Canadian Rye Whiskey (Goderham & Borts, Ltd, Toronto, Canada), Bottled Under Government Supervision.

RE-IMPORTED AMERICAN WHISKIES - Carlisle Bourbon, Spring '81, '86, '89, '90; Horsey Rye; O. U. C.; Springfield, W. H. McCreager; Hermitage; M. T. Monarch; Kentucky Club; McWood; Mattingly; Chickencock; L. C. Berry and other standard brands.

Also Agents For NAPA VALLEY WINE CO'S WINES AND BRANDIES IN CASES. California Wines and Brandies in Wood

EXPORTS OF BRANDY TO DOMESTIC PORTS BY SEA.

From January 15th to January 31, 1897.

VESSEL	DESTINATION	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES	GALLONS	VALUE
Francis	New York.	Lachman & Jacobi	250 pkgs...	9,190	\$9,190
"	"	Cal W Association	5 barrels...	258	258
City of Sydney	Sellerville, Pa	Pacific Trans Co	1 case...	7	7
Total amount 1 cases and				9,448	\$9,455

IMPORTS OF WINES AND LIQUORS BY SEA.

FROM EUROPE VIA PANAMA PER STEAMER SAN JOSE, Jan. 30, 1897.

SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES & CONTENTS.	CONSIGNEES.
C Chanal	25 cases Chartreuse	Goldberg, Bowen & Co.
E'lan & Co	1 cask Sherry	Hellman Bros & Co.
H Arme	3 cases Wine	Santo Ginolfo
Fratelli Bertelli	6 cases Wine	Agostino Motroni & Co.

FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA PER S. S. CITY OF PUEBLO, Jan 25, 1897.

C P R R Co.	2 cases Whisky	Wm Gerstle
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FROM NEW YORK—PER SHIP W. F. BARCOCK, Jan. 28, 1897.

Live Oak Dist Co	45 barrels Whisky	Order
C P Moorman & Co	200 bbls Whisky	A P Hotaling & Co
Lilienthal & Co	70 barrels Whisky	Crown Distilleries Co.
Jesse Moore Hunt Co	83 barrels Whisky	Jesse Moore Hunt Co.
Meinhold & Heineman	30 cases Cider	Sherwood & Sherwood
Dearborn & Co	1 barrel Whisky	Val Schmidt

FROM VICTORIA—PER S. S. WALLA WALLA, January 31, 1897.

	17 cases Liqueurs	A P Hotaling & Co
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IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND.

From January 15th to January 31, 1897.

SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES & CONTENTS.	CONSIGNEES.
	200 cases Champagne	G H M & Co

EXPORTS OF MISCELLANEOUS LIQUORS BY SEA.

From January 15th to January 31, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS	VALUE
Coptic	Yokohama	Mattoon & Dangle	1 case alc		\$ 8
"	Honolulu	William Wolf & Co	10 es champ		248
City of Sydney	Corinto	Wetmore-Bowen Co	1 es bitters		12
City of Rio	Shanghai	Chas Meinecke & Co	8 es		84
Orizaba	Ensenada	A Vignier	27 es abs'the		68
Australia	Honolulu	F De Bary & Co	20 es champ		249
"	"	J D Speckels & Br	3 es		55
"	"	Crown Dist Co	10 es bitters		80
"	"	J D Speckels & Br	46 es gin		154
Barracouta	San J de Guat'la	Wm Wolf & Co	1 es cordials		27
"	"	"	1 es liquors		16
"	"	"	1 es bitters		10
"	"	"	1 es abs'the		12
Australia	Honolulu	Wms D & Co	25 es rum		125
"	"	"	30 es spirits		300
Colon	Panama	P M S S Co	5 pkg cham		65
"	Corinto	Wetmore-Bowen Co	1 es bitters		6
Total amount 186 cases etc					\$1,519

BEER EXPORTS TO FOREIGN PORTS BY SEA.

From January 1st to January 31, 1897.

VESSEL	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS	PACKAGES	VALUE
Coptic	Honolulu	O A O S Co	20 cases foreign	\$ 74
"	Yokohama	Enterprise Br Co	12 cases bottled	110
City of Sydney	Corinto	Buffalo Br Co	20 cases bottled	
"	"	"	30 cases bottled	874
"	San J de Guat'la	"	17 cases bottled	
"	San J del Sur	"	50 cases bottled	
"	Corinto	Enterprise Br Co	8 cases bottled	72
"	San Jose de G.	S F Breweries, Ltd	21 cases bottled	566
"	"	"	10 cases bottled	
"	La Libertad	"	70 cases bottled	365
"	Champerico	"	155 cases bottled	566
"	Corinto	"	8 cases bottled	49
"	Ocosingo	"	20 cases bottled	66
"	San J del Sur	Du Val & Carroll	10 barrels	20
"	La Libertad	Baruch & Co	20 cases	80
"	San J del Sur	Wetmore-B Co	5 cases	30
"	Anapala	C Schilling & Co	4 cases	26
Orizaba	Guaymas	Burnell & Co	1 barrel bottled	10
"	Corinto	S F Breweries, Ltd	15 cases bottled	76
"	Hermosillo	"	30 cases bottled	112
"	Mazatlan	"	6 cases bottled	27
"	Nemas Puetras	"	20 cases bottled	80
"	Santa Rosalia	"	20 cases bottled	100
"	Guaymas	"	10 cases bottled	40
"	Colorado	"	10 cases bottled	50
"	La Paz	"	5 cases bottled	45
"	Horensitas	"	7 cases bottled	31
"	Caboren	"	15 cases bottled	75
Australia	Honolulu	"	70 sixths bulk	190
"	"	Enterprise Br Co	100 lbs outk	
"	"	"	15 thirds bulk	550
"	"	"	50 sixths bulk	
"	"	"	40 cases bottled	150
"	"	Buffalo Br Co	75 kegs bulk	131
"	"	E G Lyons Co	2 cases	12
"	"	J D Speckels Br Co	80 barrels bottled	1,280
"	"	"	80 qr-bbls bulk	
Barracouta	San Jose de G.	C Sebilling & Co	50 cases bottled	180
"	"	Royal Eagle Dist Co	30 cases bottled	300
"	"	"	70 cases bottled	382
"	"	Buffalo Br Co	10 cases bottled	51
"	"	C Schilling & Co	50 cases bottled	270
"	"	Anheuser B Co	500 cases bottled	2,500
Colon	La Libertad	"	25 barrels bottled	250
"	Acajutla	"	40 cases bottled	200
"	Champerico	S F Breweries, Ltd	30 cases bottled	115
"	Mazatlan	"	10 cases bottled	50
"	Acapulco	"	5 cases bottled	90
"	Champerico	C Schilling & Co	195 cases bottled	662
"	Corinto	Wetmore-Bowen Co	4 pkgs bottled	25

Total Bottled—1055 cases, 125 cases, 116 barrels, 4 packages \$11,917
Total Bulk—100 hl-barrels, 45 third-bbls, 50 qr-bbls, 120 sixths, 75 kegs

EXPORTS OF BRANDY TO FOREIGN PORTS BY SEA.

From January 15th to January 31, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES	GALLONS	VALUE
City of Sydney	Anapala	C Schilling & Co	1 kegs	18	\$ 50
"	Corinto	Wetmore-Bowen Co	1 keg	5	12
"	San J del Sur	"	1 hl-barrel	25	27
Orizaba	Guaymas	B Frapoll & Co	2 hl-bbls	54	54
Barracouta	San J de Guat'la	Crown Dist Co	28 cases		170
Australia	Honolulu	Wms D & Co	100 cases		475
Total amount 128 cases and					131
					\$788

THE PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW

Reduced from \$3 per year to

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(THE STANDARD)
TURKISH PRUNE JUICE

Is warranted a PURE FRUIT EXTRACT, whose component parts are so perfectly blended that its action, used as proportioned, on every description of spirits, such as BRANDY, RUM, GIN and particularly WHISKEY, is truly wonderful. It TONES, PURIFIES, MELIOWS and otherwise GENERALLY IMPROVES to a remarkable degree.

“PERFECTION TURKISH PRUNE JUICE” is an article which cannot be judged by its taste or bouquet, it must be blended with the spirits in wood to prove its value. Samples and information regarding proportion to use, etc., will gladly be furnished by either our Agent or ourselves.



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PACIFIC COAST AGENT
404 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal

The advantage of giving immature spirits, IN A VERY SHORT TIME, the character of age, and thereby greatly increasing their value, is obvious.

M. HAHN & CO.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS
125 Water Street, New York

WINE AND BRANDY OVERLAND,

During the Month of November, 1896, Showing Destination and Points of Shipment.

(Omitted from the Issue of January 21, for lack of space. These figures are included in the totals published that day.)

[OFFICIAL FIGURES.]

TO	BRANDY.		WINE.		FROM	BRANDY.		WINE.	
	Cases.	Gallons.	Cases.	Gallons.		Cases.	Gallons.	Cases.	Gallons.
Boston, Mass.			14	5,788	San Francisco	187	2,251	1,570	439,414
Other New England points.	1	57	31	1,150	Oakland		15	14	264
New York City		33,953	320	263,562	Pleasanton				27
Other N. Y. and N. J. pts.		18	30	417	Livermore	2	39	18	8,300
Philadelphia		343	91	1,422	San Jose		137	11	16,666
Pittsburg			120	164	Warm Springs				60
Other Pennsylvania points.	2		28	145	Irvington				276
Baltimore	1		8		Mountain View			6	2,691
Washington, D. C.			16	29	Santa Clara			4	302
Other Md., Va. and Del. pts.		60	7	40	Los Gatos			3	2,541
Other Ga. and Carolina pts.			9		Santa Cruz			2	
New Orleans	13	511	324	348,599	Stockton			14	5,803
Other Louisiana & Miss. pts.			9	5,468	Oakdale			3	
Mobile			7		Sierra Vista		10,400		29,705
Birmingham				30	Fresno		1,170	1	3,462
Other Ala. and Florida pts.		10	4	10,228	Fowler		2,400		
Dallas			2	51	Barton's Spur				5,710
Fort Worth					Maltemoro				11,475
Galveston		70	81	3,200	Sacramento	2	228	82	18,571
Houston		24	2	2,566	Napa		0	2	3,505
San Antonio		213	79	2,949	Oakville				64,504
Other Texas points	8	168	131	2,684	Rutherford				4,870
Ark. and Oklahoma points.	5		1	63	Zinfandel				12,829
Memphis			2		St. Helena		2,011	2	11,542
Louisville				3,419	Calistoga				5,124
Other Ky. and Tenn. points			3	10	Cordelia			1	10,090
Cincinnati		2,248	19	16,825	Elnira				18
Cleveland			5		Shellville Junction			1	56
Other Ohio points			23	68	El Verano				14
Other Indiana points			4	15	Santa Rosa				2,784
Chicago	37	11,464	145	55,108	San Rafael				183
Other Illinois points			9	45	Sebastopol			3	11,224
Detroit		459	1	2,366	Korbels		2,582		5,147
Other Michigan points			4	110	Healdsburg				50
Milwaukee	1		1	22	Asti	4	1,205	232	31,736
Other Wisconsin points		79	12	63	Cloverdale				40
St. Louis		649	31	19,900	Auburn				15
Kansas City	8	189	2	2,191	Latrobe				49
Other Missouri points		10	5	22	Placerville				79
Sioux City		48			Elk Grove		43		
Other Iowa points		65	20	92	Tone				217
St. Paul	13	5,034	63	2,089	Marysville			1	41
Minneapolis				50	Vina		11,094		12,580
Other Minnesota points			8	58	Los Angeles	5	1,226	302	31,458
Omaha	1	61	7	169	San Gabriel				20
Other Neb. and Kansas pts.	3	323	35	385	Arcadia			1	43,210
Dakotas		5	7	71	Sunny Slope		25	13	2,475
Denver	21	1,675	187	13,426	San Bernardino			1	21,965
Other Colorado points	3	547	75	12,492	Banning				28
Utah points	7	1,265	84	9,071	Santa Barbara				72
Santa Fe District	11	294	67	4,932	Winthrop				83
Montana and Idaho points	59	2,015	136	5,818	Santa Monica				48
Mexico	6	32	1	5,880	Wilmington				16
England			5	13,332	Anaheim				30
Germany				10	Santa Ana		23	1	20
Canada					Hollister				
West Indies					Monterey				
Scotland					Antioch				
Switzerland					West's Spur				
Russia					Milton				
Peoria					Buhach Switch				
St. Joseph					Minturn				
Davenport					Malaga				
Total	200	61,869	2,288	819,674	Total	200	61,869	2,288	819,674

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.

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327-329 Market Street

San Francisco, Cal.

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 MESSRS. CANTRELL & COCHRANE, BELFAST, COGNAC.
 MESSRS. J. & F. MARTELL, Cognac—Martell Brand.
 MESSRS. HILMAN WALKER & SONS, LTD, WALKER HILL COGNAC, Club Whisky.
 MESSRS. ANDREW USHER & CO., EDINBURGH, Scotch Whisky.
 THE DUBLIN DISTILLERS CO. LTD., (Wine Jamaica & Co.) Dublin Irish Whisky.
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 MESSRS. DEINHARD & CO., COBLENZ, Rhine and Moselle Wines.
 MR. F. CHAUVENET, Nuits, Cote D'Or, Burgundy Wines.
 MESSRS. MORGAN BROS., PUERTO DE SANTA MARIA, Sherris.
 WIDOW HARMONY, Puerto de Santa Maria, Sherris.

THE ROYAL WINE CO., Oporto, Port Wines.
 MESSRS. YZAGUIRRE & CO., REUS, Tarragona Wines.
 THE ROYAL HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT WINE CELLARS—BUDAPEST, Hungarian Wines.
 PSCHORN AND OTHER GERMAN BEERS.
 MR. THEO. LAFFE, NEUDORFEN, Aromatic Bitters.
 MR. MARNIER LAPOSTOLLE, SEINE ET OISE, FRANCE, Grand Marnier.
 MESSRS. E. CUSENIER FILS AINE & CO., PARIS, Cordials.
 ANDREAS SAXLEHNER, BUDAPEST, Hungary J. nos Natural Aperient Water.
 MR. JOHANN MARIA FARINA, COLOGNE, Gegenueber dem Juellensplatz, Cologne, Eau de Cologne.

Re-imported American Whiskies.—'86 Excelsior; Spr. '89 Belle of Nelson; Spring '90 Old Grand Dad; Hume; Mayfield; O. F. C. Chickencock and other Staple brands. Lowest market quotations furnished on application, to the wholesale trade only.

PERSECUTION, NOT PROSECUTION.

There is no class of men who are so bitterly persecuted by those who desire to regenerate mankind as the men who sell intoxicants. Whenever a saloon-keeper violates a law he is held up as a menace to the community and one who should be inveighed against and given no mercy. Even when the violation of the law is merely a technical one, the wheels of the law are set in movement against him, and he is relentlessly pursued, and there is no Nemesis wanting to haunt him by day and terrorize him by night. Every effort is made to make him feel that he is a Pariah, and outside the pale of consideration of any one who is not engaged in the selling of liquor.

Now this baiting and harassing of the liquor seller is manifestly unfair. The sale of liquor is licensed, and the dispenser of intoxicants pays more towards the city coffers than any other man in any other business. So long as the liquor seller obeys the mandate of the law he should have as much regard as any other man. That intoxicants conduce to baleful results all admit. So does the sale of firearms and poison when purchased with suicidal or murderous intent. More people have been killed and injured by the last named agencies, as shown by the statistics of the National Medical Association, than through intoxicants. But that is no reason why the sale of poisons and firearms should be prohibited.

Man has consumed intoxicants from the beginning. Sumptuary laws don't wean him from the desire for them, and prohibition is futile and provocative of more vicious results than comparative liberality and freedom. It is curious that in such a State as California, which derives one of its greatest revenues from the manufacture and sale of wine, there should be such an inordinate prejudice against the saloon-keeper. If the saloon-keeper violates the law he should be prosecuted. However, he should not be harassed and annoyed when he is trying to obey the laws, and moreover he should not be persecuted when he

does infringe the laws. The same even-handed justice that is meted out to other violators of the law should be accorded him.

If societies and organizations would bend their energies to the punishment of other and greater criminals with as much zeal as they do towards the punishment of the saloon-keeper, a community would be singularly free from depredations and infractions of the law. The constant hue and cry against the saloon-keeper for the purpose of keeping the police on his track has the result of immunity to greater transgressors. The regulation of the saloon-keeper is in the hands of the police. It has been shown in this city that the police are watchful in this matter, and it is a difficult task for an unworthy fellow to secure a license to sell liquor. The proceedings of the Police Commissioners show the espionage that is kept over the saloon-keepers by the police, and the recommendation of the chief of police has had the effect of establishing a better system in the traffic of liquor by limiting it to men who have some character and stability.

The trouble in the past has been that too great a stress has been placed on the infractions of the law by the saloon-keeper and too little attention given by these same reformers to other and more serious offenders. It may be laid down as a general proposition that the majority of the saloon-keepers desire to keep within the law. Many of them have thousands of dollars invested in their business, and they realize that constant infractions of the law means a revocation of their privilege to do business. It is business expediency, if nothing else, that compels them to obey the spirit as well as the letter of the law. The respectable men of the saloon business have formed an organization whose object it is to weed out the disreputable and unconscionable dealers. This organization has done much toward the elevation of the business—much more than all the agitators have accomplished. It is about time to call a halt to unreasoning persecution and deal with the traffic the same as with other kinds of business.—*Los Angeles Phoenix*.

GOATES & CO'S ORIGINAL PLYMOUTH GIN IN CASES ONLY.

An English Double Distilled Unsweetened Gin, a
delicious compromise between Holland
and Old Tom Gins.

DISTRIBUTING AGENT FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

W. B. CHAPMAN, 123 California Street, San Francisco.

Owners and Handlers of its own Brands
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CALIFORNIA

INCORPORATED.

NEW YORK OFFICE:

No. 45 BROADWAY.



AUGUST 10, 1894.

CALIFORNIA WINE ASSOCIATION

INTEMPERANCE OF REVIVALS.

"Stimulants produce temporary insanity. Whisky, cocaine and alcohol bring temporary insanity, and so does a revival of religion, one of those revivals in which men lose all their reason and self-control. This is simply a form of drunkenness no more worthy of respect than the drunkenness which lies in gutters."
—DAVID STARR JORDAN, *President of Stanford University.*

OAKLAND DAFT AGAIN.

Oakland has gone daft again on the license question. If the vote of the Council can mean anything, the question of "license" or "no license" will be submitted to the vote of the people at the coming election.

The Councilmen who voted for so submitting the question, are Buckland, Dow, Manuel, Marshall, Towle and Matt.

Against — Hartman, Kauffman and Watkinson.

Absent — Bassett and Brosnahan.

The vote was one fully to be expected. The Councilmen, with few exceptions, want to dodge the issue and to avoid their plain duty under the law. They had no right and have no right to adopt the Populistic referendum, and we trust that they will be enjoined from shirking the question.

ADDRESS TO SONOMA WINE MAKERS.

The following letter has been sent out by the Sonoma County Wine Makers' Association to the wine makers of that county:

Dear Sir—At a meeting held in San Francisco, Nov. 18th 1896, the wine makers of Sonoma county who are members of the California Wine Makers' Corporation organized an association of the Wine Makers of Sonoma County. B. W. Paxton was elected president, P. C. Rossi vice-president and W. J. Hotchkiss secretary, and the principal place of business named as Healdsburg.

The objects of the association are to work for the advancement of the viticultural interests of Sonoma county, and to more closely bind together the wine makers and strengthen the hands of the California Wine Makers' Corporation.

It is strongly urged upon the members of the Corporation that they use their best efforts with any wine maker who is not a member of the Corporation to induce him to join our association, as the success of the wine makers of California depends entirely on their unity of action and the absence of dissensions among them.

It is a matter of pride among the wine makers of Sonoma county that they transfer a higher percentage of their wines to the Corporation than the wine makers of any other county in the State, and we hope that all the wine makers will assist us in making this showing. Any suggestion that any wine maker has to make for the good of his brother wine makers would be gladly received if addressed to the Secretary, W. J. Hotchkiss, Healdsburg, California.

SIGNOR ROSATTI GOES EAST.

Signor Guido Rossati, who has been in the State for the past two months in the interest of the Italian Government, investigating the viticultural industry in all its branches, has gone East by way of Southern California. He expects to be in New York, where he is permanently stationed, about February 15th, and, after resting about a month, he will begin work upon an exhaustive report, which will be published by the Government.

"This being my first trip to California," he said just prior to leaving, "I was naturally much interested, and learned much of the people, the country and its products. I cannot go without thanking all for their hospitality to me. I have visited the Napa, Sonoma, Santa Clara and Livermore Valleys, have been at Natoma and Vina, have been some time around Stockton, and now will finish by spending some time around Fresno and Southern California. The capabilities of the State in the direction of viticultural development, I believe have only begun of recognition. Viticulture has been pursued so short a time that it is natural that knowledge as to the best vineyard sections are only beginning to be known. It is a pleasure for me to see so many of my countrymen taking an active part in the development of this State.

"The report which I shall make will be divided into three parts:

"1st. Viticulture, in which I shall give particular attention to grape-growing in all its phases, particularly covering the differences between methods here and in Italy.

"2d. Wine-making, in which chapter I shall devote special attention to labor-saving machinery, which here has its highest development. It is surprising to note how much is done here by means of steam or other power, which at home is done by hand.

"3d. The wine-merchants and trade."

Signor Rossati's Report of course will be published in Italian, but it will be translated into English for the benefit of those not familiar with the foreign language.

Henry Van Bergen, treasurer of the California Wine Association, will start for Germany about the last of this month. He will spend nearly all his projected vacation at Carlsbad, where he will rejoin his father, who is already at that famous German watering place.

Pierre Du Mont, the proprietor of the wholesale and retail wine store at 301 Fourth street, died on the 30th ult. His funeral took place on the 2d inst., services being held in the French church and in Druids' Hall. Mr. Du Mont was born in France, but had been in the wine business in California for many years. He leaves a widow and two children.



EL PINAL VINEYARD

ESTABLISHED 1852

Largest Producers of

PURE SWEET WINES

IN AMERICA

Geo. West & Son

STOCKTON, CAL., U. S. A.

SWEET WINE PRODUCTION.

Official Figures for First and Fourth Districts of California.

(RECAPITULATION UNTIL DECEMBER 1, 1896.)

	Wine Gals.
Port Produced.....	1,371,369.78
Sherry Produced.....	825,687.87
Angelica Produced.....	311,515.96
Muscatel Produced.....	194,009.10
Malaga Produced.....	2,269.11
Frontignan Produced.....	9,620.07
Tokay Produced.....	974.34
Total to December 1st.....	2,714,867.23

SWEET WINE PRODUCTION.

Official Figures for the First District of California.

DECEMBER, 1896.

	Pkgs.	Tax Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification.....	747	104,914.80
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification.....	9	924.80
Brandy actually used for fortification.....	818	118,818.70
		Wine Gals.
Port produced.....		93,683.55
Sherry produced.....		147,299.22
Muscatel produced.....		171,305.78
Angelica produced.....		74,774.60
Total.....		487,063.15

SWEET WINE PRODUCTION.

Official Figures for the Fourth District of California.

DECEMBER, 1896.

	Pkgs.	Tax Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification.....	548	45,939.80
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification.....	1	23.90
Brandy actually used for fortification.....	992	61,010.10
		Wine Gals.
Port produced.....		119,533.76
Sherry produced.....		148,827.83
Muscatel produced.....		7,016.67
Total.....		275,378.26

RECAPITULATION TO JANUARY 1ST, 1897.

	Wine Gals.
Port Produced.....	1,584,578.79
Sherry Produced.....	1,121,814.92
Angelica Produced.....	386,320.56
Muscatel Produced.....	372,331.55
Malaga Produced.....	2,269.11
Frontignan Produced.....	9,020.07
Tokay Produced.....	974.34
Total to January 1, 1897.....	3,477,309.31

BRANDY PRODUCTION.

First District.

DECEMBER, 1896.

	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded.....	63,196.90
Received from distilleries in Fourth District, California.....	20,409.20
Received from special bonded warehouses, Fourth District, California.....	1,861.70
Transferred from distilleries to special bonded warehouses, Eastern Districts.....	17,481.90
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts.....	21,855.10
Tax-paid.....	20,179.60
Withdrawn for export.....	267.10
Remaining in bond December 31, 1896.....	595,191.30

BRANDY PRODUCTION.

Fourth District.

DECEMBER, 1896.

	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded.....	40,612.60
Transferred from distilleries to special bonded warehouse, First District of California.....	27,124.20
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse Eastern Districts.....	2,556.90
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts.....	13,026.50
Withdrawn for export.....	27.60
Tax-paid.....	5,697.50
Remaining in special bonded warehouse Dec. 31.....	474,286.70
Total remaining in State, Dec. 31, 1896.....	1,069,478.00

TO WINE MEN.

FOR SALE—One-half interest or the whole of the right to a wine faucet, recently patented, which enables wine men to keep dry wines on tap in 5-gallon demijohns, pure and wholesome, without manipulation. It is simple and thoroughly effective, and is a result that has long been sought, as it will enable retailers to carry small quantities of dry wines "on tap" without spoiling. For particulars, address Q, this office.

WINEMAKER and Distiller, 30 years of age, holding highest references for 12 years' services in leading establishments, open for engagement. Address "S. S.," this office.

GROWERS who wish to sell good California wines for cash on delivery, at moderate prices, to Eastern buyer, please correspond with "B.," care editor this paper.

RESISTANT VINES—Fresh Riparia and Lenoir cuttings for sale at reasonable rates. Address Room 56, 330 Pine street, San Francisco.

WHO AUTHORIZED YOU?

"Authorized official organ of the Hotel, Wine, Liquor, Brewing, Tobacco and Kindred Industries on the Pacific Coast."—Announcement of the *California Hotel and Wine Gazette*.

Who "authorized" you as to the "wine," "liquor" and "brewing" industries?

We don't care about the "hotel" and "tobacco." Perhaps you are entitled to this hotel endorsement, but when the tobacco line is considered, where does the *Grocer* and *Country Merchant* come in?

As to the "wine" authorization, have you the endorsement from the California Wine Makers' Corporation, the California Wine Association, or the College of Practical Viticulture? You have not. No one has.

As to the liquor endorsement, have you the authority from the California Protective Association to use its name? You have not. And aside from you, where do the *PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW*, the *Saloon Man's Journal*, the *Liquor Dealer* of Los Angeles, and the *Phoenix* come in, not mentioning Mr. Garland's hybrid paper, the *Wholesalers and Retailers' Review*.

As for the Brewers' Protective Association, they have endorsed nobody and no paper.

Pull in your horns neighbor. You have no endorsements and you need none.

GENERAL BONDED WAREHOUSE.

According to reports that have been received from the East, there is every probability that the General Bonded Warehouse for the storage of whisky and other spirits, and which was established in this city in compliance with the provisions of the Wilson Bill, will be ordered abandoned by the Internal Revenue Department. The change, it is added, may be expected to come about at any time within the next ninety days.

We understand that the Department makes the claim that the permission to establish and maintain such warehouses is wholly optional with the revenue authorities; and that the right to deprive the warehousemen of the privilege to do business, is theirs as well. It is nothing unusual for the Executive Department of this Government to claim, and, if unopposed, to retain constantly augmenting power. The action of the Department in this particular is nothing unusual, in consequence.

Of course there are divergent opinions on the warehouse and the expediency of its maintenance. Those who sell whisky direct out of bond, and who have comparatively small expenses, are in arms against the action of the Department. While not as numerous as the opponents of the warehouse, they are, as a rule, much more active, and will give the matter their most vigorous attention. To them, they say, the order of the department simply means an order to cease doing business, except in re-imported goods. These people are both angry and determined, and they cut no inconsiderable figure in the trade of the State.

On the other hand, there are the rectifiers. They all have large investments in appliances and in stock, they employ a relatively large number of men, and they complain of the tight competition to which the existence of the warehouse subjects them. They are one and all against it, feeling that their future depends in no small degree upon the discontinuance of the warehouse. So that with these two clashing interests, the situation is an interesting one, and before the end comes there will certainly be a hot struggle between them.

On the 3d inst. Assemblyman Emmons introduced a bill at Sacramento to abolish the corner grocery. It prohibits the granting of licenses for the sale of liquors in any less quantity than a quart in any room where any other kind of goods are sold except cigars and tobacco. The bill, of course, is intended as a first class "leg-puller."

Notes and Personals.

H. H. Shufeldt, the Chicago distiller who retired from business, some years ago, when his business was absorbed by the D. and C. F. Co., is on the Coast for his health.

Theodore Gier, the Oakland wholesaler, has been in Marysville during the past week, attending the convention of Turners, he being a prominent member of the society in Oakland.

Ridley's Wine and Spirit Circular, of London, published in its issue of January 2, 1897, a large and well-executed view of Coblenz, Germany, one of the centers of the Rhine wine trade.

The wedding of Isadore W. Cahen, of Louis Cahen & Son, and Miss Bertha Hart, was celebrated in San Jose on the 17th ult. The good wishes of all in the trade go out to Mr. and Mrs. Cahen for a long and happy life.

C. N. Pickett has received 50,000 cuttings this week from Glen Ellen, Sonoma county, which he will set out in his vineyard in the end of the valley this year. He will receive another consignment of 10,000 shortly. —*Calistogian*.

Henry Landsberger, of Landsberger & Son, lately achieved the feat of eating one quail a day for thirty consecutive days, on a wager. The scene of action was Jule's Viticultural Restaurant, and great was the jubilation over the success of the attempt.

James E. Pepper & Co., of Lexington, Ky., have made arrangements with Mr. T. C. Barnes to represent them on the road. Mr. Barnes belongs to the "old guard," and his past has proved him to be one of the most successful salesmen in our line. —*Mida's*.

As assignee for James E. Pepper, the Security Trust and Safety Vault Company, of Lexington, Ky., has sold the distiller's celebrated stock farm, "Meadowthorpe." Mrs. James E. Pepper was the purchaser, at \$38,050, the amount of the first mortgage on it.

Arpad Haraszthy is doing a steady business in the new brands of champagne which he is placing on the market. The old "Eclipse" brand still remains in vogue, but the later lots of "Haraszthy Sec" and "Haraszthy Brut" are meeting with much appreciation from connoisseurs.

J. Wegner, the well-known wine grower of Glen Ellen, has sold his cellar of fine wines to Lachman & Jacobi, of San Francisco. The puncheons are now being shipped to that city on the cars of the Southern Pacific railroad. A good figure was obtained for the wine, which is of fine bouquet. —*Sonoma Tribune*.

Jesse M. Levy & Co. are giving up their offices at 506 Market street, and are removing them to the basement underneath at 501-506 Market, which they have occupied for some years. The first floor will now be occupied exclusively by their retail department, a side-board and bar having been installed some weeks ago.

A. P. Hotaling, of A. P. Hotaling & Co., has let contracts for the transforming of his office on Pacific avenue, near the court-house, Santa Cruz, into a large hotel. It will cover an area of 162 by 128 feet, and be three stories high. There will be 100 rooms, and everything will be equipped in the latest manner.

The Review desires to thank Messrs. A. Overholt & Co., of Pittsburg, Pa., for their annual remembrance of "Overholt" Rye, sent through the Coast agents, Jones, Mundy & Co. "Overholt" has a steady sale in this "Market of little rye," a large proportion of all ryes used here for blending or sold as straight goods having origin in that distillery on the Monongahela.

The Lemle-Levy Company, of San Francisco, has been incorporated. The Company will take over the wholesale liquor business of Lemle & Co., of Third street, this city. The capital stock is \$25,000, and the incorporators are Leon Lemle, Jenny Levy, Gustav Loeb, Morris Schoenholz and Max Sommer.

Sherwood & Sherwood are preparing a new trade-mark label to place on the whiskeys particularly handled by them. It consists of a graceful monogram and a brief warning. This firm is handling a new line of goods in the product of the Paulien Vineyard, of Santa Clara. These consist of a selected Sauterne very fine Claret. They are very tastefully put up.

Present indications point to the possibility of South Dakota's going into the liquor business on the South Carolina plan. It is given out that the anti-license forces have adopted this plan as the one most probable to succeed against their opponents, and Senator Greely, it is understood, is to submit a bill covering provisions which will be satisfactory to the opponents of the saloon. The bill is expected to eradicate some of the faulty features of the South Carolina law, though the measure is far from satisfactory to the "temperance" element.

One-half of the General Naglee brandy has been shipped East en route to Europe. This brandy belonged to the estate of General Naglee, who made part of it in 1869, and was the property of his daughter, Mrs. Robbins. The shipment was from San Jose, and consisted of seven car-loads. There were 970 packages, averaging forty gallons. It is probably the most valuable shipment of brandy ever made from California. Recently the Government gave permission to withdraw it from the original packages of 2000 gallons each, in which form it could not be sold, and put it up in 30, 40 and 45 gallon packages, replacing the original stamps as attestation of its age. The owner of the brandy will get from the Government a rebate of about \$30,000 on the taxes paid.

South Carolina Law Scotched.

On January 18th the Supreme Court of the United States decided the section of the South Carolina dispensary law, which provides for the inspection of liquors imported into the State, to be in contravention of the Constitution of the United States. The opinion, which had been prepared by Justice Shiras, was stated very briefly by Chief Justice Fuller.

The decision was founded upon the cases of J. M. Scott and R. M. Gardner vs. James Donald, in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of South Carolina. The opinion deals with two phases of the case as presented. The first of these was the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court and the second the constitutionality of the act itself. It was held that there was no doubt on the point of jurisdiction, while the law itself was overturned on the theory that it discriminated against the citizens of other States in favor of those of South Carolina, and is in contravention of the right of citizens of the various States to free intercourse and commerce with those of other States.

The Court based its opinion upon the fact that the traffic in intoxicating liquors is not absolutely prohibited, but is monopolized by the State itself through the agency of a State Commissioner. The Chief Justice declared that the law did not conform to the requirements of the Wilson bill for the regulation of interstate commerce in liquors between States.

Justice Brown delivered a dissenting opinion, saying that he was unable to see wherein the law conflicts with the Constitution.

The decision leaves very little of the South Carolina law worth mention. Originally it was intended to create a State monopoly of the liquor business, and on the wave of the agitation which followed Governor Tillman rode into the United States Senate. Before the law had been interpreted by the courts the militia had to be called out to uphold what was afterward held to be unlawful. The Interstate Commerce act, as above, tore a large hole in the act, and as long as that law exists liquors in plenty can be shipped into the State. It would seem that the law has ingloriously failed and with it the first effort to establish an un-American State monopoly. State monopolies are only good for countries like Spain, which has cornered the tobacco business, for instance.



To the Trade and the Public:

The "R. B. HAYDEN"



Old Style Hand-Made Sour Mash Whisky Distilled by

GREENBRIER DISTILLERY CO.

OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY.

GREENBRIER, NELSON CO., KY.

Is the only whisky of this name ever made in Nelson County, Ky. On ordering R. B. Hayden from your dealer see that you get the Whisky that is distilled by the Greenbrier Distillery Company.

BARDSTOWN, KY., November 1, 1892.

Greenbrier Distillery Co.—Gentlemen: In response to your inquiry I have to say that your distillery is operated on the old-fashioned hand made sour mash plan, and is one of the very few distilleries in the State that adheres to the old style methods that have made Kentucky sour mash distilleries famous. Your house and its methods cannot be improved on.

Respectfully yours,

JNO. B. WELLER.

Dist. Dep. Collector Int. Rev., Nelson Co., Ky.



"R. B. Hayden."

The Finest Sour Mash Whisky made in Nelson Co., Ky. by Greenbrier Distillery Co., Agents, S. F.

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS

314 SACRAMENTO STREET



BRIEF NOTES.

Percy Moore, son of the late George H. Moore, was married in Louisville to Miss Mary Shalleross on the 29th ult. The Review wishes Mr. and Mrs. Moore a happy married life.

Mr. Loeb, who was formerly connected with M. Eugene Jaquet, has been appointed agent for Chicago for Laehman & Jacob, for their California wines and brandies, of which he will no doubt make a success.—*Bonfort's*.

The Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Company shipped a quantity of grape cuttings to Central America on the steamer Barracouta on the 20th ult. The vines will be used for experimental purposes in Guatemala.

The *Wine and Spirit Age*, of Baltimore, and the *Exeise News*, of Philadelphia, have consolidated, and the new journal resulting is called "The Wine, Spirit and Brew Reporter." It is issued twice each month by the Liberty Publishing Company, 315 Marshall street, Philadelphia, Pa., and is full of news pertaining to the trade.

Arrangements have been made by the John W. Cope Co., of Stockton, with Henry Campe & Co., as sole distributors for their Mt. Shasta Kidney and Liver Cure and Cope's Tonic Bitters for the Pacific Coast. Henry Campe & Co. are also distributors for the Leland Stanford Vina Brandies. The John W. Cope Co. will move their manufacturing plant from Stockton to San Francisco very shortly.

William Smadeke, the wholesaler, whose place of business for years has been at Eighth and Mission streets, died from a stroke of paralysis while on his way home on the evening of the 20th ult. Deceased was a native of Hanover, and was born fifty-four years ago. He came to California about thirty years ago, and has been prominent in the liquor business ever since. He leaves a widow and three children. The funeral took place from California Hall on the 24th ult.

On the 29th ult. the following transfers of wine by Sonoma county dealers to the California Wine Makers' Corporation, of San Francisco, were recorded at the County Recorder's Office of Sonoma county: A. H. E. Macartney, 10,000 gallons; E. G. Furber, 24,000 gallons; McCoy & Hotchkiss, 56,000 gallons; P. & G. Simi, 150,000 gallons; Miller & Hotchkiss, 350,000 gallons, and Martin Feusier & Co., 179,000 gallons, making the total of the transfer 769,000 gallons.

Henry Campe & Co., the well-known wholesalers, have bought the entire stock and good will of Wolters Bros. & Co., together with brands, etc. The old store of Wolters Bros. & Co., at 120 Front street, has been closed, and Mr. George Wolters has taken an office with Messrs. Campe & Co., at Sacramento and Front streets, where he will remain for some months to come, until the accounts of the firm are finally settled. Wolters Bros. & Co. have desired to retire since the death of Mr. Henry Wolters, late last year.

TRADE CIRCULARS.

From L. Gandolfi & Co.

NEW YORK, January 4, 1897.

DEAR SIR: The following is a list of our importations and receipts of goods for the fortnight ending December 31, 1896:

Per "Ems," Dec. 19, 50 cases salt anchovies in oil, 10 cases Roman cheese, and 32 cases tunny fish in oil, "Chiappe" brand.

Per "Alsatia," Dec. 26th, 62 cases Muscat and Tokay wines, "Giacobini" brand.

Per "Kaiser Wilhelm," Dec. 30th, 30 cases salt anchovies, "Chiappe" brand, and 920 boxes Genoa macaroni, "Profumo" brand.

427-429-431 West Broadway.

L. GANDOLFI & Co.

From Henry Campe & Co.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 30, 1897.

We take pleasure in announcing that we have, by purchase, succeeded to the business of the well-known firm of Wolters Bros. & Co., Wholesale Liquor Dealers, and will henceforth be pleased to meet their many patrons, at our establishment, to which we have transferred their stock of merchandise, etc.

Yours very respectfully,

221-223-225 Front Street.

HENRY CAMPE & Co.

CAUTION!

Decisions have been rendered in my favor by the Hungarian Minister of Commerce in August and October, 1896, in consequence of which the trade marks of the following aperient waters, viz:

"APENTA," "UJ HUNYADI,"
HUNYADI MATYAS,
" LAJOS,
" LASZLO, Etc., Etc.

have been cancelled, all being imitations of my "HUNYADI JANOS" trade mark. No other water except my HUNYADI JANOS is allowed to use the name "HUNYADI," this name being my exclusive trade mark making a part of the name of my

HUNYADI JÁNOS

NATURAL HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER.

The Trade is hereby cautioned not to handle waters bearing any of the above mentioned names, as I shall hold all parties selling such waters responsible in damages and protect my trade-mark-rights to the fullest extent, by action against all infringers.

ANDREAS SAXLEHNER

Buda Pest London New York

Pacific Coast Agent for HUNYADI JÁNOS WM. WOLFF & CO.
327-9 Market St., S.F.

TRADE MARKS.

WM. G. HENDERSON, Patent Attorney and Solicitor.

Norris Bldg., 5th & F Sts., Near U. S. Patent office. Rooms 20 to 23

P. O. Box 122.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Seventeen years' experience, including service in Examining Corps, U. S. Patent Office. American and Foreign Patents procured. Caveats filed. Rejected applications revived. Opinions given as to scope and validity of patents. Infringement suits prosecuted and defended. TRADE-MARKS, LABELS AND COPYRIGHTS registered.

Copy of any printed patent, trade-mark or label furnished for 25 cents. Correspondence invited. Hand-book on Patents furnished FREE on application.

THE - DIVIDEND,

5 Leldesdorff Street.

JAMES O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

Importer of FINEST WINES, LIQUORS.

Irish and Scotch Whiskies, Bass' Ale and Guinness Stout.

Moore, Hunt & Co's Whiskies a Specialty.

BONESTELL & CO.

— DEALERS IN —

PAPER.

— A specialty made of —

FOURDENIER TISSUE

— AND —

STRIPPED MANILA

For wrapping bottles.

401 & 403 Sansone St. San Francisco.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

SAMUEL WANDELT,

— STEAM AND HAND —

COOPERAGE

61, 63, 65 NORTH THIRD ST. BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Wine and Liquor Barrels and Tanks

A Specialty.

I am now prepared to make and furnish the largest, as well as the smallest article in my line of Cooperage. Estimates given with promptness. All work warranted to be finished in workmanlike manner and equal to any in the market.

Prices Current.

These are the long prices. The rate of discount on purchases of a considerable quantity, can be learned by applying to the agents or dealers. We urgently request dealers, agents and producers to notify us when a change occurs in the prices current of the goods they handle.

California Wines & Brandies

[The Prices given are for quarts and pints put up in cases of twelve and twenty-four bottles.]

C. CARPY & CO.

511-517 Sacramento street, San Francisco

La Loma, Grand Medoc	\$ 7.00	\$ 8.00
Burgundy	5.00	6.00
Zinfandel	3.50	4.50
Sauterne	5.00	6.00
Riesling	4.00	5.00
Sweet Muscatel, 1882	9.00	10.00
Sherry, 1882	9.00	10.00
Port, 1882	8.00	9.00
Cal. Rochelle Brandy	12.00	13.00

MONT ROUGE WINES.

A. G. Chauche Livermore, Office and Depot, 613-617 Front St., S. F.

Burgundy	\$ 9.00
Chablis	9.00
Claret, Retour d'Europe	9.00
Juragon, Favorite wine of Henri IV, King of France	8.00
Haut Sauternes	7.00
Sauternes	6.00
Light Sauternes	5.00
Claret Grand Vin	6.00
Table Claret	4.00
Zinfandel	3.00
\$1.00 additional for pints. Red and white wines in bulk at all prices.	

J. GUNDLACH & CO., Cor. Second & Market Sts. San Francisco.

PRICES PER CASE.

Tramier, 82	5.00	6.00
Gutedel, 82	6.00	7.00
Burgundy, 84	6.00	7.00
Zinfandel, 84	5.00	6.00

INGLENOOK WINES.

Agency, 101 Front street, San Francisco.

Table Claret blended from choice foreign grapes, vintage 1890

Zinfandel	\$3.50
Extra Table Claret, Medoc type red label, 1889	4.50
Burgundy, 1888, Reserve Stock	7.00
Sauterne dry, Sauvign' n Vert '86	5.50
Gutedel, Chasselas Vert, 1889	4.50
Hook, Rhinish type	6.00
Burger, Chablis type	5.50
Riesling, Johannisberg type 1888	6.50

Pints of two dozen \$1 per case additional. None genuine except bearing seal or cork brand of the proprietor.

KOHLER & FROHLING.

501 Folsom Street, San Francisco.

Riesling	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.50
Hook	3.50	4.00
Gutedel	4.50	5.00
Sauterne	4.50	5.00
Zinfandel	3.75	4.25
Zinfandel, old	4.50	5.00
Burgundy	4.00	4.50
Superior Port	10.00	
Sherry	7.50	
Angelica	6.00	
Muscatel	6.00	
Madeira	6.00	
Malaga	6.00	
Brandy	10.00	

KOLB & DENHARD.

420-426 Montgomery st., San Francisco.

Hook	\$3.00
Riesling	3.50
Gutedel	4.00
Sauterne	4.00
Sauterne, 1885	5.00

Claret	2.50
Zinfandel	3.00
Cabinet	3.50
Burgundy	4.00
Port, 1884	7.00
Port, 1887	5.50
Sherry	5.00
Cognac, 1885	10.00

S. LACHMAN & CO.,

453 Biannau street, San Francisco

Old Port	\$7.00	\$8.00
Zinfandel	3.50	4.00
Hoesling	4.50	5.00
Madeiras	8.00	
Malaga	8.00	
Cognac	14.00	

C. M. MANN,

(Successor to I. DE TURK.)

Office and Cellars 216-218 220 Sacramento st., and 221 Commercial st. S. Francisco.

Cognac Brandy, XXXX., (Quarts) \$10.00

XX	9.00
Tentuler Port	5.50
Trousseau Port, No. 1	4.00
Dry Sherry, Private Stock	5.50
Superior	4.00
Angelica, Old Selected Stock	4.00
Muscetelle	4.00
Malaga	4.00
Madeira	4.00
Tokay, best, Old Selected Stock	6.00
Tokay	4.50
Haut Sauterne	5.00
Riesling	3.50
Gutedel	3.50
Hook	3.00
Cabernet, "Grand Vin"	5.00
Burgundy	4.50
Zinfandel Claret, Selected Claret	3.50
XX Claret	3.50
Claret	2.75

NAPA VALLEY WINE COMPANY.

Second and Folsom St., San Francisco.

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD, Agents.

212-214 Market street, San Francisco.

Hook, green label	\$ 3.00	\$ 4.00
Hook, black label	3.50	4.50
Gutedel	4.00	5.00
Riesling	4.50	5.50
Cabernet	4.50	5.50

Burgundy	4.00	5.00
Zinfandel	3.50	4.50
Claret, black label	3.00	4.00
Claret, red label	2.75	3.75
Private Stock, Hook	5.00	6.00
" " El Cerrito	9.00	10.00
" " Sauterne	8.00	9.00
" " Claret	5.00	6.00
" " Burgundy	7.00	8.00
" " Vine Cliff	12.00	13.00
Sherry	4.50	
Port	4.50	
Angelica	4.50	
Tokay	4.50	
Muscetel	4.50	
Madeira	4.50	
Brandy Crown	10.00	
" " " "	12.00	
" " " "	15.00	
" " " "	18.00	

I. J. ROSE & CO., LTD, San Gabriel, Cal.

Port, 1873, 1 doz. qts. in case	\$15.00
" 1875, " " " "	12.00
" 1882, " " " "	9.00
" 1886, " " " "	7.50
Sherry, 1882, 1 doz. qts. in case	9.00
" 1886, " " " "	7.50
Angelica, 1882, 1 doz. qts. in case	9.00
Angelica, 1886, 1 doz. qts. in case	\$7.50
Muscetel, 1882, 1 doz. qts. in case	9.00
" 1886, " " " "	7.50
Tokay, 1882, 1 doz. qts. in case	9.00
" 1886, " " " "	7.50
Madeira, 1882, 1 doz. qts. in case	9.00
" 1886, " " " "	7.50
Brandy, 1881, " " " "	15.00
" 1886, " " " "	10.00
Zinfandel, 1890, 1 doz. qts. in case	4.00
" " " " " "	5.00
Burger, 1890, 1 doz. qts. in case	4.00
" " " " " "	5.00

All the foregoing vintages are true to name and age, as indicated on label. We guarantee the absolute purity of every bottle of wine and brandy put up by us.

"CRESTA BLANCA."

WETMORE-BOWEN COMPANY.

404 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

WHITE WINES.

Sauterne Souvenir	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Haut Sauterne Souvenir	9.00	10.00
Chateau Yquem Souvenir	11.00	12.00

World's Columbian Exposition



GUCKENHEIMER
Pure Rye Whiskey
Highest Score of Awards, with Medal and Diploma.
THE STANDARD OF PERFECTION! ABSOLUTELY PURE!
DISTILLED BY
A. GUCKENHEIMER & BROS.
PITTSBURGH, PENNA. U. S. A.

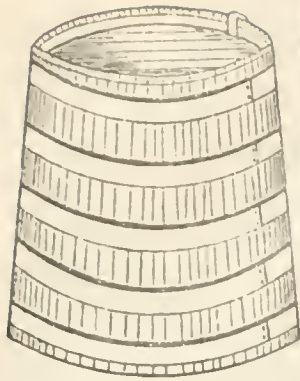


MONTROSE RYE WHISKEY.

DISTILLED BY
PENNA. DISTILLING CO.
BUTLER CO. PENNA.
OLD STYLE MONONGAHELA RYE WHISKEY

A. Guckenheimer and Bros.
Proprietors,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. A. Solomon,
57 Beaver St New York,
121 Walnut St Philadelphia.



REDWOOD TANKS.

F. KORBEL & BROS.

723 Bryant Street San Francisco

Or at NORTH FORK MILL

Humboldt County - California

Tissue Paper Manila Paper Label Paper

PAPER OF ALL KINDS

A. Zellerbach & Sons Cor. Sansome & Commercial Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO

Lachman & Jacobi

— DEALERS IN —

California Wines and Brandies,

BRYANT AND SECOND STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO.

Eastern Agents

EDINGER BROS. & JACOBI,

Cor. Dover & Pearl Sts., Brooklyn Bridge Store No. 2, N. Y.



FERRO-QUINA

A Wonderful Tonic and Strengthener

AN ANTIDOTE AGAINST

ANEMIA, CHLOROSIS, MUSCULAR DEBILITY, NAUSEA, HEAD-ACHE, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, PHTHISIS, SCROFULA, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, GENERAL DERILITY, LASSITUDE and other diseases caused by a disordered system.

Especially Recommended as a preventative against FEVERS in tropical climates.

ADDRESS

D. P. ROSSI

1400 Dupont St., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Or take who ever or come to see how in their city

Liquor Flavors WILLIAM H. RUDKIN,

74 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

GENUINE XX BEADING OIL XX

Reduced To \$7.50 Per Gallon.

Goods For Sale in California only by

REDINGTON & CO. 23-27-29 SECOND ST., SAN FRANCISCO

ESTABLISHED

1864

A. Finke's

Widow,

Producers of

CALIFORNIA

First Premium
CHAMPAGNES.

ABSOLUTELY PURE

OFFICE:

809 MONTGOMERY ST.,

San Francisco.

Telephone, Black 681.



GOLD SEAL,
CARTE BLANCHE,
NONPAREIL.

First Premiums for Best California Champagnes awarded by the State Fairs, 1870-92 and wherever exhibited.

LOMA PRIETA LUMBER CO.

—SUCCESSORS TO—

WATSONVILLE M. & L. CO.

Have Constantly on Hand a Full Supply of the Following Sizes of

GRAPE STAKES.

2x2--4 Feet Long, 2x2--5 Feet Long,
2x2--6 Feet Long.

Which will be sold at reasonable rates.

LOMA PRIETA LUMBER CO.

Loma Prieta, - - - - - Santa Cruz Co., Cal.

THE ONLY GENUINE

Monte Cristo

CHAMPAGNE

EXTRA DRY

(REGISTERED)

D. P. ROSSI

Orngiani, Italia and San Francisco

1400 DUPONT ST.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada

N. B. This Brand is one of the leading Champagnes used at the Royal Courts of Italy, Germany, England. Is specially endorsed by Belmonte, New York; Palace Hotel, Del Monte, Malson Parc, Malson Riche, Malson Tortoni, Ponds, Dog, Campy, Martini (R), at the Commercial Hotel, S. F.



W.F. TULLY & COMPANY
140 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

RED WINES.

Table d'Hotel Souvenir	5.50	6.50
St Julien Souvenir	7.00	8.00
Margaux Souvenir	8.00	9.00

IN ADDITION TO ABOVE

Zinfandel	4.00	5.00
Burgundy	6.00	7.00
Hiesling	5.00	6.00

EL. FISSAL.

Port, Vintage 1890	5.50	
Port, " 1888	6.50	
Port, " 1886	8.00	
Old Tronsseau Port	12.00	
Sherry, Vintage 1890	5.50	
Sherry, " 1888	6.50	
Sherry, " 1886	8.00	
Sherry, Amontillado Type	10.00	
Muscatel	5.50	
Angellca	5.50	
Frontignan	9.00	
Brandy, 1890	11.00	
Brandy, 1888	13.50	
Brandy, 1886	16.00	
Brandy, 1876	20.00	

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.,
329 Market street, San Francisco.
NAGLE BRANDY BOTTLED AT DISTILLERY.

CASE GOODS.

White Label Q. C., not under 25 yrs.	\$20.00
Blue Label, 15, not under 15 yrs.	45.00
Red Label, O. N., not under 10 yrs.	12.00

Trade discounts according to quantity.

BULK.
(In packages of 25 gallons each.)

For ages 1872-1876	Per gal. \$4.00
" 1877-1882	3.50
" 1883-1884	3.25

Bitters.

D. P. ROSSI,
N. E. Cor. Dupont and Green Sts., S. F.
FERRO QUINA BITTERS.

12 quarts to case	\$10.00
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WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.,
329 Market street, San Francisco.

AROMATIQUE.

Per case of 12 quarts	\$12.00
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Imported Wines.

W. B. CHAPMAN,
123 California street, San Francisco.

RED WINES.
(Barton & Guestier, Bordeaux.)

Floirac	Quarts. \$7.50	Pints. \$8.50
Chateau Lacroix	8.00	9.00
Paulliac, 1887	8.50	9.50
" 1881	9.00	10.00
St. Julien 1887	9.00	10.00
St. Estephe 1887	9.00	10.00

Chateau du Gallan, 1881	10.50	
" " 1878	12.50	
" " le Pain, 1878	11.50	
Poulet Canet, 1887	13.50	
Chant. Becheville, 1887	16.00	
" " 1881	17.00	
Chateau Langon	18.00	
" " 1878	21.00	
" " 1874	24.50	
Chat. Brown Chateau, 1887	23.00	
" " Leoville, 1887	24.50	
" " 1878	25.50	
" " Larose, 1874	24.50	
" " Laite, 1874	29.00	
" " Margaux, 1874	29.00	
(H. Cuvillier & frere, Bordeaux.)		
Paulliac, 1889	9.00	10.00
St. Emillion Superieur	10.00	
Chat. Cheval Blanc, 1889	11.00	
Chateau Leoville, 1889	16.50	
Chateau Hautlley, 1881	17.50	
Chat. Kirwan, 1878	24.00	
Chat. Lapointe Pomerol, 1878	22.00	
Chat. Pontet Canet, 1874	23.00	
" " Becheville, 1874	25.00	
Chat. Larose, 1870	24.00	
Chateau Talbot d'Aux, 1875	24.00	
Chateau Leoville, 1878	25.50	
Chat. Cos d'Estournel, 1878	28.00	
(Du Vivier & Co., Bordeaux.)		
St. Marc	\$ 7.00	\$ 8.00
Poulet Canet	11.00	12.00

WHITE WINES.

(Barton & Guestier, Bordeaux.)

Sauternes 1878	9.25	10.25
Vin de Graves, 1878	10.50	11.50
Barsac, 1878	11.00	12.00
Haut Sauternes, 1887	17.50	18.50
Haut Sauternes, 1874	18.50	19.50
Chateau Yquem, 1884	30.50	31.50
Chateau Yquem, 1874	36.00	
(H. Cuvillier & frere, Bordeaux.)		
Chateau Girand, 1884	28.00	29.00
" " La Tour Blanche 84	28.00	29.00
(Du Vivier & Co., Bordeaux.)		
Graves premieres	\$9.00	\$10.00

CALIFORNIAN—RED WINES.
(A. Duval).

Burgundy, 1889	5.00	6.00
Cabernet Sauvignon, 1890	5.00	6.00

CALIFORNIA—WHITE WINES
(A. Duval).

Riesling, 1889	4.50	5.50
Chablis, 1888	5.00	6.00
Sauterne, 1889	5.00	6.00
Creme de Sauterne, 1889	7.50	8.50
(private stock)		

BURGUNDIES—RED WINES.
(Bouchard pere & fils, Beaune Cote D'Or.)

Macon, 1884	11.00	12.00
Pommard, 1884	15.50	16.50
Clos de Vougeot, 1887 (Monopole)	25.50	26.50
Chambertin 1884	26.00	27.00
(Bouchard pere & fils, Beaune, Cote D'Or)		
Chablis, 1884	13.50	14.50

HOCKS.
(S. Friedberg, Mayence.)

Laubenheimer, 1889	\$ 9.50	\$10.50
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Liebfraumilch, 1889, "Selected Grapes"	17.00	18.00
Ramenthaler, 1884	21.00	22.00
Hochheimer Dom Dechaney, 1884	22.50	23.50
Liebfraumilch, 1876, "Extra Quality"	30.00	31.00
Steinberger Cabinet, 1876	32.00	33.00
Prince Metternich's Estate		
Schloss Johannisberger, 1888	\$45.00	\$46.00

BERRIES.
(Sandeman, Buck & Co., Jerez.)

Maltese Crown	18.00	
Pemartin Brut	20.00	
" " Umbrella	21.00	
" " Amontillado	25.00	
(E. J. Howell, London.)		
Solera Especial	13.50	

MADIRA
(E. J. Howell, London)

Ye Old Style, Puro Especial	15.50	
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OLD COGNACS
(H. Cuvillier & Frere.)

Fine Champagne "Reserve" 1870	36.00	
(Sazerac de Forge & Fils)		
Very Old Cognac, 1805	45.00	

GIN
Coates & Co's Original Plymouth Unsweetened

10.50		
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(Peter Dawson, Dufftown.)

Dawson's "Perfection"	12.50	
" " "Special"	11.50	
" " "Extra Special"	16.50	
" " "Perfection," 24 flasks	14.00	
Dawson's "Perfection," 48 half-flasks	16.00	

CHAMPAGNE.

Perrier-Jouet, Finest Extra Quality "Special"	33.50	35.50
Perrier-Jouet, Finest Extra Quality, "Brut"	34.00	36.00
Half Pints "Special," \$12.00 per case of 48 bottles.		

L. GANDOLFI & CO.,
427-431 West Broadway, New York.
(Prices f. o. b. New York.)

Fili. Gancia & Co., Canelli (Asti.)

Barbera, in cases of 12 bottles	5.50
Barolo, " " 12 "	7.00
Gattinara, " " 12 "	6.50
Nebbiolo, red, sparkling, in cases of 12 bottles	8.50
Brachetto, red, sparkling, in cases of 12 bottles	8.50
Guignolino, in cases of 12 bottles	6.50
Pints \$1 per case more.	
C. & F. Giacobini, Altomonte, Calabria (Pancy wines for altar and medical use.)	
Moscato Calabria, in cases 12 bottles	7.00
Lacryma Christi, " " 12 "	7.00
Tokay, " " 12 "	7.00
Malvasia, " " 12 "	7.00

Count E. Di Mirafiori

Barolo, in cases of 12 bottles 1887	7.00
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CHIANTI WINE. IN FLASK.
J. L. Ruffino, Florence

Per case of 2 dozen quarts	11.00
" " 12 pints	14.00

WHITE AND RED STILL.
Trinquale Seala, Naples

Lacryma Christi, per case of 12 bottles	7.25
Moscato di Stracusa, per case of 12 bottles	7.00
Fiderno, red, per case of 12 bottles	7.00
Capri, " " 12 "	6.50
Pints, 75 cents per case more.	

SPARKLING WINES.
Pasquale Seala, Naples.

Lacryma Christi, quarts	17.50
" " pints	18.50
Fili. Gancia & Co., Canelli (Asti)	
Moscato, white, in cases of 12 quarts	14.00
" " 24 pints	15.00
Passaretta, white, " 12 quarts	13.00
" " 24 pints	14.00

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.,
525 Front street, San Francisco.

BERRIES.

Forrester & Co., Jerez, in wood, per gallon	\$ 1.50	\$5.00
Forrester & Co., Jerez, per case	12.00	16.00
Garvey & Co., Jerez, in wood, per gallon	1.75	5.00

PORTS.

Otley	\$1.75 to \$5.00
Otley, per case	\$12.00

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

A. de Luze & Fils, Bordeaux

Clareta, per case	\$8.00 to \$28.00
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A. de Luze & Fils, Bordeaux

Sauternes, per case	12.00 to 26.00
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C. Marey & Liger Belah, Nuits Burgundies, white and red, per case

15.00 to 23.00

D. M. Feuerherd, Jr., & Co., Oporto, Port wines per case

15.00 to 20.00

D. M. Feuerherd, Jr., & Co., Oporto, Port Wines, in wood per gal.

2.00 to 5.50

Duff Gordon & Co., Sherrles in wood per gal.

2.00 to 5.50

Lacave & Co., Sherrles Crown Brand in 1/2

1.40 to 1.75

South Side Madeira

2.00 to 2.50

St. Croix Rum, L. B.

5.50

Arrack "Royal" Batavia

5.00 to 6.00

Boord & Son, London Duck Sherry, per case

12.00 to 15.00

G. M. Pabstmann Solin, Mainz Rhine Winea per case

8.50 to 28.00

Schulz & Wagner, Frankfurt o M Rhine wines per case

11.00 to 14.00



P. C. ROSSI, PRESIDENT

A. SBARBORO, SECRETARY

ITALIAN-SWISS COLONY

ASTI, SONOMA CO., CAL.

PRODUCERS OF FINE

CALIFORNIA WINES and BRANDIES

AND

MONTECRISTO CHAMPAGNES

(NATURALLY FERMENTED IN BOTTLES.)

Grand Diploma of Honor Highest Award Genoa, Italy, 1892
Gold Medal California Midwinter Fair, 1894

Gold Medal Dublin, Ireland, 1892
Gold Medal Columbian Exp'n, 1893

MAIN OFFICE, 524 MONTGOMERY STREET - - SAN FRANCISCO
DEPOT AND CELLARS, 109 BATTERY STREET BETWEEN CALIFORNIA AND PINE STREETS

P. C. ROSSI VERMOUTH
Gold Medal Turin, 1884 Highest Award Chicago, 1894

L. GANDOLFI & CO., Eastern Agents ITALIAN WINES AND PRODUCE
427-431 WEST BROADWAY, NEWYORK

CHARLES BUNDSCHU, President

CARL GUNOLACH, Vice-President

HENRY GUNDLACH, Secretary

GUNDLACH-BUNDSCHU WINE COMPANY

Successors to J. GUNDLACH & CO.

Vineyard Proprietors and Shippers of

California Wines and Brandies,

PROPRIETORS RHINE FARM, SONOMA, CAL.

And BACCHUS WINE VAULTS, 438-442 Bryant St., S. F.

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S. E. COR. MARKET & SECOND STS.

New York Branch
S. E. Cor. WATTS & WASHINGTON STS.



Louis Roederer Champagne

Highest Grade in the World!

Used by All the Leading Clubs
Hotels and Restaurants . . .

For sale by All First-Class
Grocers and Wine Merchants.



THREE KINDS, ALL OF EQUAL EXCELLENCE

BRUT (*Gold Seal*)

An Extra Dry Wine

GRAND VIN SEC (*Brown Seal*)

The Perfection of a Dry Wine!

CARTE BLANCHE (*White Seal*)

A Rich Wine

Macondray Bros. & Lockard,

124 SANSOME STREET

Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

THOS. KIRKPATRICK, PRESIDENT,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SHERLEY MOORE, VICE PRES'T
LOUISVILLE, KY.

JESSE MOORE WHISKIES

DIRECT FROM LOUISVILLE, KY.



FAMOUS
PEERLESS WHISKIES.



GUARANTEED
STRICTLY PURE.

These Whiskies have a reputation second to none on the Pacific Coast. They have been given years of trial by the best class of trade and consumers and are pronounced without a peer. When given a trial they speak for themselves. For sale in quantities to suit in Louisville or San Francisco by

JESSE MOORE, HUNT CO.,

LOUVILLSIE, KENTUCKY

404 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD,
212-214 Market street, San Francisco.
ESCHENAUER & CO., BORDEAUX.

Quarts.	\$ 7.00
Medoc	7.50
Merlot	8.00
Bonillac	8.00
Red Seal	9.50
St. Julien superior	10.00
White Seal	11.50
Poulet Canet	12.00
La Bosc	13.50
Gold Seal	8.50
Graves	9.50
Sauternes	1.75 to 4.50
Mackenzie's Ports and Sherries in wood per gallon	10.00 to 14.00
Mackenzie's Ports and Sherries in cases	13.00 to 19.00

ACHILLE STARACE,
76 Pearl street, New York.

ITALIAN WINES.
REG WINES.
(Giuseppe Scala, Naples.)

Laeryma Christi, 12 qts.	\$ 6.50 per case
Falerno	7.50
Capri	6.50
Capri, 24 pts.	7.50 per case
Moscato di Siracusa, 12 qts.	9.00
Vesuvius wine in barrels of about 60 gallons.	1.05 per gal

WHITE WINES.

Laeryma Christi, 12 qts.	\$ 7.50 per case
Falerno	7.50
Capri	6.50
Capri, 24 pts.	7.50

SPARKLING WINES.

Laeryma Christi, 12 qts.	\$19.00 per case
" 24 pts.	20.50

(L. Laborel Melini, Florence)
Chianti Wine in flasks without oil
Cases of 2 doz. qts. \$12.50 per case
" 4 " pts. 14.50

W. A. TAYLOR & CO.
Jerez de la Frontera.

SHERRIES.

No. 1 P Table, full bodied	Per Gal. \$1.40
1 VP Table, very pale	
2 P Full and round	1.70
2 VP Very Pale, light, fine	
3 P Full body, soft, rich	1.85
3 VP Very pale, light, full	
4 P Full body, old, mellow	2.15
4 VP Very pale, delicate, dry	
5 P Full body, rich, fruity	2.50
5 VP Pale, old, fine	
6 P Extra full and fruity	2.75
6 VP Very fine and mellow	
7 Amo AMONTILLADO, old and nutty	2.85
8 CLO FLOROSA, mellow soft	3.25
9 Rex Superb old Desert Wine	3.35
10 AMONTILLADO Solera, very old and nutty	4.40
11 QUEEN VICTORIA Grand old wine	5.65

SPECIAL WINES.

Velvet A Clean, sound wine	1.25
" B Full body and rich	1.50
Special N Soft, full and fine	1.60
" W Dark, full body	1.75
" B Clean and sound—Fino	1.80
Seco Fine, old and dry	1.85
O S Fine, rich and fruity	3.45
O N Superb table	3.10
Corona Delicious and delicate	3.25
Special S Grand old wine	4.00
Nectar—Fino, N. P. U.	4.65

RHINE AND MOSELLE WINE.
Wilhelm Panizza, Mayence.

Laubenleimer	\$8.00
Medisheimer	8.50
Niestelner	10.25
Rockheimer	11.50
Leibfranzmich	13.25
Foster Jesultgarten	13.75
Rudeshelmer	14.00
Ebacher	14.75
Gesenheimer	17.25
Marcobrunner	17.50
Baunthaler	19.00
Geisenhelm Rothberg	21.00
Neistelmer Rehbach	21.50
Rudeshelmer Berg	23.00

Bulk wines at f. o. b. prices.

PORTS.
Silva & Cozens.

T—Tawney	Per Gal. \$1.00
R—Extra full body and rich	2.05
V T—Very tawney	2.25
Y O T—Very old tawney	2.35
T P—Extra tawney, delicate	2.50
T P O—Tawney, extra old	3.10

BRANCO—White—Fine White Port, 3.25
JEWEL—A Specialty, old and mellow 3.50
S O—Superior old 3.85
EMPEROR—30 years in wood, grand old wine 4.75
M C R—1827—Cholest royal 6.35
Direct shipping orders solicited on the most favorable terms.

TARRAGONA WINES.
Jose Boule, Tarragona.
qrs. & octs per Gal.
* Fine clear and smooth 1.15
and rich 1.25

ROYAL PURE JUICE—Full body and rich 1.25
TAWNEY PORT—Light color, soft and old 1.25
These wines have none of the objectionable astringency so common in wines of this class, and are absolutely pure.

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.,
329 Market street, San Francisco.
(Dubou Freres, Bordeaux.)

Clarets in casks of 60 gals. \$95.00 to \$160.00 (F. Chauvenet, Nuits, Cote d'Or.)
Burgundy wines in cases \$10.00 to \$52.00 (Delhard & Co., Coblenz.)
Rock and Moselle wines \$8.00 to \$32.00 (Morgan Bros., Port St. Mary.)
Ports and Sherries in wood, per gallon \$2.00 to \$5.00
Port and Sherries in cases, per case \$10.00 to \$18.00 (Mackenzie & Co., Jerez.)
Ports and Sherries in wood from \$1.75 to \$4.50

American Whiskies.

L. GANDOLFI & CO.,
427-431 West Broadway, New York.
(Prices f. o. b. New York.)

* Good Luck Monogram, per case	\$ 9.00
** " " " " " " " "	10.00

Liberal discount to the jobbing trade.

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.,
525 Front street, San Francisco.

Blue Grass, per gallon	\$2.00 to \$3.50
Boone's Knoll, " "	2.40 to 4.50

KOLB & DENHARD,
420-426 Montgomery st., San Francisco.

Nonpareil	\$3.50	\$7.50
Nonpareil A	4.00	9.00
Nonpareil AA	5.00	12.00
Canteen	3.50	8.00
Canteen O P S	5.00	11.00

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.
(Charles Meinecke & Co., Continued)
John Gibson Son & Co. \$2.00 to \$1.0

MOORE, HUNT & CO.,
404 Front street, San Francisco.

Extra Pony in bbls or 1/2-bbls	Per Gallon \$6.00 to \$8.0
A A	" " " 4.00
B	" " " 3.5
C	" " " 3.0
Rye in bbls and 1/2-bbls from	" 50 to 5.0
A A in cases	11.0
C in cases	8.5

NABER, ALFS & BRUNE,
323 and 325 Market street, San Francisco

Phoenix Old Bourbon, A1	\$2.75
" " " Old St'k	3.00
" " " A1, 90 pf	2.50
" " " OK 100pf	3.50
" " " Pony, Priv St'k	4.00
Club House Bourbon, Old	4.50
Gold Medal Bourbon, 100 pf	2.50
Union Club	2.25
Superior Whisky	1.75
" BB Whisky	1.50

Liquors—In cases.

Phoenix Bourbon OK, in 5s	Per Case \$10.50
" " " A1, " "	7.50
" " " A1, 24 pta	8.00
" " " A1, 48 1/2 pt	9.00
Rock and Rye Whisky in 5s	7.50
Rum Punch Extract, in 5s	8.00
Blackberry Brandy, in 5s.	7.50

SPRUANCE, STANLEY & Co.,
410 Front street, San Francisco.

Kentucky Favorite	\$ 3.00
Extra Kentucky favorite	3.50
O. P. T	2.50
O. K. Old Stock	5.00
Harries' Old Bourbon	2.00
Kentucky Favorite, in cases	8.50

H. O. B. Jugs 9.00
D. F. C Jugs 10.50
African Stomach Bitters, ea. 7.50

SIEBE BROS. & PLAGEMAN,
322 Sansome street, San Francisco.

O K Extra	\$1.50 to \$3.00
O K Rosedale	2.50 to 3.00
Ivahn	2.75
Golden Pearl	2.25
Marshall	2.25
Old Family Bourbon	1.75
Old Bourbon	1.50

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD,
212-214 Market street, San Francisco.

Carlisle in bbla. Re-Imported Spring '89 per gal.	\$2.50
Carlisle in bbls. Re-Imported Spring '86, per gal.	3.25
Keystone Monogram Rye in cases, per case	14.25
Old Saratoga, in cases, per case	15.25
Mascot Bourbon in bbls per gal	2.25
Robin Hood Bourbon in bbla per gal	2.50
Sherwood Private Stock in bbls, per gal.	3.00
O. P. S. Sherwood in bbls, per gal.	3.25
Old Saratoga, in bbls per gal	4.00

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.,
329 Market street, San Francisco.

Carlisle re-imported, Spring '90.	\$2.40
R. B. Hayden & Co.'s Old Grand Dad, Spring '90.	2.25
Mayfield, Spring '89.	2.65
Atherton, Spring '90.	2.35
Anderson Co., Spring '91.	1.85
Hume, Spring '89.	2.45

Imported Champagnes.

W. B. CHAPMAN,
123 California street, San Francisco.

Perrier Jouet & Co. "Special"	\$31.50	\$35.50
" Reserve Dry.	34.00	36.00
Perrier Jouet & Co. Brut.	34.00	36.00
Half pts "Special" \$42 in ea of 48 bottles.		

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.,
525 Front street, San Francisco.

Krug & Co. "Private Cuvee" per case.	\$34.00	\$36.00
Joseph Perrier fils & Co per basket	19.00	20.00
Adrien & hls, per basket	17.00	18.00

MACONDRAY BROS. & LOCKARD,
AGENTS
124 Sansome street, San Francisco.

Louis Roederer, Carte Blanche.	\$34.00	\$36.00
Louis Roederer, Grand Vin	34.00	36.00
Louis Roederer, Brut.	34.00	36.00

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

DEUTZ & GILDERMANN, AY., CHAMPAGNE.

Gold Lack Sec. per case	\$32.00	\$34.00
Gold Lack Sec. 6 Magnums per case.	31.00	
Cabinet Green Seal, per bskt	25.50	27.00

DUPASLOUP & CO., REIMS.

Carte Branche, per case	21.00	22.00
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D. P. ROSSI,
N. E. Cor Dupont and Green Sts., S. F.

Monte Cristo, 12 quarts to case	\$12.00
" " 24 pints " "	13.00

Special discount for quantities.

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD,
212-214 Market street, San Francisco.

Moet & Chandon, White Seal	32.00	34.00
" " Brut Imperial	35.00	37.00

W. A. TAYLOR & CO.,
39 Broadway, New York.

SPARKLING SAUMER.
Ackerman-Laurence, Saumur, France.

Dry Royal	\$21.00	\$23.00
Brut	21.00	23.00

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.,
329 Market street, San Francisco

White Seal (Grande Cuvee)	34.00	36.00
Brut Imperial	38.00	40.00

Imported Brandies.

W. B. CHAPMAN,
123 California street, San Francisco.
(H. Cuvillier & frere Cognac)

Quarts	
Fine Champagne, "Reserve," 1870	\$2.00
Grande Fine Champagne, 1860	36.00

L. GANDOLFI & CO.,
427-431 West Broadway, New York.
(Prices f. o. b. New York)

** Albert Dubois & Co., Cognac, 12 quarts	\$11.75
** Ruppert & Co., 12 quarts	10.50

ITALIAN—FRATELLI BRANCA, MILAN.
Cognac Fine Champagne, Croix Rouge, per case 10.00

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.,
525 Front street, San Francisco.

E. Remy Martin & Co., Cognac.
Cognac in octaves per gal. 5.50 6.50
In cases, see special advertisement

P. Frapin & Co., Cognac.
Cognac in octaves, per gal. 5.65 6.50
Planat & Co., Cognac.
Cognac in octaves, per gal. 5.25

E. REMY MARTIN & CO., Cognac.
HELLMANN BROS. & CO., AGENTS.
525 Front Street, San Francisco.

Eau-de-Vie vieille	\$15.00
" " " "	17.00
" " " "	19.00
" " " "	20.00
" " " "	22.00
" " " "	25.00
" " " "	30.00
" " " "	35.00
" " " "	50.00
In octaves	\$ 4.70 to 6.25

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

Champ Vineyard Proprs. Co.,
Bontelleau & Co. managers Cognac in Octaves per gal. \$5.25 to \$8.50

The Vineyard Propra. Co.
Bontelleau & Co. managers Reserve Vintages 11.00 to 14.00

W. A. TAYLOR & CO.,
39 Broadway, New York.

COGNAC BRANDIES.
ROUYER, GUILLET & CO., COGNAC.

Vintage, Qr. Casks, per gal.	
1886	\$4.85
1884	5.40
1875	6.35
1869	7.40
1840	12.25
V S O	17.50

Octaves, 5 cents per gallon extra.

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.,
329 Market street, San Francisco.

Martell's Brandy, per case	\$15.00
" " " "	17.00
" " " "	19.00
" " " "	26.00
" " " "	32.00
" " " "	50.00
" " " "	50.00 to 9.25

Imported Whiskies.

W. B. CHAPMAN
123 California street, San Francisco.

SCOTCH WHISKY

Dawson's "Perfection"	\$12.50
Old Highland "Extra Special"	13.00
Old Highland "Special Liqueur"	16.00

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.,
525 Front street, San Francisco

J. B. Sheriff & Co., Lochin-Islay, Scotch whisky
In wood, per gallon 3.80

W. A. TAYLOR & CO.

39 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

REPRESENTING:

GONZALEZ, BYASS & CO.,	- - -	SHERRIES	JOSE BOULE,	- - -	TARRAGONAS
SILVA & COSENS	- - -	PORTS	A. BRONDUM & SON,	- - -	ACQUAVIT
BLANDY BROS. & CO.,	- - -	MADEIRAS	ROUYER, GUILLET & CO.,	- - -	BRANDIES
ACKERMAN-LAURNACE,	- - -	SPARKLING SAUMUR	JOHN JAMESON & SON, Ltd.,	- - -	IRISH WHISKY
WILHELM PANIZZA,	- - -	RHINE WINES	THE ARDBEG DISTILLERY CO.,	- - -	SCOTCH WHISKY
MARTINI & ROSSI,	- - -	VERMOUTH	CHAS. TANQUERAY & CO.,	- - -	OLD TOM GIN
I. & V. FLORIO,	- - -	MARSALAS	MAGNUM BRAND,	- - -	JAMAICA RUM
PETER F. HEERING,	- - -	CHERRY CORDIAL	MAGNUM BRAND,	- - -	ST. CROIX RUMS
REIN & CO.,	- - -	MALAGAS	MAGNUM BRAND,	- - -	HOLLAND GIN

ORDERS SOLICITED FOR DIRECT SHIPMENTS.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN TERMS, PRICES, ETC.

SPECIALTIES

John Jameson & Son, Limited

FAMOUS

IRISH WHISKY

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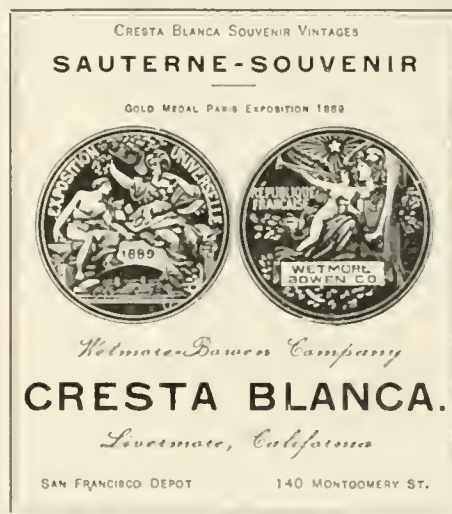
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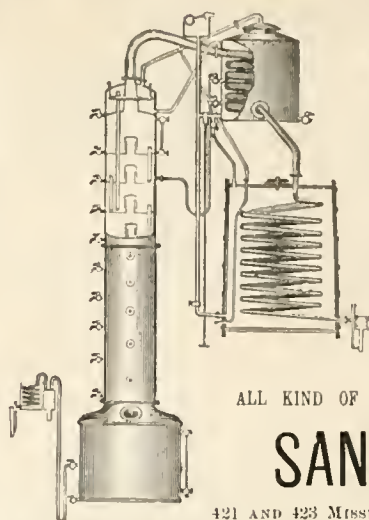


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PACIFIC WINE & SPIRIT REVIEW

JOURNAL OF VITICULTURE

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The PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW is the only paper of its class West of Chicago. It circulates among the Wholesale and Retail Wine and Spirit Dealers of the Pacific Coast, the Wine Makers and Brandy Distillers of California, the Wine and Brandy buyers, and the Importers, Distillers and Jobbers of the United States.

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MARKET REVIEW.

CALIFORNIA WINES.—There is nothing of particular interest to be noted with reference to the wine business during the past half month. Considering the conditions, trade has held up in good shape since the first of the year, the shipments by rail, particularly, having been larger than are expected at this season. While there was a marked falling off in case goods, the bulk shipments aggregated nearly seven hundred thousand gallons. Of this quantity one half went to New Orleans. As an indication of the development of a demand for better grades of wines, it is noted that the Southern ports took nearly as many cases last month as New York. Chicago made a poor showing, while Montana and Idaho have a good record, especially for wines in glass.

The question of tariff is now occupying the attention of wine men, and out of the discussion now going on the consensus of opinion will be gathered to enlighten the law-makers at Washington. Elsewhere in this issue will be found the views of some of the leading wine makers of the State on the subject, in reply to an article which appeared in the REVIEW of Feb. 8th.

Exports to Central America during the fortnight were of good volume, aggregating over eleven hundred cases and 15,000 gallons. Our Southern friends are indeed proving steady and desirable customers.

Late advices from New York are as follows: "During the last two weeks the demand for wines has been exceedingly quiet. Prices have not changed, but there is a general feeling abroad that if any one wanted to buy a large quantity they could get a considerable concession from the prices asked. There are but few outside lots on the market, which are not important enough to cut any figure."

The total exports of California wines by sea and rail in January, 1897, were as follows:

	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
By sea.....	2,121	551,898	\$230,881
By rail overland.....	1,515	698,324	285,389
Total.....	3,636	1,250,222	\$516,270

CALIFORNIA BRANDY.—The movement of brandy by sea during the half month was nothing, but rail shipments in January were large, the total being about 60,000 gallons. If this rate could be maintained, the brandy men would wear a much better face than at present. However, we do not look for a marked demand until there shall have been a material reduction in the supply of goods suitable for consumption.

The total exports of California brandy by sea and rail in January, 1897, were as follows:

	Cases	Gallons.	Value.
By sea.....	130	9,617	\$10,301
By rail overland.....	115	59,920	91,030
Total.....	245	69,537	\$101,331

WHISKIES.—Jobbers are not jubilating over present conditions, but at the same time they are much more comfortable than they have been for several years past. Except for old established brands, the demand is sluggish, and there is no probability that there will be any radical change for the better for some time to come. The improvement is slow, but it appears to be sure, and that is all that can be reasonably expected in these times. During the half month the spirit men were exceptionally active, their imports aggregating twenty-three hundred and fifty barrels. At the same time the whisky imports by rail were nine hundred and eleven barrels, with no receipts by sea noted.

A dispatch from Cincinnati dated the 15th instant says: "It is announced that all the leading Kentucky distillers will keep their plants closed this year. During the next regular session of Congress an effort will be made to reduce the whisky tax from \$1.10 to 90 cents."

A dispatch from Louisville dated February 12th says: "A secret meeting of distillers from all over the State was held in this city late last night for the purpose of forming a whisky trust of all Kentucky distillers. Their object is to control the output and the price of Kentucky whisky. In pursuance to a circular sent out a few days ago by Col. Thomas H. Sherley, of the New Hope Distilling Company, the meeting began last night in the offices of the New Hope Distillery, at First and Main streets. Every effort was made to keep the proceedings of the meetings secret, but it was learned that the meeting was preliminary to a general meeting of all the distillers of the State at an early date. The present movement has a wide scope, and promoters hope to be able to prove to the distillers all over the State that the proposed trust would be greatly to the benefit of all. The promoters say it can be proved that the whisky trade of Kentucky, especially the distilling portion of it, ought to be more closely allied and more harmoniously united."

IMPORTATIONS.—The imports in the half month have been nothing. Business is quiet, but at the same time far better than for a long time. This line of trade is holding its own with others, in good form, and, considering the industrial conditions, has no reasonable cause for complaint.

AUCTION IN ENGLAND.

On Thursday, January 28th, Messrs. Southard & Co., of 2, St. Dunstan's Hill, E. C., London, disposed of by public auction, within the London Commercial Sale Rooms, Mincing-lane, E. C., the following California properties:

33 barrels California brandy, vintage 1895, ex "Beechbank" from San Francisco. Entered 5th January, 1897, at 3s. (72c).

15 barrels brandy, vintage of 1894, shipped by the Natoma Vineyard Co. Ex "steamer" and Liverpool. Entered March 2, 1896—"Eagle Natoma Cognac"; sold at 3s. 6d. (84 cents).

20 barrels same ship and entry, "*** Natoma Cognac," 3 s. 6d. (84 cents).

36 barrels California Port wine, vintage of 1894, shipped by the Natoma Vineyard Co. of San Francisco ex Hindoo from New York, entered June 12, 1896; 1 s. duty.; sold at 2s. to 2 s. 1 d. per gallon (48 to 50 cents).

25 barrels "Burgundy" wine, ex Manitoba from New York. Entered December 18, 1896. Shipped by the producers from Valley View vineyard; "Cloverleaf Burgundy"; 1 s. duty; sold 2s. 5d. (58 cents).

25 barrels "Cloverleaf Claret," same ship, etc., 2s. 2d (52c)

25 bbls "Cloverleaf Riesling," same, 2s.5d. to 2s.6d (58 to 60c).

25 bbls "Cloverleaf Gutedel," same ship, etc., same price.

The exhibit of the San Francisco Breweries, Ltd, designed for the Central American Exhibit, went forward by the steamer San Jose on the 15th inst. The inventory was valued at \$2,728.

OPENING OF A WINE WAR.

Unless all signs fail, there are apt to be some radical changes in the methods and scope of business of the California Wine Makers' Corporation before many months go by. There is every evidence of changes at hand if present conditions continue for any length of time.

There has been an undercurrent of feeling between the leading shippers of the city and the Corporation that dates back for months, and with some shippers even to the time that the Corporation made its first sale to Lachman & Jacobi and to the Wine Association. The trouble with the Wine Association, referred to elsewhere, is of more recent date, and it has found its first expression in the recent suit for over \$30,000 by the Corporation against the Association, which will certainly give rise to counter suits by the Association against the Corporation.

There is, too, not a little personal feeling mixed up in the battle which it seems certain has opened. That this fight will be to the bitter end is also reasonably certain.

The questions at issue may as well be handled without mining, now that a peaceable settlement of differences is apparently out of the question.

The first complaint that we heard against the Corporation, the organization of which we favored, came when the first lot of wine was sold to the California Wine Association and to Lachman & Jacobi. For years prior to the formation of the Corporation the wine makers persistently charged some of the dealers with crowding them to the wall in order to get along in their own fierce fights. Lachman & Jacobi came in for plenty of abuse; so did B. Dreyfus & Co., the S. Lachman Co., and in less measure C. Carpy & Co. Houses not largely concerned in the New Orleans market, like Gundlach & Co. and C. Schilling & Co., were looked to to take up the better grade of wines. Then the Association was formed, taking in substantially all the houses against which the wine growers had fought and grumbled except Lachman & Jacobi. When the Corporation made its first sale, concessions were allowed the California Wine Association and Lachman & Jacobi, in matters of price, which were not given to Gundlach & Co. and C. Schilling & Co. To say that these houses felt the discrimination is putting it mildly. Take Mr. Schilling as an example. He had held up to his prices with a persistency that was worthy of a soldier in battle. "My lowest price is 25 cents for New Orleans delivery" was his final answer in days when Carpy, and Chaix, and Wheeler, and Garnier, and Lachman & Jacobi were smashing things around the 11-cent mark. Then when the Corporation discriminated against him and his people the wound cut deep. He had stood by good prices, had sold good wines, and he felt, and justly, that he should be treated as well as Lachman & Jacobi, even if he didn't sell the quantity of wine annually that they did. Mr. Bundschu felt the same way. The Corporation defended its action by saying that concessions had to be made to the large buyers—and the concessions were made to the very houses, or their successors, that the growers have been shouting "wine sharks" at for years. Consistency is more or less of a jewel. We do not blame Mr. Schilling and Mr. Bundschu for having had no particular love for the institution at 3 California street.

Another cause of trouble has been the course of Mr. Wheeler, the Secretary and Manager of the Corporation. It is needless to say, in the beginning, that Mr. Wheeler is about as shrewd a manipulator as there is in the wine business to-day in California. He would come pretty close to making money at anything if everybody in the same line was losing. Now Mr. Wheeler has been for years shipping wine from his Napa Valley place to the Eastern markets. Two or three years ago he and his friends Brun & Chaix, at Oakville, would "give the others a whirl," so to speak, at New Orleans. They succeeded, as did others, in

holding their own. Now of late Mr. Wheeler has been mixed up in New Orleans fights to a considerable degree. We are not advised as to whether he used Napa Valley wines or a cheaper material from Natoma in the latest battle for the New Orleans trade, but in any event he was out with a hammer for prices, making the other shippers meet his views as to values. At the same time he was, and still is, a leading spirit in a combination to compel other shippers to buy wine from the Corporation at a minimum price of 20 cents per gallon. This may or may not be good business policy. For Mr. Wheeler's personal account it is; from the stand-point of the Corporation's best interests we think it is not. We do not see how Messrs. Bendel, Rossi, Paxton, Monteleagre and the other members of the Board of Directors of the Corporation can or could expect the shippers to pay 20 cents for new wines whilst their colleague, Mr. Wheeler, was hammering down prices to a level that made such transactions an impossibility. The answer may now be that the New Orleans situation has changed to-day — that the prices are regulated by agreement. To this we answer that we have heard of "New Orleans agreements" before. We have no confidence in them, them, as a rule. They are usually as ephemeral as air when it suits somebody's interest to indulge in private rebates and other devious methods. Only at this moment reports are in the air to the effect that somebody — individual, firm, or corporation, name not specified — is privately getting the better of the "agreement" by giving an under-gauge of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons per barrel — in other words about 40 cents per barrel. That of itself is enough to precipitate a war if somebody else, not now in the New Orleans combine, don't start open rate-cutting on his own account.

Another circumstance pointing to future changes is the fact that the Corporation is not selling its '96 wines, while outside wine makers are rapidly unloading. Since the vintage was over many large sales have been consummated, and we are informed that there is still something like 1,500,000 gallons of "outside" dry wine on the market, and is offering for prices that will average 17 cents, cash. The Corporation has between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 gallons unsold, and this the shippers say they will not buy at 20 cents, on the ground that they cannot afford to give it and still meet competition. They also claim to be empty stocked for the present. Who will hold out the longer? In this connection there are reports that the Corporation intends establishing a warehouse in San Francisco in which wines can be stored and cared for, and that money will be advanced on such wines as are so stored. The statement is made that the cost of storage and care can be reduced to less than one cent per gallon annually. The officers of the Corporation state that they have this project under consideration, and may move very soon if conditions require.

Still another phase of the situation is that the very validity of the Corporation is to be attacked. The contention is that it is an illegal body, organized in violation of the statutes of the State against the formation of Trusts. The State law on this point is very clear, but the Corporation's directors have undoubtedly consulted with Mr. D. M. Delmas and other attorneys on this point. Manager Wheeler naively says that while the common idea of a trust is that it is formed to raise prices to consumers, the Corporation is formed for protection to producers. The Wine Makers' Corporation certainly claims much if not all of the credit of the advance in the price of wines in the last two years, though there are others who ascribe it largely to reduced crops. These are some of the leading conditions which apparently presage early and important changes in the wine situation. There other undercurrents of feeling and fact which are aiding in widening the breach now existing between the Corporation and shippers, but they may for the time being be disregarded. What the final outcome will be time only will tell.

Sherley Moore, Vice-President of the Jesse Moore-Hunt Co., is here from Louisville on a business trip.

GENERAL BONDED WAREHOUSE SITUATION.

The latest reports from Washington are to the effect that the Internal Revenue Department continues firm in its determination to abolish the general bonded warehouse in this city. Certain it is, too, that the Department will not do so without the friends of the warehouse rallying to its support. The warehouse plan has its friends in San Francisco — and strong ones at that. If the warehouse goes, they and the trade they have built up will suffer severely, and the rectifiers, to whose interest it is to have it closed, will gain in like proportion. The whole question as to the continuance or discontinuance rests on the interpretation of the act of 1894 under which it was established, and in particular as to whether it is optional or not with the Commissioner to establish or abolish. That official naturally claims that he has the power. In that respect he is not unlike other officials of the remarkable Cleveland administration. For instance, like that petty Treasury official, who sought to thwart the will of Congress by refusing to pay the sugar bounty, or the Hon. J. Sterling Morton, who was brought up with a short turn for refusing seed distribution.

The whole truth about this General Bonded Warehouse matter may as well be told. It is wholly a matter of self-interest with each and every man concerned as to whether he favors or opposes the warehouse — a matter of the pocket, and the good of the service has nothing to do with it. The rectifiers and large wholesalers are against it. They are at large local expense in rents, interest, taxes and what not, and, naturally, when they sell single stamp goods, they don't want some other fellow who pays a ten-dollar-a-month rent, and has his certificates in his pocket, to come around underselling him with straight goods in bond. This is particularly obnoxious, because the rectifier has been in the habit of carrying financially the very same saloon men who may buy "straights," and eventually get into financial difficulties by so doing, the straight whisky vendor wanting his coin in sixty days.

The office and warehouse wholesaler wants the warehouse for precisely the same reasons that the rectifier don't want it.

The local Internal Revenue officials want it because it enables them to make what they call a "good showing" in collections.

Incidentally, both sides to the controversy cannot but agree that the system has not had a fair trial here. The warehouse has been shamefully neglected in the way of providing gaugers. The government is at fault for this. Considering the past history of the warehouse and the difficulty of withdrawing goods, the intention of the Revenue Department to force withdrawals of all goods in the warehouse within three months is absurd. One joker suggests that three years would be nearer the time. And we would like to know by what authority the Internal Revenue Commissioner can force tax payment of goods before the statutory eight years is up?

Finally, the friends of the warehouse need expect little favor of the incoming administration. Illinois and Ohio will have much to say as to the management of the Internal Revenue Department, and Illinois and Ohio do not regard the sale of straight whiskies with a lenient eye. Blended goods carrying plenty of spirits suit their purposes better.

GUATEMALAN EXHIBIT.

Governor Budd having signed the bill providing for an appropriation for the Guatemalan exhibit, there is no doubt that the displays made by California will be something excellent. All of the wine exhibitors have sent their exhibits away, and we expect to hear of awards within the course of a few months.

Jones, Mundy & Co. will shortly remove from their present offices, at 16 Front street, to the premises at 120 Front street, which until recently were occupied by Walters Bros. & Co. The offices at 16 Front street are on the second floor, but the entire first floor at 120 Front street is being refitted for the use of the firm. A new floor has been laid, an entire new front put in, and the store room transformed into a complete suite of offices. The firm will move in as soon as the alterations are completed.

WINE WAR ON.

War has broken out in dead earnest in the California wine trade. Maker is arrayed against dealer in the courts, and an element of offended personal dignity gives added vindictiveness to the struggle which has begun.

Trouble has been brewing for months over the price to be paid for ordinary red dry wines of the vintage of 1896, and the accusations of attempted cornering on the one side and of under-buying on the other have been exchanged. Open hostilities, however, broke out on the 10th inst, when the California Wine Makers' Corporation brought suit against the California Wine Association for \$30,019.24, claimed as a balance due on the delivery of wines in 1896, with interest for four months, amounting to about \$800. Notice of this action was promptly served on the Wine Association, which, through its President, Percy T. Morgan, will be responded to by a suit for damages against the Wine Makers Corporation for violation of contract in not delivering wines as agreed to, selling, instead, to rival dealers. The amount for which the suit is brought is large, but as compared with the transactions between the now warring sellers and buyers is as a gallon to a hogshead, they amounting to \$400,000 or \$500,000 annually during the last two years.

"We have never been treated by any of our customers as the Wine Association has treated us," said Manager Wheeler, of the Wine Makers' Corporation. "The others have always paid for the wine delivered, and so did the association last year, leaving a small balance unadjusted. The money has been owed to us since the middle of last November, but, though it is based on the written memoranda of the Association of deliveries, and five committees have been sent to it to obtain a settlement, we have been unable to get a cent. Mr. Morgan has, in addition, acknowledged the indebtedness, but has refused to pay the interest. The only pretext for this was a demand for an itemized bill running back two years, when the deliveries of 1895 were settled, all except a few dollars on the Association's own memoranda. When our last committee, consisting of D. M. Delmas, proposed to meet Mr. Morgan, at lunch, he was rudely refused by that officer, who told him he would have to go to the Association's office. I don't know the real cause of this persistent refusal to pay this just debt. It may be that the Association is short, or perhaps it hoped to cripple the Corporation, treating it as the dealers treated the individual wine makers in the past. We had promised to pay our members in December, and if our financial condition had not been excellent, so that we were able to do so, the chances are that many of them would have refused to make transfers of the vintage of 1896. It that event the dealers would have picked up the product at their own figures. As it is, the Corporation has already 6,000,000 gallons transferred."

"The war has begun," declared President Morgan, of the Wine Association, "and will be carried out to the bitter end." He read letters from his Association in which a demand was made for a bill from the Corporation for the two years of their dealings. "We wanted a final account, and no coming back on us for other claims," continued the representative of the dealers. "To our letters we have never received a written reply. Instead, committees from the Corporation waited upon me. To one of these, consisting of Messrs. Rossi, Delmas and Paxton, I offered to pay a check for the balance claimed, if the Corporation would furnish an itemized bill of deliveries, and let other differences be settled by arbitration, as provided in our agreement.

"This would have been an easy matter, as the Corporation had all our receipts of delivery. But this suggestion was not accepted. Next, I received a communication from Mr. Delmas, saying that he had been named a committee to consult with me, and naming his law office as the place of meeting. It strikes me that the proper place for a committee appointed to call on a business house is at the office of that house, and not at the place selected by the delegate. I so informed Mr. Delmas by telephone, and in reply was told by some one in the office that my attitude would be regarded as a cessation of friendly relations, and other proceedings would be taken.

"The next thing I knew was the service on me of this suit. The intimation that the Association is trying to cripple the Corporation is childish. Would we have advanced the purchasing price of wine from 8 to 12½ cents in 1895, and from 12½ to 15 cents in 1896 if this had been so? The Association has a large

supply of wine on hand, and any depreciation of the price would be a depreciation of the value of the stock. Our advices from the East are that consumers will not stand the advance of 5 cents demanded by the makers. Even at present prices California wines have been driven out of Louisville and are being undersold by the Ohio product in St. Louis, as these letters will show.

"We shall bring suit against the California Wine Makers' Corporation for damages for violation of contract in not delivering the amount of wine agreed upon. There will be no compromise."

JUDGE LORIGAN ON PFEFFER'S "CABERNET."

Mention was made in the REVIEW of January 21, 1897 of a decision by Judge Lorigan of San Jose, by which the so-called "Pfeffer's Cabernet" was declared to be a "Cabernet" within the same meaning of the Cabernet Sauvignon and Cabernet Franc; and of the further fact that a judgment was recorded in favor of Charles B. Ryland, of San Jose, and against R. Heney, Jr., for \$1068.35 on account of this classification. Judge Lorigan's views on this unheard of and absurd classification of "Pfeffer's Cabernet," is as follows:

"The contract does not provide for the delivery of any particular variety of the Cabernet grape. It calls for Cabernet grapes generally. As there were different varieties in plaintiff's vineyard, if defendant wished to purchase a particular variety, it was his business to limit the contract to that variety. As he did not, he must pay for all the grapes which were delivered of a known Cabernet variety, whether they were Cabernet Sauvignon, Cabernet Franc or Pfeffer's Cabernet."

That of itself is enough to amuse anyone familiar with the ampelography of the vine. The so-called "Pfeffer's Cabernet" has no more right to be called a Cabernet than has the Zinfandel. In order to learn its history we consulted Mr. C. A. Wetmore, who said recently:

"I don't care particularly to mix up in this question. The whole thing is a swindle from beginning to end anyhow, and to tell the exact truth about it, might invite an unnecessary wrangle. The 'Pfeffer Cabernet' as a Cabernet is a fraud to begin with. It was not, is not and never will be a 'Cabernet.'

"To be brief, I first met with the wine from this grape about 1880. Capt. St. Hubert, who was then in San Jose, showed it to me. The wine was considerably above the average, and I hunted up its history. The vine, as I was told, was originally in the collection of the Jesuit College at Santa Clara. Mr. Pfeffer, so I was told, got it from there. For want of a better name it was called 'Pfeffer's Burgundy.' I do not know that it has been properly identified as yet. Mr. H. W. Crabb believes he has identified it as the Robin Noir, and I understand the College of Agriculture at Berkeley has adopted this name, but I am not yet convinced that this is the right one. For me, at least, it still remains in the unidentified class together with 'Crabb's Burgundy' and 'West's Prolific.'

"To return to its history, however. Along about 1884, Prof. Hilgard was running over the State at the expense of the Viticultural Commission. He went to Natoma among other places, and saw, I suppose for the first time in his life, the Cabernet Franc. Afterward he rushed down to the Santa Clara Valley one day, and claimed to have identified the Pfeffer variety as the Cabernet Franc. He must have been misled because the berry was small and the bunch long. He don't claim it now, however, as you see, for 'Pfeffer's Burgundy' is 'Robin Noir' with him."

"Well, in the meantime J. B. J. Portal, formerly of San Jose, had propagated the variety quite freely. Cabernet Sauvignon cuttings were selling at \$25 per thousand along about 1883 and 1884, and Portal wanted to sell his cuttings of Pfeffer's Burgundy at that comfortable price. Armed with Hilgard's 'identification' he came up to one of our viticultural conventions about 1884, and wanted the Convention and the State Viticultural Commission to declare the variety a Cabernet. I fought it off and beat it. Porter went back to San Jose, however, sold all the cuttings he could of 'Pfeffer's Cabernet' on the strength of Hilgard's word, and immediately thereafter the Commission and I became the subjects of endless attack and unlimited abuse from the San Jose Herald. We got it in season and out of season, and from all I could ever learn, because we would not sanction a

fraud. I never knew how far Pfeiffer was concerned in the whole matter, if at all.

"Mr. Henry can thank Hilgard for this \$1000 judgment against him. Hilgard and Hilgard alone is responsible for it originally, though Portal helped it along very materially.

"I don't know how far Judge Lorigan's decision is good law. That is not for me to say, for no one can tell what facts were presented to him, and he had to judge solely by facts adduced in the course of the trial. His decision, however, don't make 'Pfeiffer's Burgundy' a peer of the Cabernet Sauvignon and Cabernet Franc."

Capt. St. Hubert scouts the idea of calling the variety a Cabernet. "No more a Cabernet than it is a Zinfandel," said he, "and all the decisions of the courts won't change its character. I am sorry that Mr. Henry has a judgment against him on account of this foolish nomenclature. Pfeiffer's Burgundy was what it used to be called when I was in the Santa Clara Valley."

PROF. HUSMANN'S DEFENSE.

Professor George Husmann, who writes the Viticultural Department in the *California Fruit Grower*, has rather mildly come to the defense of Prof. Hilgard of the College of Agriculture at Berkeley, glossing over his errors, and evidently trusting in Providence that the young men at Berkeley will do better than the head of the Department has done.

Prof. Husmann must surely understand that we have nothing whatever against imparting viticultural information at the University; the contrary is true. What we object to is that the character of the information sent out and the methods of work have been for years several points below par. Like Prof. Husmann, we have no desire to "re-open old sores," but if that course become necessary, we shall take that "Viticultural Report" of 1892 and cover this State with a careful analysis of it, that will drive Mr. Hilgard to closer cover than he now is. There is some meaty material in that report, which has never been properly exploited.

One thing we wish Prof. Husmann would thoroughly understand—that is that Charles A. Wetmore and Clarence J. Wetmore have no interest whatever in the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW. For both of these gentlemen, personally, we have high regard. We say frankly that we believe Charles A. Wetmore has done more for the viticultural development of this State than any three men in it. Some there are who do not like his aggressive manner, his positiveness and other traits, but right down in his heart he is clear, grand and true. He needs neither apologist nor defender; he is amply able to stand his own ground. For the animus of Prof. Husmann's attack on C. J. Wetmore, we are at a loss to account. Be this as it may, we want Prof. Husmann to fully understand that the REVIEW's policy is its own. Its ideas have been strongly disparaged by C. A. Wetmore on more than one occasion, leading to positive declarations pro and con between him and us, but those who know him cannot question his honesty of purpose or his personal loss financially whilst devoting his talents to the good of the State.

A PLEASANT REMINISCENCE.

The New York correspondent of the *Chicago Criterion* writes: It is a number of years ago when I found myself with two days to spend in Dublin. A friend, by letter of introduction, called for me at the Gresham on Sackville street (my friend died at the head of his company in Egypt), and showed me Dublin—first the Castle, then the Phoenix and St. Patrick's, also the banks of the Noble Liffey. The latter, by the way, was a great disappointment to me. In our walk after our mess dinner, we passed through a curious old street, when my friend paused in front of an ancient building and pointed to a sign, which read "E. & J. Burke." I asked, "What street is this?" He replied "Bachelor's Walk." "Funny name," I said. "I have great respect for those people," said the Captain. "We got their bottle of bitters and Guinness' always in good shape in India, where I was four years ago, and just the same two years ago when I was stationed in Canada, and I can tell you that a cool bottle of Bass at Tiffen was a luxury, and we always had a pleasant smile for E. & J. Burke and the cat on the label."—*London Trades Review*.

SUNDAY CLOSING IN OAKLAND.

The Sunday closing question that the Oakland City Council voted to submit to the people of Oakland is proving a great embarrassment to the politicians. It is said that an effort will be made by the Liquor Dealers' Association to have the obnoxious measure removed from the ballot.

The effort to induce the Council to have the question submitted to the people was a laborious task, and even the narrow majority of one only was secured. The proposition is to have the saloons closed from Saturday night until Monday morning.

The California Protective Association and the Oakland Liquor Dealers' Association immediately combined to make a fight. An injunction suit will be brought asking that the City Clerk be restrained from placing the proposition upon the municipal ballot. The suit will be prepared by George W. Baker, who is the attorney of the California Protective Association. The contention will be that this question goes beyond the power of the city to submit to the people.

The temperance and church people of Oakland were preparing for a general campaign in favor of the Sunday-closing question. The Rev. Robert F. Coyle, of the First Presbyterian Church, was looked to as the leader in this movement.

None of the nominees are anxious to face the Sunday-closing question, for it is dangerous in either direction. No matter what stand they take they offend some one, and most of them would like to see the proposition wiped off the ballot.

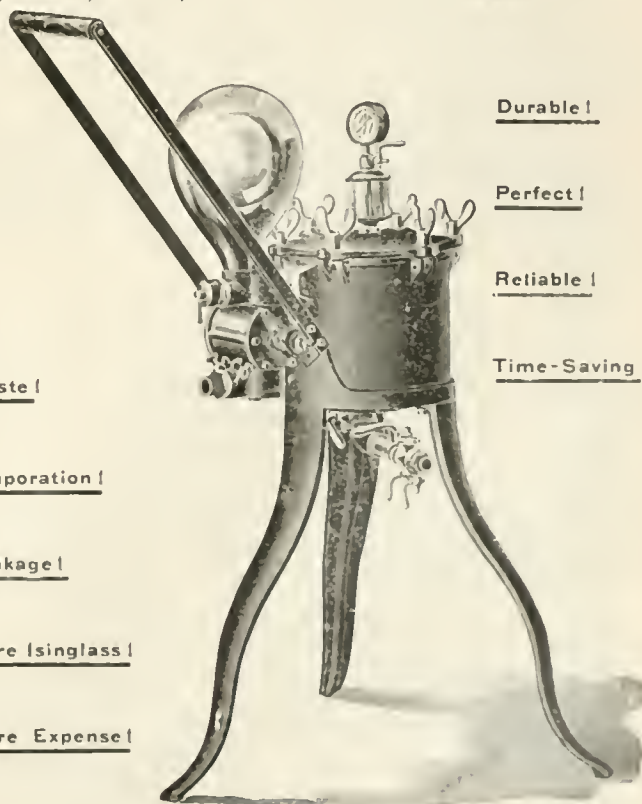
The Council finally decided on the 17th inst. not to submit Sunday-closing, but to substitute the question "of license" or "no license." This will be resisted in the Courts, as stated above.

The office of I. W. Kingman, Coast representative of the Cook & Bernheimer Company, of New York, will be located at 47 First street, in the building occupied by Searle & Holt, the warehousemen. The goods sold by him will be delivered direct from the warehouse. He already has on the way three car-loads of bulk goods and a car-load of bottled whiskies.

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Wine Dealers and Growers, Brewers and Liquor Merchants are invited to see filter in operation at Pacific Coast Agency,

7 FIRST ST., S. E. Cor. Market, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

"APENTA"

IMPORTANT.

Our attention has been called to circulars issued by Andreas Saxlehner and his attorneys, warning the Trade against handling imitations of the label and name under which Hunyadi Janos Aperient Water is sold.

We gladly direct attention to the fact that the "APENTA" Natural Aperient Water drawn from Springs at Buda Pest is sold under a label and name radically dissimilar from those used for Hunyadi Janos Water or for any other Mineral Water.

The exploitation of the Springs from which "APENTA" Natural Aperient Water is drawn has been organized by the Royal Hungarian Chemical Institute (Ministry of Agriculture), Buda Pest, and the bottling of the Water is, and will remain, subject to direct and independent scientific supervision. The Medical Profession and the Public are thus afforded a guaranty of that constancy in strength and composition which renders "APENTA" Natural Aperient Water superior to any of the numerous Aperient Waters which for many years have been sold in this country under the generic term "Hunyadi."

We are advised by eminent Counsel that the label under which the "APENTA" Natural Aperient Water is sold is lawful in every particular, and we are prepared to fully protect the trade in the use of same.

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AGENTS FOR THE *APOLLINARIS COMPANY LIMITED, London,*

SOLE EXPORTERS OF "APENTA" NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

Percy Moore, of Louisville, Ky., and son of the late Geo. H. Moore, whose marriage was announced in the last issue of the REVIEW, is visiting the Coast with his bride.

Fred Staude, of Wichman, Lutgen & Co., is one of the local Cuban committee which is devising ways and means to raise funds for the prosecution of the Cuban revolution.

H. W. Crabb, of Oakville, Napa county, having plowed up his race-track and infield and set the land out in resistant vines, has sent his fine lot of Whippleton, San Diego, Grandissimo and Dictatus colts to pasture on another farm he leased further up the valley.

At the Bradley-Martin dress ball, surpassing anything of the kind before attempted in this country, the cost of which was not less than \$300,500, competition among the champagne importers was so strong that it was decided to submit to the most noted epicures of the "four hundred" unmarked samples of all the leading champagnes, and thus it came about that those who, by their taste and experience, are the qualified judges of that which is best, selected the brand of Moet & Chandon, which was the only champagne served at this event.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

"Quantity large, quality poor," is the description of the Rhine vintage for 1896 sent to the United States State Department by Consul Barlow at Mayence. In many districts the dealers had great difficulty in getting casks enough to hold the product, but the desirable characteristics of the wine is decidedly inferior to that of other years. The 1896 wine, it is predicted, will be very light and very cheap, and a great deal of sugar will have to be used to make it palatable. A general estimate of the Rhine wine crop in recent years, in millions of gallons, is as follows: 1896, 130; 1895, 139; 1894, 74, and in 1893, 100.

F. O. Boyd & Co., of New York, who are well known to the California trade, have become sole agents for "Mellwood," "Runnymede," "Normandy," and "Old Watermill," the brands of the Mellwood Distillery Company, of Louisville.

The *Calistogian* says that J. Schram & Son, of St. Helena, intend to set out thirty acres of new vineyard in Knight's Valley in the near future. This is some miles from the present well-known country seat, Schramsberg.

The handsome new cafe being fitted in the Royal Eagle Distilleries building, on Powell and Ellis streets, San Francisco, will be conducted by Herbert, Londerleiter and Von Rossum. Mr. Von Rossum has been connected with the Cafe Zinkand since it opened, and is a most genial gentleman and pains-taking caterer.

Uncle George Bromley, the Bohemian and raconteur, whose reputation as "one of the boys" still lives in spite of his eighty years, tells a good story as to how he has sustained life in the last ten years. "Boys," he said, "I am nearly eighty. For three generations I have seen men grow up and get old. To tell you the truth, I owe much of my life in the last ten years to 'Jesse Moore' whisky."

From and after April 1st Dallemand & Co. intend, if their present plans are perfected, to give up their present stores at 215-217 California street. The firm has occupied the entire building at this place for many years, but in the future the intention is to remove to separate offices, carrying their stock in warehouse. All of the blending of the "Cream Rye" and their other brands will be done at the Chicago house, on Lake street. Mr. Dallemand is now in Chicago, but on his return final arrangements will be made to this effect. In the mean time the firm is reducing their floor stocks here and making preparations for removal.

New York Correspondence.

NEW YORK, February 12, 1897.

The wine and spirit trade in this part of the world continues dull, and shows no improvement, so far this year, in the conditions ruling before the holidays. One disturbing factor is the uncertainty regarding the action of Congress toward passing a new tariff bill. But, after all, that is only a small matter, the real reason being hard times, which are existing everywhere and from which every industry is suffering severely, the liquor trade no worse than any other. In this State the uncertainty regarding the action of the Legislature, which is considering the Raines Bill with intent to amend it, has a bad effect on trade here, as, until that question is settled, the retailers will continue to follow a conservative course in the matter of purchasing goods and confine their operations to the narrowest possible limits, and are buying for actual, immediate needs only.

The whisky trade is exceedingly dull, and, while holders of stocks think the very bottom of low prices have been reached and are holding their goods with considerable confidence, they are doing no business, a condition that applies equally well to both Kentucky bourbons and Eastern ryes.

The California wine market is very quiet. Some business is being done, but at prices which do not leave a margin of profit. We heard of one sale during the past fortnight amounting to some \$30,000 worth of goods to one concern, comprising clarets and hocks at 28 cents and sweet wines at 36 cents. There is a little disposition to cut prices to effect sales, as there are several lots of sweet wines here that are offered as low as 40 cents, and any of the large handlers will make concessions to large buyers rather than lose a sale.

The California brandy market is also very quiet, with but little doing, and stocks are urgently offered at very low prices in the effort to induce trade.

Messrs. Walden & Co., the well-known brandy distillers, with offices at 29 Pearl street, who were burned out the latter part of last month, with a loss of something over \$20,000, have established offices at 41 Beaver street, and are again in a position to supply customers with the famous product of their Geyser Peak Vineyards. Franklin Walden, who conducted an importing wine business at the same number, is now at 2 A, Platt street, and ready to fill orders.

Mr. Carl Lenk, President of the Lenk Wine Company, of Toledo, O., was a visitor to New York last week.

The Mellwood Distillery has appointed Messrs. F. O. Boyd & Co., of this city, as their sole agents for New York City and vicinity for its celebrated brands of Kentucky whiskies.

The permit for the Special Internal Revenue U. S. Bonded Warehouse in this city formerly conducted by J. D. W. Sherman has been turned over to the Brooklyn Wharf and Storage Company, and a warehouse will be located at Inlay and Commerce streets, and will store nothing but brandy, with a capacity of 10,000 barrels.

The case against Jacob and Julius Librowicz, formerly of the Kantórowicz Co., who were indicted and held in \$500 bonds each for dealing in spurious liquors, was called before Judge Fitzgerald, of the General Sessions Court, on January 28th, and, as they failed to respond, their bail was declared forfeited. The case against the Wine and Spirit Company on same charge is awaiting action. The Wine and Spirit Traders' Society are also after Budde & Westerman, of this city, with a sharp stiek, for having sold imitations of labels, and complete outfits of corks, bottles, cases, etc., of well known brands of foreign and domestic brandies, liqueurs, etc. Let the good work go on. In their efforts the Society has the good wishes of every legitimate dealer in the country.

There is a measure before the Legislature of this State which

provides that all fermented liquors known as beer, ale or porter, in the manufacture of which pure barley malt, pure hops or pure extract of hops, pure yeast and pure water is used, and in which nothing else, of whatsoever kind, name or nature is used, and which has been brewed at least three months, shall be designated as "Standard," and all those not coming up to that classification as to materials used, age, etc., shall be designated as "Inferior." It is said that the measure has the support of the New York Sate Brewing and Maltsters' Association. It is a good measure, if the Legislature provides for its enforcement.

According to the daily press of this city, a champagne importing house here has secured the services of a real simon-pure member of Chicago's "200," in the person of a son of Geo. M. Pullman, the Palace-car Magnate, to boom its particular brand of champagne among the chappies.

Messrs. John F. Pogue and Thomas S. Jones, Kentucky distillers, were in the city last week, calling on the trade.

J. D. W. Sherman is actively pushing the famous rum made by the Messrs. Chapin & Trull, of Boston, for which he is the Greater New York agent.

W. A. GERT.

Robert J. Halle has bought a controlling interest in the *Western Broker*, which for years was conducted by Alfred Sanderson, lately deceased. Mr. Halle has had wide experience in conducting a retail liquor trade journal, his paper, *Fair Play*, being well known. He has our best wishes for success in the wholesale field.

Wilhelm Veith, who is well and favorably known to many of the winemakers of the State, and who has been in Europe for some months past, is contributing a series of articles on California Viticulture and Viniculture to the *Allgemeine Wein-Zeitung*, of Vienna, Austria. Mr. Veith expects to remain abroad for some months yet.

Mr. William Wolff is here from San Francisco, paying his local agents, Flint & Wise, a visit. This great importing house of William Wolff & Co. has made a most important change in its champagne business in giving up the agency for Pommery Sec and taking that of Moët & Chandon. This was done after a visit to Europe by Mr. William Wolff in person, who made a careful study of the champagne business, and selected this as in his opinion the best brand. The Moët & Chandon "Grande Cuvee" wine is unsurpassed. Since this change was made the house has sold in San Francisco and all over the coast astonishing quantities of these fine wines.—*Los Angeles Commercial Bulletin*.

ESTABLISHED 1724



TRADE MARK

E. RÉMY MARTIN & CO

COGNAC

(FRANCE)

AGENTS IN SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.,

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REQUISITES.

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U. K. WORKS

LONDON, ENGLAND

To Wine Growers, Distillers, Etc.

Gentlemen:

We beg to advise having opened branch as above for the sale of our Wine Finings, Capillaire, Spirit Coloring Essences, etc.

Our business throughout Europe has been built by Wine Growers and Distillers recommending one another.

We ask a trial order, this will prove for EFFICACY, PURITY and ECONOMY we are unrivalled.

Yours truly,

W. A. WAYLAND & CO.

WAYLAND'S

WINE FININGS

GUARANTEED FREE FROM

TANNIN, SALICYLIC AND ANILINE

Require no preparation, are always ready to use, clarify the choicest descriptions, as also those of low alcoholic strength, in no way impair the wine; ONCE BRILLIANT ALWAYS BRILLIANT.

E. R. Lilienthal, president of the Crown Distilleries Company, has returned from his month's business trip East.

It is reported that B. K. Bloch & Co are about to wind up the business of their house in Sacramento and concentrate their stock at the parent house in Salt Lake City. They have maintained the Sacramento branch some four or five years.

W. A. Taylor & Co., of New York, are sending the trade their latest illustrated pamphlet calling attention to the Dry Royal Sparkling Saumur made by Ackerman-Laurance. This wine is rapidly working itself into favor in the United States, and justly so.

The St. Hubert Vineyard Company, of 224 Bush street, has accepted the San Francisco agency of the dry wines made by Justinian Caire on Santa Cruz Island. Mr. Caire is the owner of this magnificent domain off the coast of Santa Barbara county, and it is particularly well situated for the production of dry wines. His vineyard embraces upwards of one hundred acres.

M. V. Monarch, president of the well-known M. V. Monarch Company, Owensboro, Ky., was in town during the fortnight, visiting his numerous customers and at the same time enjoying an outing. He was accompanied by his daughter, and was feeling in fine fettle. The only complaint we have to make against Mr. Monarch is that he has "mowed" his beautiful whiskers, and is not at present the patriarchal Monarch we knew before. Mr. Monarch went south, accompanied by his Pacific Coast agent, Sam McCartney, and will spend some time in Los Angeles.

August Van Bergen, one of the best known retail liquor dealers in San Francisco, died on the 4th inst. For many years Mr. Van Bergen had been a sufferer from asthma, and this complaint finally caused his death. Mr. Van Bergen was a native of Germany, and was 59 years of age. For about 30 years he has conducted his business on Sansome, between Clay and Commercial, and in all that time he did a class of business second to none. He was a member of the Masons, of the Odd Fellows, and of the Chosen Friends, and among all classes of citizens he commanded confidence and respect. He left a widow and three children.

MR. BUCKLAND'S SERIOUS AFFLICTION.

Many of the older vineyardists and wine merchants of this State will remember Mr. Charles R. Buckland, who conducted the *San Francisco Merchant*, the forerunner of the REVIEW, about ten years ago. Mr. Buckland has been editor of the *American Economist*, the organ of the American Protective Tariff League, for some years past, and during the last political campaign his energies were taxed to the utmost in the preparation of protective tariff literature, a large proportion of that issued by the Republican National Committee being due to his labors of the last two years. Mr. Buckland is residing at Rockville Center, Long Island, although doing business in New York. The *Observer*, of Rockville Center, of recent date, says:

"Mr. Charles R. Buckland will move to New York next week for a temporary residence during special treatment by Dr. Meiners for heart trouble. Mr. Buckland has been in the doctor's hands since March, and the extreme pressure of editorial work during the Presidential campaign has so aggravated his complaint that he has been under nitro-glycerine remedies for several weeks past."

His illness, however, has its compensation in part, perhaps, in the following letter received by him immediately after election:

CANTON, Ohio, Nov. 5, 1896.

Mr. Charles R. Buckland, Editor *American Economist*—MY DEAR MR. BUCKLAND: A few days ago I received a letter from you, which I read with interest and pleasure, and I take occasion to express my deep sense of my obligation to you, as the editor of the *Economist*. Your work has certainly been very effective in giving the people tariff facts in a popular form. With best wishes, believe me,

Yours very truly,
(Signed) W. McKINLEY.

Mr. Buckland is still very ill, and he may come to the Pacific Coast eventually for recreation.

A SPLENDID SHOWING.

Since assuming the agency at the beginning of the year of Moët & Chandon White Seal (Grande Cuvée), Messrs. William Wolff & Co. have imported 1600 cases—in view of the dull season, a remarkable sum of which the agents, as well as shippers, may well be proud, and which goes to show that Californians also know a good thing when they can get it.

At Cloverdale, the exhibits of the fifth annual citrus fair are very striking, and especially so in the lines of fruits, olives, nuts and dried fruit. The wine exhibit is large and attractive, the producers exerting themselves to secure pretty and striking effects. The principal wine exhibitors are the Parker Vineyard Company (managed by Gilbert and John Winter), F. Albertz, the Cloverdale Wine Company and the Italian-Swiss Colony.

Martin Erlenbach has been visiting Los Angeles in the past fortnight in the interest of the agencies carried by him

FOR SALE — Brewery, Distillery, Soda Works, Buildings and Lots in Ensenada, Lower California; business without competition; in full working order; \$9,000 — could not be duplicated for three times that amount.

Summary — Four town lots, 333 feet frontage in heart of the city. Fire-proof building, corrugated iron, 40 x 50; annex, corrugated iron, 14 x 18. Dwelling house (4 rooms, furniture, etc.) barn and stable. Fine beer garden, well ornamented with trees; the only one in town, for picnic purposes. Wind mill, iron turbine, 10 buckets; galvanized water pipes through buildings and grounds; galvanized iron tank, 6000 gallons. Boiler and steam generator, 12-h. power. Brass steam pump. Copper still rectifier, 16 compartment column; copper still rectifier for pomace or mescal; 1 small still. Grape crusher; press hand pump, tanks; tools; Fairbanks scale, 2000 lbs. Complete malting department, roller for malt; beer kettle heated by steam; zinc cooler, reservoir tanks, barrels, etc. Complete soda-bottling works apparatus. Strong horse and harness, new delivery wagon, top-board buggy, etc. Only two men needed to run this plant — one for inside work and the other for outside.

Expenses are very small and profits very large. Any enterprising party with a small capital cannot fail to make money in a short time. For further particulars address "Brewery," care Review office.

ALCOHOL FOR THE WORLD.

If the ambitious plans of S. M. Rice, of Chicago, are realized, the American Spirits Manufacturing Company, of which he is president, will soon lock horns with the alcohol producers of Europe.

President Rice is after the alcohol producers of Germany, and Roumania. For years American manufacturers of spirits have been unable to compete with them in markets consuming more than 100,000,000 gallons of spirits a year, owing to the technical restrictions of the United States revenue laws. The mere substitution of tank cars for barrels in shipping spirits to the seaboard will enable American distillers to compete in foreign markets and incidentally furnish an outlet for nearly 20,000,000 bushels of corn every year. It has been estimated that the removal of that volume of grain from a surplus that is steadily increasing would raise the price of corn four or five cents a bushel. It is now selling at prices ranging from eight to twelve cents a bushel on the farm.

"All we ask," said Colonel Rice, "is a chance to forward alcohol to the seaboard in tank cars. There it will be transferred to tank steamers, just as petroleum is now handled. The present revenue laws require all distillers to immediately put alcohol in barrels and store the product in Government warehouses. The single item of cooperage makes it impossible for American distillers to compete with European distillers. The selling price of a barrel of alcohol to-day is about \$5.45, of which \$4 represents the value of the alcohol and \$1.45 the barrel. It is obvious that we cannot hope to get control of the foreign markets as long as we are forced to pay \$1.45 for every package containing goods valued at \$4.

"The plan we are working on is to have the revenue laws so modified that distillers will be allowed to store alcohol in huge tanks under Government control, draw the spirits out into tank cars under Government supervision, and forward the goods in these cars in bond to the seaboard. That would enable us to entirely eliminate an enormous expenditure for barrels and the freight thereon, and immediately put us on a basis where competition with the European producers would be possible."

The Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union has sent to the Executive Committee of the National Republican party the following appeal: "The Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union stands for the principle of individual total abstinence and national sobriety. It believes that serving wines or liquors of any kind at the inaugural ball has in the past been productive of evil, and has degraded what might otherwise have been an imposing ceremonial. The society, therefore, comes before you with its large representation of young men and women, most earnestly requesting that President-elect McKinley may be ushered into his solemn office by a sober people, without a taint of dishonor attaching to any of the civic functions relating to the great occasion. Believing we shall thus be helping to attain 'that righteousness which exalteth a nation,' we remain yours for the patriotism which guards public morals and the integrity of the home."

Imports and Exports

DURING THE PAST FORTNIGHT.

EXPORTS OF WINE.

TO JAPAN AND CHINA PER STR. GALILEE, February 2, 1897.

DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
Hioyo	Mohms & Kallenbach	8 cases	.....	\$ 40
Yokohama	Langfeldt & Co, Ltd.	3 barrels	155	52
		3 cases	.....	12
Nagasaki	Cal Wine Association	2 barrels	100	58
New Chmang	Tillman & Bendel	1 hf-barrel	26	12
Yokohama	Southern Pacific Co.	30 barrels	1,406	600
Total amount 11 cases and.....			1,687	\$774

TO HAWAII—PER SCHR. ALOHA, February 2, 1897.

Honolulu	Williams, D & Co.	17 cases	.....	\$ 68
"	Eisen Vineyard Co.	225 kegs	1,500	787
"	C Schilling & Co.	160 kegs, 33 octs.	1,406	527
"	Cal Wine Association	200 kegs, 1 hf-cask	1,033	361
"	Lachman & Jacobi	160 kegs	1,035	499
Total amount 17 cases.....			4,974	\$2,242

TO TAHITI—PER BKT. CITY OF PAPEETE, February 2, 1897.

Tabiti	B E Anger	1 bbl 2 hf-bbils	105	\$ 46
"	Lachman & Jacobi	1 barrel	51	20
"	Cal Wine Association	80 bbls, 2 hf-bbils	4,210	1,271
Total amount.....			4,366	\$1,337

TO MEXICO PER STR. NEWPORT—FEBRUARY 8, 1897.

Mazatlan	Gundlach-B Wine Co.	10 barrels	518	\$145
"	"	25 cases	.....	106
Acapulco	Italian-Swiss Colony	2 barrels	105	32
"	Stevens, Arnhold & Co.	2 barrels	104	75
Total amount 25 cases and.....			727	\$358

TO NEW YORK VIA PANAMA—PER STR. NEWPORT January 8, 1897.

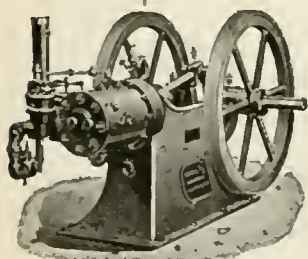
Bridgeport Conn	St. George V. Co.	25 cases	.....	\$ 100
Shenandoah Pa.	"	3 barrels	154	60
New York	Cal Wine Association	530 barrels	26,500	8,065
"	Lachman & Jacobi	233 barrels	11,951	3,314
Allentown, Pa	Pac Transfer Co.	3 barrels, 1 keg	160	70
New York	Beringer Bros.	7 barrels, 2 kegs	375	272
"	M Bacelli	10 barrels	480	144
Total amount 25 cases and.....			39,620	\$12,025

TO JAPAN AND CHINA—PER CITY OF PEKING, Feb'y 13, 1897.

Hongkong	Cal Wine Association	10 barrels	510	\$191
Newchwang	E Garnier & Co.	2 bbls, 2 kegs	140	100
	"	9 cases	.....	13
Yokohama	Langfeldt & Co, Ltd	1 hf-barrel	27	40
"	Macondray Bros & L.	12 cases	.....	.....
Total amount 21 cases and.....			677	\$344

TO CENTRAL AMERICA—PER STR. SAN JOSE, February 15, 1897.

San J de Guatemala	Italian-Swiss Colony	20 barrels	1,046	\$ 350
"	C M Mann	122 cases	.....	435
"	"	5 barrels, 10 kegs	310	116
"	Gundlach-Bund. W Co.	70 cases	.....	227
Champerico	"	102 cases	230
"	Stevens, Arnhold & Co.	20 kegs	200	160
Total amount 294 cases and.....			1,556	\$1,518



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The Best to Buy and Cheapest to Operate.

For Pumping, Hoisting, Milling and all Stationary Purposes.

ENGINES AND PUMPS COMBINED FOR RACKING, A SPECIALTY.

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SPECIAL ENGINES FOR WINE PRESSES, ETC.

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2 1/2 H. P., \$185.00 Discount for Cash

TO CENTRAL AMERICA—PER STR. NEWPORT—February 8, 1897.

VESSEL	DESTINATION	SHIPPERS	PACKAGES	GALLONS	VALUE
San J de Guatemala	Wetmore-Bowen Co	20 cases			\$ 70
"	"	1 barrel, 6 hf-bd and 6 kegs		284	243
Puntas Arenas	St George Vineyard Co	15 barrels		714	262
"	Italian-Swiss Colony	20 hf-barrels		557	168
Acajutla	"	20 barrels		1,052	352
San J de Guatemala	H Levy & Co	10 kegs		100	41
La Libertad	Baruch & Co	24 barrels		1,257	513
San J de Guatemala	Gundlach-Bun. Wine Co	20 barrels		1,032	392
"	"	20 cases			91
Acajutla	"	5 kegs		167	107
Champerico	B Frapolli & Co	12 kegs		120	115
San J de Guatemala	"	100 cases			400
Ocos	Napa & Sonoma Wine Co	20 kegs		200	160
"	C M Mann	7 barrels		207	85
San J de Guatemala	"	4 barrels		207	87
"	"	50 cases			155
Champerico	Castle Bros	21 cases			50
San J de Guatemala	C Schilling & Co	359 cases			1,194
Champerico	"	18 kegs		180	103
San J de Guatemala	Crown Distilleries Co	3 barrels		162	190
Punta Arenas	Cal Wine Association	225 cases			910
"	"	30 barrels 15 hf-b		2,050	1,187
"	"	19 kegs			
Ocos	"	24 kegs		240	116
"	"	27 cases			122
Champerico	"	50 cases			150
La Libertad	"	2 barrels, 55 hf-bbl		1,570	700
Panama	"	5 barrels, 1 hf-b, } 64 casks		4,142	1,406
Total amount 872 cases and					\$9,315

TO HAWAII—PER BARK'T S. G. WILDER, February 15, 1897.

Honolulu	Williams, D & Co	120 cases			\$ 480
"	J C Nobmann	8 cases			36
"	Italian-Swiss Colony	33 barrels		1,715	750
"	Cal Wine Association	18 barrels, 3 hf, } 2 cks, 5 hf-csks } 225 kegs		2,625	980
Total amount 128 cases and					\$2,246

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN WINE SHIPMENTS.

From February 1st to February 15, 1897.

VESSEL	DESTINATION	SHIPPERS	PACKAGES	GALLONS	VALUE
Gaelic	Sandak'n, Borneo	C Schilling & Co	1 barrel	52	\$ 39
"	"	Jas Finlayson	— pkgs	340	125
J D Spreckels	Mabakone	Cal Wine Ass'n	30 kegs	150	109
Walla Walla	Wellington	Italian-Swiss Colony	1 barrel	52	18
Monowai	Tonga Islands	Lenormand Bros	7 hf-barrels	199	92
"	Sydney	Wetmore-Bowen Co	2 cases		10
"	"	W Rosenberg	1 case		7
Santiago	Hilo	M G Simas & Co	5 bbls 1 keg	240	117
"	"	Cal Wine Ass'n	1 hf-ck 1 keg	48	24
Hawaiian Isles	Vancouver, B. C.	Mohs & Kaltenb'h	3 hf-barrels	87	61
City of Peking	Colombo, Ceylon Islands	Wetmore-Bowen Co	8 barrels	412	260
"	"	"	1 case		5
Umatilla	Vancouver	Italian-Sw Colony	2 bbls 2 kegs	124	112
"	"	"	10 cases		
City of Puebla	Vancouver	A Repsold & Co	2 barrels	104	65
"	"	Berges & Dom'coni	1 barrel	52	19
Total amount 14 cases and					\$1,054

EXPORTS OF BRANDY TO FOREIGN PORTS BY SEA.

From February 1st to February 15, 1897.

VESSEL	DESTINATION	SHIPPERS	PACKAGES	GALLONS	VALUE
Monowai	Sydney	W Rosenberg	1 case		\$ 9
Newport	San J de Guat'la	Crown Dist Co	3 cases		21
"	Puntas Arenas	"	4 cases		20
S G Wilder	Honolulu	J C Nobmann	11 cases		92
Total amount 19 cases					\$142

EXPORTS OF BRANDY TO DOMESTIC PORTS BY SEA.

From February 1st to February 15, 1897.

VESSEL	DESTINATION	SHIPPERS	PACKAGES	GALLONS	VALUE
Newport	New York	Berlinger Bros	1 hf-barrel	27	\$68

BEER EXPORTS TO FOREIGN PORTS BY SEA.

From February 1st to February 15, 1897.

VESSEL	DESTINATION	SHIPPERS	PACKAGES	VALUE
Aloha	Honolulu	Williams, D & Co	70 casks bottled	\$ 622
"	"	"	40 boxes bottled	
"	"	Buffalo Br Co	75 casks bottled	600
"	"	Hilber Bros	10 casks bottled	102
City of Papeete	Tahiti	S F Breweries, Ltd	4 cases bottled	36
"	"	J Penet & Co	2 cases bottled	17
Monowai	Sydney	S F Breweries, Ltd	40 cases bottled	250
"	"	S P C	1 case bottled	4
Newport	Ocos	S F Breweries, Ltd	10 cases bottled	40
"	"	"	34 casks bottled	305
"	"	"	4 cases	20
"	Puntas Arenas	"	80 cases bottled	360
"	San J de Guat'la	"	100 cases bottled	370
"	Champerico	"	11 casks bottled	100
"	Acajutla	"	11 casks bottled	280
"	San J de Guat'la	C Schilling & Co	77 cases bottled	600
City of Peking	Shanghai	Anheuser B Co	100 cases bottled	600
San Jose	San J de Guat'la	S F Breweries, Ltd	32 casks bottled	395
Total—238 casks . . . 439 cases . . . 40 boxes—bottled . . . \$4,104				

EXPORTS OF MISCELLANEOUS LIQUORS BY SEA.

From February 1st to February 15, 1897.

VESSEL	DESTINATION	SHIPPERS	P'K'S AND CONTENTS	VALUE
Gaelic	Sbangaib	S Foster & Co	10 cases bitters	\$ 70
"	Yokohama	O & O S S Co	5 cases champagne	85
Aloha	Honolulu	Williams, D & Co	70 cases spirits	304
"	"	H H Veuve	25 cases champagne	166
Walla Walla	Nanaimo	Berton & Lepori	1 case bitters	4
Monowai	Sydney	W Rosenberg	1 case champagne	16
Newport	Ocos	A Vignier	12 cases vermouth	42
"	"	Crown Dist Co	2 barrels anisado	192
San Jose	San J de Guat'la	Spruance S & Co	1 barrel gin	78
S G Wilder	Honolulu	J C Nobman	7 cases liqueurs	88
"	"	"	2 cases bitters	25
"	"	Williams, D & Co	749 cases spirits	3,000
Total amount 882 cases etc . . . \$4,070				

SHERWOOD and SHERWOOD,

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"Keystone Monogram Rye" and "Old Saratoga"—The Finest Eastern Ryes.

MOET & CHANDON CHAMPAGNE
HUNT ROOPE TEAGE & CO. Cased Ports,
E. & J. BURKE'S XXX Irish and Garokirk Scotch,
BASS RATCLIFF & GRETTON, Limited—Bass Ale in Wood,
E. & J. BURKE'S Bass' Ale and Dublin Porter (GUINNESS
EXTRA FOREIGN STOUT, the finest brew),
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A. HOUTMAN & CO'S HOLLAND GIN,
LAWSON'S LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKEY,
GLENIVET SCOTCH WHISKEY in Wood,
JOULE'S STONE ALE in Hbds. and Hf-Hbds.
MEINHOLD'S ANCHOR BRAND NEW YORK CIDER,
HENK WAUKESHA Mineral Water.

MACKENZIE & CO'S Spanish Sherries and Ports
E. & J. BURKE'S NONPAREIL OLD TOM GIN.
BURKE'S HENNESSY BRANDY and DRY GIN
SCHLITZ MILWAUKEE BEER the "Pilsener" and Light Sparkling
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"CLUB COCKTAILS," EVANS HUDSON ALE

ROBESKAM, GERSTLEY & CO., PHILADELPHIA, PURE WHISKIES:—"MASCOT," "ROBIN HOOD," "O. P. S." and "PRIVATE STOCK."

Finest Canadian Rye Whisky (Goderham & Worts, Ltd, Toronto, Canada), Bottled Under Government Supervision.

RE-IMPORTED AMERICAN WHISKIES—Carlsbe Bourbon, Spring '81, '86, '89, '90; Horsey Rye; O. E. C.; Springhill; W. H. McBrayer; Hermitage; M. V. Monarch; Kentucky Club; Mellwood; Muttuply; Chickencock; E. C. Berry and other standard brands.

Also Agents For NAPA VALLEY WINE CO'S WINES AND BRANDIES IN CASES. California Wines and Brandies in Wood

EXPORTS OF WHISKY BY SEA.

From February 1st to February 15, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
Aloha	Honolulu	Spruance, S & Co.	5 cases		\$ 43
Newport	Puntas Arenas	Wilmerding-L. Co.	27 cases		263
"	Ocos	Wm Wolff & Co.	1 barrel	36	27
"	Champerico	Castle Bros.	5 kegs.	50	184
"	San Jose de G.	Crown Dist Co.	4 cases		44
"	Ocos	"	14 cases		120
"	San J de G.	"	1 barrel	55	216
"	Champerico	"	50 cases		450
City of Peking	Yokohama	"	3 cases		31
"	Hong Kong	"	1 hf-barrel	28	110
San Jose	San J de Guat'la	E Martin & Co.	20 cases		120
"	"	Crown Dist Co.	20 cases		224
"	"	"	2 hf-barrels	52	170
"	"	"	50 cases		375
S G Wilder	Honolulu	Dallemand & Co.	5 cases		42
"	"	J C Nobman	50 cases		300
"	"	Spruance, S & Co.	3 hf-bbls	96	92
"	"	Crown Dist Co.	35 cases		290
"	"	"	5 barrels	233	385
Total amount 283 cases and				550.	\$3,481

IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND.

From February 1st to February 15, 1897.

SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES & CONTENTS.	CONSIGNEES.
	10 octaves Gin	L & Co.
	2 casks Wine	W W & Co.

IMPORTS OF WINES AND LIQUORS BY SEA.

FROM EUROPE VIA PANAMA—PER STR. CITY OF PARA, Feb. 13, 1897.

SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES & CONTENTS.	CONSIGNEES.
John Perceval & Son	1 hhd Ale	W Loaiza & Co.

WINE AND BRANDY RECEIPTS.

	Wine.	Brandy.
February 1	36,100	
" 2	64,500	800
" 3	33,200	
" 4	8,400	
" 5	29,300	
" 6	39,700	
" 8	21,600	
" 9	39,600	
" 10	45,000	
" 11	60,700	
" 12	25,800	
" 13	59,700	
" 14	24,100	
Total for February, to 15th	487,700	800
Total for same time, 1896	710,360	11,020

On the 15th inst the G. G. White Company, of Paris, Ky., shipped ten barrels of ten-year-old whisky to Carson, Nev., to wet the whistles of the sports at the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight.

WHISKY AND SPIRIT IMPORTS BY RAIL.

From February 1st to February 15, 1897.

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CONSIGNEES.	ALC'L SPIRITS.			WHISKY.		GIN.	
	Bbls.	Barrels	Cases.	Bbls	1/2-bbl	Kegs.	Bbl
Bode & Haslett		435		319	59		
Crown Distilleries Co.	10	745					
Jones, Mundy & Co.		730		65			
E L Hueter	13						
Louis Taussig & Co.		65					
William Wolf & Co.		195					
L Calien & Son		180					
O F T Co.				52			
J Sroule & Co.				65			
S McCartney				217			
Christy & Wise			175	20			
Roth & Co.				75			
C W, Craig				70			
Redington & Co.		60					
P Connolly				12			
C Keenan				1			
McCarthy Bros.				2		2	
J L Nickel & Co.				2			
D Helssing				1			
P F Dugan				2			
F Pezzoli				1			
Downing Bros.				1			
Carroll & Carroll				5			
S Randall				1			
Total	23	2,350	233	911	59	2	

BEER IMPORTS BY RAIL.

From February 1st to February 15, 1897.

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CONSIGNEES.	BOTTLED.			BULK.		
	Cases.	Casks.	Barrels.	Barrels	1/2 bbls	1/4-bbls
Williams, Dimond & Co	40		70			
Royal Eagle Dist Co.		82		40	30	40
W Bogen & Co.				45	155	40
Hilbert Bros.		120				
C A Zinkand.				60	20	12
E G Lyons & Co.	425		65			
Sherwook & Shewood	9		212			
Total	474	202	347	145	205	52

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WINE AND BRANDY OVERLAND,

During the Month of January, 1897, Showing Destination and Points of Shipment.

[OFFICIAL FIGURES.]

TO	BRANDY.		WINE.		FROM	BRANDY.		WINE.	
	Cases.	Gallons.	Cases.	Gallons.		Cases.	Gallons.	Cases.	Gallons.
Boston, Mass.				2,874	San Francisco	94	10,123	1,240	413,707
Other New England points.	64		20	3,782	Oakland		82	4	262
Buffalo			2		Martinez			2	198
Rochester		3,730			Concord			2	3,316
New York City	1	32,290	179	204,978	Pleasanton				100
Other N. Y. and N. J. pts.			23	17,828	Livermore				9,418
Philadelphia		229	66	2,209	San Jose	1	23,527	2	14,194
Pittsburg	1		14	197	Santa Clara				352
Other Pennsylvania points.			21	63	Irvington				154
Washington, D. C.			6	27	Mountain View				49
Other Md., Va. and Del. pts.	1		13	39	Morgan Hill				2,540
Atlanta				44	Hollister				97
Other Ga. and Carolina pts.			3		Los Gatos				204
New Orleans		136	158	346,409	Stockton			10	7,108
Other Louisiana & Miss. pts.			4	97	Buhach Switch				2,465
Mobile			1	3,050	Minturn				11,790
Other Ala. and Florida pts.		10	7	2,552	Fresno			2	136
Galveston		50	67	9,098	Maltemoro		10,450		18,535
Houston		26	54	2,618	Caliva		3,730		
San Antonio			2	2,564	Fowler		2,550		
Other Texas points.		10	45	887	Barton's Spur				3,170
Ark. and Oklahoma points.		42	5	205	Sacramento	20	521	65	4,017
Louisville				27	Napa		5	2	240
Other Ky. and Tenn. points			11		Oakville			6	62,149
Cincinnati		852	1	7,560	Rutherford				2,590
Other Ohio points.			10	110	Zinfandel				21,051
Other Indiana points.			6	91	St. Helena				2,725
Chicago	22	14,482	109	38,199	Krug				150
Other Illinois points.			1	68	Barro		25		2,985
Other Michigan points.			4	20	Lark Mead				45
Milwaukee				27	Calistoga				102
Other Wisconsin points.		37	15	176	Cordelia				2,693
St. Louis		161	7	6,729	Shelville Junction				237
Kansas City		236		2,559	Santa Rosa			4	5,374
St. Joseph			2		Sonoma			1	50
Other Missouri points.			7	37	Healdsburg			4	99
Dubuque		24		29	Asti		25	19	27,670
Other Iowa points.		153	11	165	Ukiah				131
St. Paul		1,895		1,065	Colfax				49
Minneapolis			4		Towles		2,550		
Other Minnesota points.		72	8	298	Placerville				29
Omaha		1,071		1,656	Elk Grove		39		
Other Neb. and Kansas pts.	2	65	18	197	Marysville				3,207
Dakotas		46	1	147	Vina		3,225	1	24,340
Denver		479	33	3,396	Los Angeles		1,823	148	20,265
Other Colorado points.	50	607	44	8,158	Guasti				8,045
Utah points.	2	200	58	737	Pomona				136
Santa Fe District.	12	399	97	5,132	Colton			3	70,130
Montana and Idaho points.	24	2,554	373	8,468	Santa Barbara				190
Mexico			5	6,320	Winthrop				148
England				7,452	Santa Ana				44
Germany					Sunny Slope		1,025		6,645
Canada					Arcadia				5,010
West Indies					Monterey				
Scotland					Antioch				
Switzerland					West's Spur				
Russia					Milton				
Peoria					Malaga				
Davenport					Warm Springs				
Baltimore					Santa Cruz				
Birmingham					Oakdale				
Dallas					Sierra Vista				
Fort Worth					Elmira				
Total	115	59,920	1,515	698,324	Total	115	59,920	1,515	698,324

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 ANDREAS SAXLEHNER, BUDAPEST, Hunyadi Jnos Natural Aperient Water.
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VITICULTURAL CONVENTION.

The reciprocity treaty proposed between the United States and France had the effect of bringing together about fifty of the wine men of the State on the 16th inst., at a meeting held at the Chamber of Commerce.

The wine men think that the treaty, if carried into effect, would greatly injure the wine industry of this State, and they considered it necessary to formulate a plan of action to protect their interests. Arpad Haraszthy presided at the meeting, and Winfield Scott was chosen to act an secretary.

The tariff question, as it related to wine production, was an important question confronting us, said the chairman, in stating the object of the meeting, and he thought it would be advisable to discuss that as well as the proposed treaty.

J. J. Jacobi informed the meeting that he had received a communication from Congressman Loud stating that the committee on Ways and Means had as yet considered nothing pertaining to the wine question but the tariff as laid down in the old McKinley bill. He recommended, as a precautionary measure, that the State Legislature use its influence on behalf of the wine men, and that a committee be chosen from the body assembled to further look after their interests at Washington. Full power to act should be given it, and a fund raised to defray all expenses incurred.

The idea was favorably received by Mr. Jacobi's associates. Chairman Haraszthy suggested that the committee consist of five men. Some debate followed this, a number thinking five too many, but that number was finally agreed upon. The chairman announced that he would make known his appointments at a later date.

A long argument on the tariff question occupied the attention of the body, the present and the McKinley tariffs both having their advocates.

Charles A. Wetmore, who considered the reciprocity question a scare, wanted to stand by the New York agreement.

Mr. Jacobi took the opposite stand, considering the Wilson bill a compromise.

John Swett favored the present tariff.

A. Sbarboro favored 50 cents duty on dry wines.

Mr. Paxton, of Sonoma, said that the people in his vicinity all favored high tariff, and expected it when the McKinley administration was begun.

Charles Bundschu then offered the following resolution bearing on the subject, which was adopted.

In view of the fact that, in our opinion, the older wines are suffering under the present tariff, the committee should earnestly advocate a judicious increase of the present schedule of our wine tariff.

Mr. Haraszthy has named Messrs. Charles Bundschu (chairman), Percy T. Morgan, H. W. Crabb, John Swett and P. C. Rossi as the committee on Tariff and Reciprocity measures.

The dangers of reciprocity are ably shown by Mr. Charles E. Bowen in a communication to the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW:

The question of reciprocity with France and Germany as to wines and possibly brandies is one of the most important that has been brought to the attention of viticulturists and wine merchants since the California wine industry assumed any commercial proportions. A careful canvass among the wine merchants of San Francisco and of those wine makers of the interior of the State who have visited the city within the past ten days convinces me that an organized effort should be made at once to stave off any movement looking towards reciprocity with the countries named. Many of the merchants and growers evince a genuine alarm at the situation which has recently developed, and justly so, it seems to me.

The present movement looking towards reciprocity had its origin with the leading packers and meat shippers of Chicago. For a number of years it has been their aim to ship their meats

and provisions to Germany in particular, and, to the extent to France, under more favorable trade conditions than now exist. With this end in view, they are working to have reciprocal inducements offered to the German and French Government, and have selected wine as one of the articles which those countries can ship to the United States at reduced rates of duty or none at all. These meat men have an enormous influence, both in Washington and out, and as the trade of Germany and France in their lines can be built up to millions of dollars annually in value, they will naturally exert all their influence to attain their ends.

I do not believe that the majority of California wine growers realize what reciprocity with Germany and France would mean to them. For many years they have made little or nothing from the products of their vineyards. It is only within the last two years that vineyard property has become of any commercial value as an investment, and now it is proposed to open our American wine markets to French and German products for the benefit of a few Chicago millionaire butchers and pork-packers!

Some years ago, when new wines were selling at the vineyards of this State at from seven to eight cents per gallon, and there was a general over-supply of wines, an experimental shipment of ten carloads of wine was made to Cotte, in France. The wine was selected solely because it was high in alcohol and big-bodied, and was to be used in blending with the lighter French growths. Even at the low price of seven or eight cents per gallon to the producer, it was found that the trade could not be made to pay the shipper, as cheap Spanish and Algerian wines (red wines for blending) could be bought at a less figure than the California wines laid down in France.

This condition still exists in France to-day. I quote from *Le Moniteur Vinicole* of January 22, 1897, giving the following market report of blending wines at Bercy, the great entrepot for wine of Paris. This market report is as follows:

"Buyers are few. Some speculators are offering at this time Algerian wines at 21 francs and even 20 francs per hectoliter without much success. However stocks are low, and it will soon become necessary to replenish them. At this moment wines may be quoted as follows:

" Aramon	24 to 29 francs per hectoliter
Minervois	27 to 32 francs per hectoliter
Montagne	27 to 32 francs per hectoliter
Roussillon	25 to 35 francs per hectoliter
Algerian	20 to 27 francs per hectoliter
Basse-Bourgogne	25 to 30 francs per hectoliter
Touraine	25 to 30 francs per hectoliter
Cher	27 to 32 francs per hectoliter."

California wines, if sold in France, would come in direct competition with the heavy Algerian and Spanish wines. Estimating the franc at 18½ cents and the hectoliter at 26½ American gallons, we would thus get nearly 11 cents per American gallon for our wines laid down in Bercy, this being the same price as now quoted for Algerian wines. Practically the same price would rule at Cotte, Marseilles Bordeaux and other wine-blending centers of France.

To arrive at a proper estimate of the price which would be realized at the California vineyards, we would have to deduct at least 4 cents per gallon for cooperage, 3 cents at a low estimate, for freight, and other charges, for insurance, commissions, etc. All things considered, we would be lucky if under the blessings of reciprocity we obtained six cents a gallon for our new wines, and all to suit the wishes of a clique of Chicago millionaires. Our vineyardists and wine makers are now holding out for 20 cents per gallon. How do they like the prospects under reciprocity?

This is but half of the story. Our wine shipments to the Eastern States in 1896 were about 15,000,000 gallons. The total value of our wine and brandy shipments was close to \$8,000,000. In the same year the imports of French and German wines in bulk at New York were as follows, according to *Bonjeat's Wine & Spirit Circular*:

Bordeaux and Burgundy	271,150 gallons
Cotte French	21,565 gallons
German and Hungarian	681,180 gallons

This takes no account of the wines imported in cases.

If French and German wines were admitted into the United States without the payment of duty for this is what reciprocity means, we would at once lose our large markets in New York and New Orleans, to say nothing of other cities, on account of the cheap price at which French and German wines were sold and on account of the existing prejudice against domestic wines and

in favor of the imported. We would become reduced to the necessity of competing in the foreign markets for the sale of our wines as blending material, exactly as the Spaniards and Algerians are doing to-day. In other words, our industry, instead of being fairly profitable, as it is to-day, would be simply ruined.

This is the situation confronting us.

What is to be done?

That was discussed at the convention held on last Tuesday. In past years matters of National legislation were attended to by the late Viticultural Commission, but it is no more. Gov. Budd, in his desire to abolish "useless commissions," succeeded in having it done away with, after compromising with its members, although he afterward signed bills creating more commissions, as witness the State Bureau of Highways and the Code Commission. Liberal-minded men in the industry, however, have seen to it that an industry which represents \$60,000,000 in capital shall not be jeopardized in Washington. They recognize that their business, although considered legitimate in California, is condemned by public sentiment in some other States, and for this reason they will have more difficulty in securing justice than the fruit, wool and other agricultural callings of the State. It behooves every vigneron to interest himself in this movement, and to use his influence and contribute his share toward having proper representation at the National capital.

The time is short. The Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives is meeting daily for the purpose of preparing a tariff and revenue bill to be introduced at the special session of Congress, which, if report be correct, will convene on March 15.

We ought to be represented in Washington now, and I trust that we will be before it is too late. Every merchant and grower is interested in this matter, and I hope that before ten days pass by the wine industry will have such representation as its importance deserves.—CHARLES E. BOWEN.

OAKVILLE, Cal., February 15, 1897.

To the Editor of the Pacific Wine and Spirit Review: DEAR SIR—In your last issue I notice the statement that the present duty of 30 cents on wine is sufficient protection. Let us see: The producer here can only obtain 18 cents, wholesale, for his wines, which is barely sufficient to meet his expenses and pay the interest on his mortgage. Now the merchant's expense in maturing, handling and finishing ready for market is 3 cents, freight 5c, package 5c, brokerage 2½c and 3½c for the investment—a total of 37 cents in New York and 39½c at other points. This is so near the price of imported wines, and especially of the compounds which the French Government sanctions the manufacture and sale of under the name of wine for exportation, that the price cannot be advanced under any circumstances. Again, under the 50-cent duty we could obtain for our finest wines 50 cents, which it is presumed were used for foreign goods, but under the present duty the same quality of wines cannot be sold for more than 40 cents in New York. In a very few years the vineyards will be destroyed by the phylloxera. In the mean time, there will be less home competition, and by the aid of a 50-cent duty the producer would be enabled to obtain 25 cents for his wines, reduce his mortgage, and rehabilitate his vineyard. He would be stimulated to plant the best varieties, to obtain a reputation and get prices for his fine wines that would compensate him for his trouble; whereas, that market now being closed against him, he only cares to plant the coarsest grapes to get the greatest quantity, regardless of quality. Thirty cents duty is not sufficient protection now, and the wine merchants as well as the producers, having already instructed their representatives that they desired a restoration of the McKinley duties on wines and spirits, cannot stultify themselves by offering to accept anything else under present circumstances. If at any time there should be competition from the Eastern fabricator, it will be the duty of the National Wine Growers' Association, in combination with all other societies and associations interested, to secure a National pure wine law. There is no danger of any great boom in vine planting, on account of the expense in planting resistant vines and the length of time required to bring them into bearing. Neither is there any danger of Congress entering into any reciprocal relations with France or any other country that would utterly destroy an industry that has been growing for fifty years, gives employment to from seventy to eighty thousand people,

with an invested capital of as many millions—an industry that is more or less fostered by every Christian wine-growing country in the world. Reciprocity means the free exchange of our products for the products of another country which we cannot produce—otherwise it cannot be termed reciprocity.

We recognize and fully appreciate the cordial and friendly spirit extended by the New York Wine and Spirit Traders Society to our representative, Mr. C. A. Wetmore, at the time of revising the tariff on wines, but nevertheless the tariff is only a party measure and all agreements made thereon are only for the time being. When the wine industry was threatened with destruction, whatever agreement it entered into through its representatives were by way of defense, and being under restraint and duress, the friends of the industry had to accept whatever terms the opposition chose to offer, and bide their time, knowing that, under these conditions they were not bound, either legally or morally, to respect them, only during the term of the dominant party. Every other industry whatever sent its representatives to accept the best terms they could obtain. If the wine industry was bound for all time, so must others have been, and there could be no such thing as a revision of the tariff.

H. W. CRABB.

SAN JOSE, Cal., February 12, 1897.

To the Editor of the Pacific Wine and Spirit Review—SIR: The article in your paper of the 5th instant I have read with interest. As to the duty on imported dry wines, it is about correct; I am well satisfied with the 30 cents duty. The latter part of that article, speaking of the tax on beer as unjust and letting wine go free, is where I differ, for reasons which I will mention.

First—The making of wine and raising of grapes is a new and will be an important industry.

Second—The material wine is made of is not a useful food for man and beast, whereas it is estimated that near one-fourth of the grain raised in the United States is made into beer and spirits.

As to the consumption of wine and beer, please call at any bar or saloon at any and all of our large cities, and have a chat with the bar-tender. He will tell you that he sells a hundred gallons of beer to one of wine. Now, say beer contains 8 per cent. of alcohol and wine 10 per cent., which is a fair average, we see that the beer sold contains about 80 times more alcohol than the wine sold. Again, two men go to a saloon for a drink. One takes a schooner of beer, of nearly a quart; the other takes wine. He does not get more than one-eighth the amount the beer drinker does. Again, it takes so much beer to get a man drunk that he stays drunk for a week; so I don't consider claret a saloon drink, as it is mostly used in the family and at restaurants at meals.

If I could have my say I would abolish all internal taxes, as taxing a product that is raised in the United States is not democratic. The higher whisky or brandy is, the more adulteration is produced. Before the war we could get good, straight liquor, but not so now. For \$100 our Government will sell any one a compounder's license, and you can now get a barrel of whisky marked "Old Bourbon" for \$1.25, tax-paid. We can imagine what kind of stuff this is to put down a human throat.

Yours, respectfully,

J. C. MERITHEW.

Capt. Merithew is mistaken in thinking that we advocate an internal revenue tax on wine; nothing could be farther from the fact. The idea, however, is advanced from New York as a means of reprisal, and the article from the *Chicago Commercial Journal*, to which Capt. Merithew alludes, is published very close to Spirit Trust headquarters—too close for disinterested opinion, perhaps.

Bonfort's Washington correspondent says: "The Ways and Means Committee—or, rather, the Republican majority of that committee—has been very busy since the last report was made in these columns. The wine and spirit schedule has been considered, as well as the agricultural schedule, which contains the provisions relating to barley, malt and hops. It can be stated with considerable assurance at this time that the Wilson bill rates on wines and spirits will be retained in the new tariff law. Of course, all provisions fixed upon at this time are tentative in character, and liable to change. It is pretty well understood, however, that there will be no radical change in the wine and spirit schedule."

WINE MEN ARE OUT OF THE WOODS.

The largest vintage ever produced in California, including sweet and dry wines, amounted to nearly 23,000,000 gallons, the sweet wines being 20 per cent. of this crop. Since this vintage notable reductions have been made in the yield of all the counties by various diseases, principally the phylloxera and the so-called Anaheim disease, while but few additional vineyards have come into bearing to make up for the loss. It may, therefore, be safely prophesied that the most favorable season possible next year could not yield over a total of 15,000,000 gallons. Deduct 3,000,000 gallons as the likely yield of sweets in a favorable season, and we have the possible dry-wine crop of 1897.

The requirements of the market is now, as shown by the last year's exports, over 16,000,000 gallons, besides the Coast trade, which consumes 6,000,000, gallons, making a total of 22,000,000 gallons required to supply the demand.

This shortage cannot be made up, as formerly, by imitations, as the high tax on spirits precludes a possibility of making a wine sufficiently strong in alcohol; besides which, the wine drinkers of America are now educated to detect the real from the sophisticated article. Fortified fruit juices, which formerly contributed to the cheap imitation wines, are no longer admitted at a low duty, but must be paid for, for the alcohol contained in them. Eastern wines are still "foxy," and do not satisfy the tastes of those educated to drink wines of European types, which California alone, of the United States, can produce.

We, therefore, have every reason to believe that the limited holdings of the wines now in the hands of dealers and growers will be eagerly sought for at prices which will warrant the growers in replanting their vineyards.

The past two years have cleaned out all country cellars, leaving only the '96 wines in stock, of which there remains about 11,000,000 gallons, all in first hands. The rapid advance in the price of wines during the past two years has enabled most of the growers and wine makers to pay off their debts, and as the price of grapes paid for the last vintage averaged \$20 per ton, there seems to be nothing to induce the producer to part with any of his product at a sacrifice.

The organization of growers, namely, the California Wine Makers' Corporation, has accumulated a large capital from which advances are made to needy wine makers, and there seems no likelihood that low prices can prevail in 1897, even though the dealers should attempt to force down prices. There is in dealers' hands in San Francisco about 9,000,000 gallons of what may be termed "finished wines,"-- not sufficient for the demand.

Unlike other farm products, grain and other annual crops, which get to market immediately after they are harvested, wine does not reach the consumer for some years, therefore the dry wine shortage of the last two years (10,000,000 gallons in 1895 and 11,500,000 gallons in 1896) will be felt strongly during the coming year, as the present stock is far from sufficient. As shown in the first part of this article, the shortage must continue to increase and prices advance, which leads to the conclusion, most of all desired, that California grape growers will be strongly induced to replant their vineyards on resistant stocks only which will be grafted with those types which for the past twenty years have educated the California viticulturists to recognize as producing the highest quality consistent with a fair yield per acre.

Our first plantings were of the Mission, Malvoisie, Zinfan-

del and Burger, while the varieties employed for future grafting will be the Cabernet, Mondense, Syrah and Bouschets, for reds, in the bay counties, Mataro and Carignan for the interior, with Folle Blanche, Riesling, Sauternes and Chasselas for white wines.

Thus will nature accomplish a marked improvement in the quality of our goods, and, as the fire devastates a city, removing its inferior buildings, which then give place to more permanent structures, this industry will arise from the ashes in a manner to do credit to the Golden State.

Vineyardists whose wineries are built near railroads in the valleys, now seek the higher, gravelly lands, more suitable to the growing of fine types, and localities more exempt from frost. Thus the heavy bottom lands, which one of the early wine dealers of San Francisco characterized as being "only fit for beets" are again planted with garden truck and the vineyards are relegated to the parts where only rocks and sunshine are found, but which go to make the best wine.

The additions to the vineyard area during the spring of 1897 will be scattered and small -- possibly 5000 acres. Those planted to resistant stocks must grow three years before grafting. Three years more will elapse before the product reaches the market in any form. This product will remain in dealers' hand another two years, and will put the product of the '97 plantations into 1905. So it will be with the planting of future years, while formerly, before the advent of the phylloxera, crops were gathered four years after the planting of the vines. The danger of over-production is therefore removed, and a greater stability is given to the wine industry. A blessing has come in disguise to California wine makers by nature having curtailed the production, and a protective barrier has been erected around the future vineyards of the State, which insures to posterity in this industry a certain freedom from depressed prices growing out of over-production and the long sufferings of our vineyardists during the six years preceding 1895. California has produced the most prolific vineyards of the world, but there has been a noticeable falling off in the yield of all our lands after the eighth year of cultivation. Some peculiarity of climate or soil has stimulated early production to a wonderful extent, but even the Fresno vineyards now show signs of early decay.

Sweet wines, which, if abundant, might be refermented and doubled in value, in cheap claret, cannot be longer resorted to, as the supply has also fallen off. The port wine, for which the market has rapidly extended of late, will be a little over 1,000,000 gallons for 1896, while that of 1895 was double this amount. Therefore, planting and grafting in the Fresno vineyards will again occur. Great care should be taken to keep the phylloxera out of the new Fresno vineyards, most commonly introduced by rooted vines and new stocks.

No product of California, except it be a gold mine, enjoys the distinction of furnishing as good security to-day as the wine industry. Interest on loans has been reduced and the value of vineyard lands improved. Those engaged in this branch of farming are now commonly called "lucky wine men."

To produce a half a crop for four times the money in 1897 will be the notable improvement of the wine business in California over its stagnant condition of five years ago. Prices and profits warrant every possible care to the vine. Improved quality of wine will improve the price still further, and a reasonable yield will, in 1897, place this industry among the most prosperous of the State -- JOHN H. WHEELER, in *Examiner*.

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J. PERRIER FILS & CO., Châlons s Marne,	Champagne	DUBLIN DISTILLERS' CO., L'd, Dublin,	Irish Whisky	L. DURLACHER, Bingen	Rhine Wine
ADRIEN & FILS, Epervay	Champagne	E. REMY MARTIN & CO., Rouillac,	Cognacs	H. UNDERBERG--ALBRECHT, Rheinberg a Niederrhein	
FORRESTER & CO., Xerez de la Frontera	Sherries	P. FRAPIN & CO., Segonzac,	"		Boonekamp Bitters
GARVEY & CO.,	Sherries	ENGRAND FRERES, Angouleme,	"		Old Tom Gin
OFFLEY, CRAMP & FORRESTER, Oporto,	Port Wines	PATTERSON & HIBBERT, London,	{ Bass' and Guinness' Stout	CHAS. DAY & CO., London,	{ Orange Bitters
BLANKENHEYM & NOLET, Rotterdam,	Union Gin			J. B. HERRIFF & CO., Glasgow,	{ Scotch Whisky
H. LECHAT, R. PHILIPPE & CHESSE, Nantes,	Sardines				{ Jamaica Rums

ALL GOODS IN UNITED STATES BONDED WAREHOUSE.

AMERICAN WHISKIES--"BLUE GRASS" AND "BOONE'S KNOLL"

TRADE CIRCULARS.

From **L. Gandolfi & Co.**

NEW YORK, January 16, 1897.

DEAR SIR: The following is a list of our importations and receipts of goods for the fortnight ending January 15, 1897:

Per "Sunset Route," January 2d, 34 barrels California vermouth, "P. C. Rossi & Co.'s" brand.

Per "Olympia," January 4th, 838 boxes Naples macaroni, "Aeanfora" brand.

Per "Rence," January 4th, 200 barrels Tipo Chianti Wine, "Italian-Swiss Colony" brand.

Per "Werra," January 13th, 200 cases Fernet Branca: 5 cases Lucca olive oil, "Francesconi" brand; 100 bags Italian rice, "G. B. Profumo" brand.

127-429-431 West Broadway.

L. GANDOLFI & Co.

From **W. A. Taylor & Co.**

NEW YORK, February 10, 1897.

To the Trade: We beg to call attention to the goods manufactured by Peter F. Heering, Copenhagen, purveyor by special appointments to the Danish and Russian Courts and also to the Prince of Wales. Prize medals at London in 1862, Copenhagen in '72, Vienna in '73, Philadelphia in '76, Paris in '78, London and New Orleans in '84 and Copenhagen in '88.

The Heering Cherry Brandy or Cherry Cordial, labeled "Kirsebær Liqueur" can now be procured as follows: In cases of 12 bottles, \$13; 24 half-bottles, \$14 — less 10% in 5-case lots; or in lots of 25 cases and upward, 25 s. sterling per case for bottles, and 27 s. for half-bottles f. o. b. at Copenhagen.

The special appointment of these goods for use in the courts named and the prize medals, together with the fact that Peter F. Heering's Kirsebær Liqueur is in continued and great demand, fully testifies as to its superiority as an unrivalled specialty.

It may be safely pronounced one of the most delicate and

agreeable liqueurs in use, and it is also favorably accepted by the ladies, being at the same time the sportsman's vade mecum. It ought not to be missed at luncheon or supper along with the cheese, and constitutes a refreshing and healthy beverage mixed with spring or aerated waters.

Show cards supplied on application, carriage paid. Orders solicited by

W. A. TAYLOR & Co., Sole Agents.

39 Broadway, New York.

From **Nicholas Rath & Co., New York.**

Dear Sir — We beg again to direct your attention to the important reduction which we have made in the price of the original and genuine prune juice, it being now \$1.75 per gallon, with a special allowance of ten cents when 200 gallons and over is ordered at one time, instead of \$2 per gallon as heretofore.

The high quality of the article which made it famous when first introduced, nearly thirty years since, is strictly maintained.

"Prune Juice" with us is merely a technical name for the finest and richest kind of blending wine fermented from the highest grade of strictly imported fruit. We produce a wine, dark and heavy bodied, used for mellowing and maturing whiskies and brandies; also, a very pale and delicate wine, white enough to use in gin if necessary. This latter is preferred by some of the most eminent blenders for using in whisky, particularly as it cannot be imitated by those who make so called prune juice by steeping cheap California fruit in spirit and adding glucose or other sweet stuff for the purpose of giving it "body." These concoctions, needless to say, are dark — in fact black would be a better description — and while they sweeten whisky at an enormous cost in the reduction of proof they not seldom render it cloudy and unsalable; hence, while such products are called cheap, they in reality cost more than the genuine goods. If unacquainted with our article, kindly ask us to send you samples before ordering "the same" or "just as good" which may be offered by some person who wishes to trade on our reputation.

Yours faithfully,

NICHOLAS RATH & Co.

GOATES & CO'S ORIGINAL PLYMOUTH GIN IN CASES ONLY.

An English Double Distilled Unsweetened Gin, a
delicious compromise between Holland
and Old Tom Gins.

DISTRIBUTING AGENT FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

W. B. CHAPMAN, 123 California Street, San Francisco.

Owners and Handlers of its own Brands
and Also the Well-Known

Brands of

NAPA VALLEY WINE CO.

KOHLER & VAN BERGEN

KOHLER & FROHLING

B. DREYFUS & CO.

S. LACHMAN CO.

C. CARPY & CO.

CALIFORNIA WINE ASSOCIATION

MAIN OFFICES:

SECOND and FOLSOM STS.

SAN FRANCISCO,

CALIFORNIA

INCORPORATED.



NEW YORK OFFICE:

No. 45 BROADWAY.

AUGUST 10, 1894.

PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS, ETC.

The following list of recent patents and trade-marks of interest to our patrons is reported by WM. G. HENDERSON, solicitor of American and foreign patents and trade-marks, Norris Building, 501 F street, Washington, D. C. A copy of any of the United States patents will be furnished by him for 25 cents.

ISSUE OF DECEMBER 15, 1896.

- 573,251—Faucet bung and flushing key for same, Dillon Beebe, Newark, N. J.
 573,951—Bottle-stopper, Alfred L. Bernadim, Evansville, Ind.
 573,200—Bottle, Alanzo P. Blyven, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 573,212—Bottle stopper, Henry Friedman, New York, and H. M. Koelbel, Brooklyn, New York.
 573,333—Bottle protector and tunnel combined, Albert Krimmel, Detroit, Mich.
 573,094—Device for closing bottles, Johann Maack, Buda-Pesth, Austria-Hungary.
 573,230—Bottle stopper, Frederick C. Rockwell, Hartford, Conn.
 573,301 and 573,300—Bottle stopper, John Schumacher, Chicago, Ill.
 573,061—Non-refillable bottle, F. T. and J. P. Van Stunm, Minneapolis, Minn.
 573,423—Vent attachment for corking machines, William O. Vilter, Milwaukee, Wis.
 573,573—Bottle or jug, LeRoy C. Webster, U. S. Navy.
 573,172—Beer drawing apparatus, John R. Young, San Jose, Cal.

TRADE-MARKS.

- 29,308—Medicinal Wine, Allen H. Still, New York. Essential Feature—The word "Voleol."
 29,312—Natural mineral water. The Aesculap Bitter Water Company, Limited, London, England, and Buda-Pesth, Austria-Hungary. Essential Feature—the head of Aesculapins and the word "Aesculap."
 29,313—Ale, Thomas McMullen & Co., New York City. Essential Feature—The word "Peacock," or the word "Peacocke," or the picture of a peacock.

ISSUE OF DECEMBER 22, 1896.

- 573,760—Bottle, F. H. Bultman, Cleveland, Ohio.
 573,453—Tilting appliance for soda fountain jars, C. H. Duilfield, Philadelphia, Pa.
 573,566—Non-refillable bottle, A. G. Canada, Memphis, Tenn.
 574,773—Bottle and stopper, L. J. A. Fernandes, New York City.
 573,775—Anti-refilling bottle, Thomas Folks, New York City.
 573,588 and 573,589 [2 patents]—Bottle stopper and fastener, Charles K. Fuchs, Waterbury, Conn.
 573,818—Pitching apparatus—Maximilian Guethler, Baltimore, Md.
 573,667—Bottle labeling machine, Paul Kohl and H. Paulus, St. Louis, Mo.
 573,519—Bottle closure, Wilton P. Hayes, Terre Haute, Ind.
 573,693—Jar closure, Frank A. Palmer, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 573,792—Apparatus for filling and corking bottles, John C. Pennington, Paterson, New Jersey.
 573,481—Bottle, Moritz Rosenstock, New York City.
 573,624—Bung, Henry Rosenthal, New York City.
 573,490—Valve stopper for bottles, Joseph W. Simons, Port Chester, N. Y.
 573,495—Bottle, Robert E. Thurman, Victoria, Canada.
 573,557—Bottle, J. Van Name, Mariner's Harbor, N. Y.

DESIGN.

- 26,429—Bottle, Horace D. Williams, Poplar Bluff, Mo.

TRADE-MARKS.

- 29,331—Wines and Liquors, Louis Schetter, New York City. Essential Feature—The words "Brunswick & Co.," and the figure of a shield bearing a horse rampant, and surmounted by an imperial crown.
 29,332—Whiskey, the Mellwood Distillery Company, Louisville, Ky. Essential Feature—The words "Bunnymede Club."
 29,333—Whiskey, the Mellwood Distillery Company, Louisville, Ky. Essential Feature—The words "Dundee Club."
 29,334—Whiskey, the Mellwood Distillery Company, Louisville, Ky. Essential Feature—The words "Normandy Club."

ISSUE OF DECEMBER 29, 1896.

- 574,298—Bottle, George W. Bennett, Pittsburg, Pa.
 574,193—Non-refillable bottle, Francis L. Cook, Springfield, Mass.
 573,885—Bottle washer, John L. Kihn and W. T. Reed, Hamilton, Ohio.
 574,135—Bottle washer, James F. Leeper, Lewiston, Pa.
 574,156—Device for supplying salts for soda fountains, Fisher H. Lippincott, Philadelphia, Pa.
 573,990—Tap bushing, John Mohn, Detroit, Mich.
 574,111—Process of and apparatus for purifying, rectifying and deodorizing alcoholic or other liquids, Marshall Pridham, Philadelphia, Pa.
 574,013—Bottle stopper, Frederick B. Thatcher, Pawtucket, R. I.
 574,181—Cask pitching apparatus, Jacob F. Theurer and O. Mueller, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 573,949—Non-refillable bottle, John Woodruff, Wise, West Va.

TRADE-MARKS.

- 29,367—Powder for carbonating liquids, Church & Dwight Co., New York City. Essential Feature—A representation of a star or the word "Star."
 29,368—Ale, Thomas McMullen & Co., New York City. Essential Feature—A representation of a heraldic device consisting of a scroll supporting a shield surmounted by a crown and flanked at one side by a representation of a lion rampant and on the other side by the representation of a unicorn, with the fac-simile signature of "Thomas McMullen & Co." obliquely across it.
 29,369—Gin, Rum and Whisky, Clarence M. Roof, New York City. Essential Feature—A representation of a hotel sign upon which appears the representation of a white deer or hart.
 29,370—Whisky, Clarence M. Roof, New York City. Essential Feature—The words "Glen Louch."
 29,371—Whisky, Clarence M. Roof, New York City. Essential Feature—The word "Tobereurry."
 29,372—Whisky, The Anderson and Nelson Distilleries Company, Louisville, Ky. Essential Feature—A representation of a Maltese or Templar Cross.
 29,373—Whisky, The Anderson and Nelson Distilleries Company, Louisville, Ky. Essential Feature—A representation of a Maltese or Templar Cross and a panel below the same and bearing the word "Anderson" in white letters, the cross and panel appearing in red and each having a border in gold.
 29,375—Sugar Syrups, J. D. Hage & Co., New York City. Essential Feature—The word "Silver."
 29,376—Sugar Syrups, J. D. Hage & Co., New York City. Essential Feature—The word "Royal."
 29,377—Sugar Syrups, J. D. Hage & Co., New York City. Essential Feature—The word "Lily."
 29,378—Sugar Syrups, J. D. Hage & Co., New York City. Essential Feature—The word "Imperial."

TO WINE MEN.

FOR SALE—One-half interest or the whole of the right to a wine faucet, recently patented, which enables wine men to keep dry wines on tap in 5-gallon demijohns, pure and wholesome, without manipulation. It is simple and thoroughly effective, and is a result that has long been sought, as it will enable retailers to carry small quantities of dry wines "on tap" without spoiling. For particulars, address Q, this office.

WINEMAKER and Distiller, 30 years of age, holding highest references for 12 years' services in leading establishments, open for engagement. Address "S. S.," this office.

GROWERS who wish to sell good California wines for cash on delivery, at moderate prices, to Eastern buyer, please correspond with "B.," care editor this paper.



EL PINAL VINEYARD

ESTABLISHED 1852

Largest Producers of

PURE SWEET WINES

IN AMERICA

Geo. West & Son

STOCKTON, CAL., U. S. A.

MARKET HINTS FROM ABROAD.

I had a lucky day yesterday, when, without the slightest anticipation, there offered itself what I was wishing long ago — a good and fitting opportunity to unostentatiously run a tilt for California wines before an appreciative and attentive audience. And this is how it came about: As usual, I attended the weekly meeting of that distinguished body known as the "Club of Agriculturists and Foresters," composed of men whose interests lay in these two branches, either as owners or renters of estates or officials of such, as scientists, or as manufacturers, merchants or — last, but not least — as editors of professional papers. Like always on such occasions, there was a lecture held by one of the members on the actual and possible utilization of Austrian waters for fisheries. This, of course, has nothing to do with California wines, and they would never have come into discussion had the lecturer not referred to the highly-developed fish industry in America, to the manner in which it is fostered by the Government, and to the satisfactory results thus obtained, which find their profitable expression in an increased export of its products, which also find their way to Europe and successfully compete there. Hardly had he finished when another gentleman arose — the editor of the *Wein Zeitung* — and demonstrated how agreeable this competition is for the "consumer" here, relating, as an example that, thanks to it only, he can afford to occasionally satisfy his refined appetite for "oysters" with such from New York or Boston, and thanks to it he buys at present apples imported from America "better and cheaper than the home grown apples." So far, of course, I had nothing to say, but when he started, as a sort of consolation, to assure the audience that, however manifold the products may be with which America can successfully compete in Europe, there is certainly nothing to be feared from American wines in general, and such from California especially, I could not remain silent with good conscience, and asked for permission to speak, when, with simple facts about the improvements which have taken place in California viticulture and wine making, and about the increased exports to England and Germany, I successfully disproved the erroneous opinion of the speaker mentioned so far that he at last admitted the possibility of California producing sweet wines with such merits that they might suit the taste of Europeans, but stubbornly denied this with regard to dry wines, on account of the prevailing "semi-tropical climate," which "lacks one of the essential conditions for the production of fine mild and smooth wines." It looked like "sounding the retreat," however, when he finally added that "California may not need to look for a market in Europe, after all, for its wines, as, in spite of the wide-spread temperance tendency, and in spite of the pronounced preference for 'whisky,' wine-drinking will become so popular in America that all the California wine can be easily disposed of at home."

Incidental remarks like this one — and from such a source, one who is supposed to be well informed about the wines of the world — show what perverted ideas still prevail regarding California's viticulture, how little the merits of its wines are known even among those who are supposed to know, and are apt to do great harm. I felt sorry that I did not have a few bottles of dry and sweet wines at hand, which, better than words, would have convinced the audience of the correctness of my assertions, and of the fact that excellent products can also be and are made in California which bear any comparison — and from this feeling of sorrow the idea arose, which I submit herewith to your readers for consideration and support.

It would indeed be a matter of trifling expense to the individual and still one of the best advertising instruments, if some of those who are interested in spreading the fame of California wines would go to work together, and send a sample case or two of the best California wines to the above mentioned club. Every season — which generally lasts till the middle of April — there is

one evening set apart for the tasting of the various wines presented to the club, and the tasting results are published in the most prominent professional papers, which find a wide circulation. If nothing else should be attained thus but to have California wines made known and have a fair judgment passed on them, the purpose of the shipment would be fulfilled already; but it is quite possible that more interest would be aroused in them, leading to more satisfactory results.

Should this suggestion find approval and be carried out, I would with pleasure introduce the shipment with the proper words, and incidentally call attention to anything that the respective donors especially want be mentioned, and, in case I should not be here any more at the time of the arrival of the proposed shipment, a friend of mine and member of the club will gladly take the task unto him, and will read to the audience what I write.

From personal observation during the time I am here now I cannot see any reason — if need should be — why California wines should not be able to successfully compete in Europe at large, and especially here. In the first place, I consider this quite possible with sweet wines, not on account of their quality, but on account of their prices here, which would warrant a profit. They are very little produced, or rather "manufactured" here, with the help of raisins from Greece, by far the larger quantity being imported from Spain and Italy, and sold at prices that make them a costly delicacy, yearned for by many but enjoyed by few only. In one of the "bodegas" — this the name of sample-rooms which concern for the sale of Spanish wines has in almost all the larger cities of Europe now — I have myself paid 30 to 40 cents for a small glass of sherry, and it was not of the best after all. Taking this into consideration, I have no doubt that sherry would stand a good chance to succeed here, as it is well liked and hard to get at a reasonable rate. The same is the case with good Port, and as to Muscat wine and Muscat brandy, a gentleman well posted about wines, to whom I spoke of the large quantities of the latter produced in California, asked with surprise why they have not been introduced here yet, where the Muscat flavor is so much liked, while the grapes don't attain, in this hardy climate, to that pronounced flavor which is characteristic to them in California.

With the now prevailing better prices, it is obvious that new vineyards will arise and increased production will follow. At the same time, China is going to raise its own wines, as the recently announced engagement of an Austrian by the Chinese government for the purpose of establishing vineyards clearly shows, and this will in time to come reduce the exports to that country. Italy's government is placing its wines before the world by establishing governmental wine depots everywhere, Spain has its agencies all over the continent, and so it remains for California yet to follow a similar plan, and provide in time a new outlet for its "sorrow-breakers."

Vienna, December 12, 1896.

W. A. VEITH.

In relation the supply of Champagne in Europe, the *New York Times* of a recent date explains that for some time past the large demand for vintage wines has had the effect of gradually creating a great scarcity and increasing the value of good brands of celebrated years to such an extent that now only the connoisseur indulges in a selection of the superior vintage years of 1874, 1880, 1884 and 1889, paying fancy prices for the same. Pre-eminent amongst these are the wines shipped by the famous house of Moët & Chandon, conceded to be the oldest and largest vineyard owners and shippers of champagne in the world — their brand is highly appreciated and very largely consumed in all the prominent cities of Europe, especially in London, where it is the leader and in great favor at the court; their brand of "White Seal, Grande Cuvée," is a great favorite, and of late years has largely increased in sales and popularity. The Pacific coast demand for these select brands of wines is now supplied by Wm. Wolff & Co., 327-329 Market street.

LONGEVITY OF LIQUOR MERCHANTS.

In accordance with its usual custom, *Ridley's Wine and Spirit Circular*, of London, published in the issue of January 12th the record of the death of ninety-four liquor merchants in England, etc., in the year 1896. The table as published affords ground for some striking statistics as to the longevity of liquor merchants as a class. The record of 1895 was first published in the *Pacific Wine and Spirit Review*, and was subsequently copied all over the United States. The record for 1896 is as follows:

Number of deaths reported.....	94
Combined ages of all reported.....	5891 years.
Average age at death.....	62.7 "
Time of death.	Number.
From 20 to 29 years.....	2
" 30 to 39 years.....	4
" 40 to 49 years.....	14
" 50 to 59 years.....	15
" 60 to 69 years.....	26
" 70 to 79 years.....	23
" 80 to 89 years.....	9
Over 90 years.....	1
Total	94

As the average age at which teetotallers die is 51 years, whereas an intemperate drinker's average, as proved by the statistics of the British Medical Society is 56 years, the average age of the moderate drinkers, as exemplified by the records of the time of death of wine merchants, is not surprising. It would not be amiss for the life insurance companies and for the American societies which exclude wine merchants because of their calling, to take counsel of these figures.

THE WINE PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD.

To the *Moniteur Vinicole* we are annually indebted for certain statistics, which show, approximately, what the yield of every important wine-producing district was during the preceding year. These do not always exactly tally with the figures from various other authoritative sources, but are, in our opinion, sufficiently accurate for the purposes of comparison. From the following table the yields of the various countries can be seen at a glance:

	Hectoliters.
France.....	44,656,153
Algeria.....	4,050,000
Tunis.....	95,200
Italy.....	21,573,000
Spain.....	18,830,000
Portugal.....	3,280,000
The Azores, Canary Islands and Madeira.....	320,000
Austria.....	2,500,000
Hungary.....	1,650,000
Germany.....	3,110,000
Russia.....	2,900,000
Switzerland.....	1,500,000
Turkey and Cyprus.....	3,050,000
Greece.....	2,150,000
Bulgaria.....	1,360,000
Servia.....	1,100,000
Roumania.....	7,500,000
United States.....	680,000
Mexico.....	70,000
Argentine Republic.....	1,590,000
Chili.....	1,730,000
Brazil.....	175,000
Cape of Good Hope.....	90,000
Persia.....	32,000
Australia.....	180,000
Corsica.....	280,000

Comparing the above with the corresponding figures for 1895, we find that last year witnessed a considerable improvement in France, Algeria, Portugal and Roumania, whilst the reverse was the case with Italy, Spain and Germany. It must not be lost sight of, however, that this advance refers to quantity only.

Notes and Personals.

The Brownstone Wine Company has nicely fitted up its new store at 331 Ellis street, and a specialty will be made of the family trade.

William Wolf & Co. have published their price list for 1897, including the prices for all their well known imported lines. The list includes eight pages, and quotations are given in all respects to suit the times.

G. L. Hergert, who for some time past has represented the Fleming Rye whisky on this Coast, has given up this and all other agencies held by him, and has gone to Randsburg, where he will engage in business.

There has been introduced into the Legislature of the State of Washington a bill to establish the South Carolina system in that State. The bill is opposed by the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer* and other leading journals of the State.

We regret to announce the death of Charles Cyrus Armitage, of the firm of Barlow & Armitage, of Sydney, N. S. W., and one of the founders of the *Australian Vigneron* and *Barlow & Armitage's Wine and Spirit Circular*, which occurred at Sydney on the 4th ult.

Benjamin Arnhold, of Stevens, Arnhold & Co., has gone East on a three months' tour. He intends to visit New York, Chicago, New Orleans, St. Louis and other leading centers of distribution for California wine, with the object of thoroughly studying trade conditions.

Gaddini & Cioeca, whose wholesale store is located at 604 Broadway, are having a good run of business, particularly in the family and restaurant trade. They make California wines and brandies a specialty, and are doing a comfortable business in these and other liquors.

The firm of A. Van Bergen & Co. has been organized to conduct the retail business owned by the late August Van Bergen. Richard Uhte, who has been with Mr. Van Bergen for years, has bought a half interest in the place, and will hereafter conduct it, the widow of Mr. Van Bergen retaining a half interest.

F. Madlener, one of the leading California wine dealers of Chicago, died at his home recently. He was born in Boston in 1836, went to Chicago in 1856, and has lived there constantly ever since. He served as juror at the Exposition of 1893, and was one of the best known and respected merchants of the Lake City. He leaves a widow, a son and a daughter.

James P. Pierce, formerly of Santa Clara, father of R. T. Pierce and a well known vineyardist and cellar owner, died at his home in Alameda on the 6th inst., after a long illness. Mr. Pierce was seventy-two years of age, and for thirty years he was one of the leading spirits in the development of the Santa Clara Valley. He left a widow, two sons and four daughters.

The Supreme Court of Georgia held, in the recent case of Chapman vs. The State, that a medicinal preparation capable of being used as a beverage, and which contains such a percentage of alcohol that if drunk to excess it will produce intoxication, is within the meaning of an act which prohibits the sale of "spirituous, malt, or intoxicating liquors," without taking out a special license, and this is true even though the same may contain certain other elements which, either separately or in conjunction with alcohol, possesses useful medicinal properties, and that the sale of such a preparation without the prescribed license is unlawful, whether the vendor in making the sale intended that it should be used as a medicine or otherwise, and without reference to the purpose for which it was bought by the purchaser.

D. D. Davisson, the vineyardist of Sonoma, has secured a monster petition asking his appointment to the office of fish and game warden of Sonoma county. The appointment is made by the Supervisors. Most of the bankers and other wealthy men of the county have asked that the office be created and that Mr. Davisson be appointed to fill the place. We are sure no better man could be selected to look after the game interests of the county.

On the southeast corner of Sansome and Sacramento streets is seen the old and honored sign of Siebe Bros. & Plagemann, wine and liquor merchants. The premises are the largest of the city, taking in two thirds of the frontage on the east side of Sansome street, between Sacramento and Halleck streets, and running west to a greater depth on Sacramento, embracing the stores 322-332 Sansome street. This great space is necessary because the firm carries such an immense stock. The house is known throughout the trade for the fine quality of its goods. Standard brands only are kept on hand. The choicest wines ever produced, and the highest class of whisky and other liquors ever made are to be found in the barrels and casks stored in this capacious establishment. It may be incidentally remarked that this firm has the sole agency for the celebrated "Belle of Bourbon" sour mash, in cases, and ownership of the "O. K." Rosedale. The name and reputation of the firm are world wide, as the concern is a heavy importer, and its business character is of the purest. It has a large local custom, and does quite an extensive shipping business all along the coast, both north and south, besides filling liberal orders for the Pacific islands and the Australian colonies. John D. Siebe, one of the partners, is the City and County Assessor of San Francisco, which shows the confidence and esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens. The same high regard is held for Frederick C. Siebe and J. Frederick Plagemann, the two other members of the firm, by regular customers and all who have ever had dealings with the house.—*San Francisco Report.*

POMONA LICENSE STRIFE.

Again another of our biennial city elections is before us. Unless some plan is made and carried into effect to avoid it, the whole city will be under excitement and strife, and, as in former years, much ill feeling and bitterness will follow and business will suffer with the contention, thus working an injury to all concerned. The main issue will be the saloon question, the people being nearly equally divided for and against license.

The present system leaves the question of saloon licenses to the Board of Trustees, a majority of whom controls it. Hence the strife over the election of trustees. To avoid this it seems feasible to adopt a plan by which the wishes of the electors may be ascertained and determined, the voters taking the entire responsibility. This can be done by a direct vote—Yes, or No—on the question, "Shall two saloons be granted licenses at \$1000 each per annum?"

To some this plan may seem to have legal objections, but if all are agreed that the vote on the question shall be so settled it will be an easy matter to provide for its being carried into effect. All that is needed is for the three hold-over Trustees, Messrs. Waters, Raynes and Landon, and all the candidates running for the places held by Messrs. Hibbard and Hutchinson, to pledge themselves to carry out the determination of the voters as expressed by a majority.

This plan, if adopted, would make the issue direct and plain; no schemes could be made to deceive the voters, as all there is to do is to vote "Yes," if they desire saloons, and "No," if against them. All litigation as to the election of candidates would probably end, and the Board of Trustees, being free from this vexed question, could give their entire attention to the real wants and interests of the people, which every good citizen desires.—CLAYTON, in *Pomona Beacon.*

Take the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW—\$1.50 a year.



To the Trade and the Public:

The "R. B. HAYDEN"



Old Style Hand-Made Sour Mash Whisky Distilled by

GREENBRIER DISTILLERY CO.

(OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY.)

GREENBRIER, NELSON CO., KY.

Is the only whisky of this name ever made in Nelson County, Ky. On ordering R. B. Hayden from your dealer see that you get the Whisky that is distilled by the Greenbrier Distillery Company.

ARDSTOWN, KY., November 1, 1892.

Greenbrier Distillery Co.—Gentlemen: In response to your inquiry I have to say that your distillery is operated on the old-fashioned hand made sour mash plan, and is one of the very few distilleries in the State that adheres to the old style methods that have made Kentucky sour mash distilleries famous. Your house and its methods cannot be improved on.

Respectfully yours,

JNO. B. WELLER,

Dist. Dep. Collector Int. Rev., Nelson Co., Ky.



"R. B. Hayden."

The Finest Sour Mash Whisky made in Nelson Co., Kentucky. Charles Meinecke & Co., Agents, S.F.



CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS

314 SACRAMENTO STREET

NATIONAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS,

A Comparative Statement for November, 1895, and November, 1896.

IMPORTS.	Nov., 1895.		Nov., 1896.	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
MALT LIQUORS, gallons				
In bottles or jugs.....	103,208	\$106,576	108,304	\$106,732
In other coverings.....	167,614	32,256	75,682	22,691
Total.....	270,822	138,832	183,986	129,423
SPIRITS, DISTILLED (proof gallons)				
Of domestic manufacture, returned (subject to internal revenue tax).....	166,478	164,411	87,041	73,942
Brandy.....	23,564	96,155	25,152	64,768
All other.....	141,713	164,180	116,078	131,235
Total.....	331,755	394,746	228,271	272,945
SPIRITS (not of domestic manufacture imported from— proof gallons—)				
United Kingdom.....	61,556	69,098	51,083	64,211
Belgium.....	1,788	5,200	644	471
France.....	24,506	70,762	27,907	75,045
Germany.....	8,419	9,552	8,335	7,389
Italy.....	2,085	3,758	2,922	3,394
Netherlands.....	21,596	13,719	16,576	8,484
Other Europe.....	1,197	7,272	1,744	1,685
British North America.....	29,808	39,411	16,519	27,679
West Indies.....	3,424	8,481	2,495	6,103
China.....	8,375	2,443	5,436	1,167
Other Asia and Oceania.....	2,095	500	3,807	963
Other countries.....	478	357	1,169	2,712
Total.....	165,277	230,533	141,230	190,003
WINES				
Champagne and other sparkling, dozen.....	33,910	505,986	28,970	445,932
Still wines, casks, gallons.....	324,083	240,702	232,638	149,019
Still wines, in other coverings, dozen.....	42,313	200,312	24,956	128,799
Total.....		947,000		723,750
WINES imported from United Kingdom.....		27,031		9,309
—From France.....		551,466		504,257
Germany.....		215,080		143,185
Italy.....		40,192		18,942
Other Europe.....		101,187		44,892
Other countries.....		8,044		3,165
Total.....		947,000		723,750

EXPORTS	Nov., 1895.		Nov., 1896.	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
MALT LIQUORS				
In bottles, dozen.....	34,007	\$46,104	36,607	\$39,995
Not in bottles, gallons.....	22,012	4,959	29,701	7,026
Total.....		51,063		47,021
SPIRITS, DISTILLED (proof gallons):				
Alcohol, including pure, neutral or cologne spirits.....	20,451	2,250	46,855	11,692
Brandy.....	3,607	3,372	421	435
Rum.....	99,637	139,000	45,638	61,957
WHISKY—				
Bourbon.....	6,701	10,919	5,595	9,334
Rye.....	1,329	3,704	2,126	2,410
All other.....	35,228	14,340	31,938	15,211
Total.....	167,053	173,614	132,273	101,059
WINE				
To bottles, dozen.....	1,981	7,817	746	2,926
Not in bottles, gallons.....	94,313	44,985	101,396	47,947
Total.....		52,802		50,873

EXPORTS OF FOREIGN LIQUORS.	Nov., 1895.		Nov., 1896.	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
MALT LIQUORS (gallons)				
In bottles or jugs.....	46	\$42	1,051	\$ 935
In other coverings.....				
Total.....	46	42	1,051	935
SPIRITS (DISTILLED) (proof gallons)				
Of domestic manufacture, returned (subject to internal revenue tax).....	181	170		
Brandy.....	678	943	118	105
All other.....	1,597	1,980	3,882	5,325
Total.....	2,356	3,093	4,000	5,430
WINES				
Champagne and other sparkling, dozen.....	78	1,506	205	2,619
Still wine, casks, gallon.....	1,835	1,316	579	304
Still wine, bottles, doz.....	458	2,362	276	751
Total.....		5,224		3,674

RESISTANT VINES—Fresh Riparia and Lenoir cuttings for sale at reasonable rates. Address Room 56, 330 Pine street, San Francisco.

CAUTION!

Decisions have been rendered in my favor by the Hungarian Minister of Commerce in August and October, 1896, in consequence of which the trade marks of the following aperient waters, viz:

“APENTA,” “UJ HUNYADI,”
HUNYADI MATYAS,
“ LAJOS,
“ LASZLO, Etc., Etc.

have been cancelled, all being imitations of my “HUNYADI JANOS” trade mark. No other water except my HUNYADI JANOS is allowed to use the name “HUNYADI,” this name being my exclusive trade mark making a part of the name of my

HUNYADI JÁNOS

NATURAL HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER.

The Trade is hereby cautioned not to handle waters bearing any of the above mentioned names, as I shall hold all parties selling such waters responsible in damages and protect my trade-mark-rights to the fullest extent, by action against all infringers.

ANDREAS SAXLEHNER

Buda Pest London New York

Pacific Coast Agent for HUNYADI JÁNOS WM. WOLFF & CO.
327-9 Market St., S.F.

TRADE MARKS.

WM. G. HENDERSON, Patent Attorney and Solicitor.

North Bldg., 5th & F Sts., Near U. S. Patent office. Rooms 20 to 23
P. O. Box 122. WASHINGTON, D. C.

Seventeen years' experience, including service in Examining Corps, U. S. Patent Office, American and Foreign Patents procured. Caveats filed. Rejected applications revived. Opinions given as to scope and validity of patents. Infringement suits prosecuted and defended. TRADE-MARKS, LABELS AND COPYRIGHTS registered.

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THE - DIVIDEND,

5 Leidesdorff Street,

JAMES O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

Importer of FINEST WINES, LIQUORS,

Irish and Scotch Whiskies, Bass' Ale and Guinness Stout.

Moore, Hunt & Co's Whiskies a Specialty.

BONESTELL & CO.

— DEALERS IN —

PAPER.

— A specialty made of —

FOURDENIER TISSUE

— AND —

STRIPPED MANILA

For wrapping bottles.

401 & 403 Sansome St. San Francisco.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

SAMUEL WANDELT,

— STEAM AND HAND —

COOPERAGE

61, 63, 65 NORTH THIRD ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Wine and Liquor Barrels and Tanks

A Specialty.

I am now prepared to make and furnish the largest, as well as the smallest article in my line of Cooperage. Estimates given with promptness. All work warranted to be finished in workmanlike manner and equal to any in the market.

Prices Current.

These are the long prices. The rate of discount on purchases of a considerable quantity, can be learned by applying to the agents or dealers. We urgently request dealers, agents and producers to notify us when a change occurs in the prices current of the goods they handle.

California Wines & Brandies

[The Prices given are for quarts and pints, put up in cases of twelve and twenty-four bottles.]

C. CARPY & CO.
511-517 Sacramento street, San Francisco

La Loma, Grand Medoc	\$ 7.00	\$ 8.00
Burgundy	5.00	6.00
Zinfandel	3.50	4.50
Sauterne	5.00	6.00
Riesling	4.00	5.00
Sweet Muscatel, 1882	9.00	10.00
Sherry, 1882	9.00	10.00
Port, 1882	8.00	9.00
Cal. Rochelle Brandy	12.00	13.00

MONT ROUGE WINES.
A. G. Chauche Livermore,
Office and Depot, 615-617 Front St., S. F.

Burgundy	Quarts \$ 9.00
Chablis	9.00
Claret, Retour d'Europe	9.00
Jurancon, Favorite wine of Henri IV, King of France	8.00
Haut Sauternes	7.00
Sauternes	6.00
Light Sauternes	5.00
Claret Grand Vin	6.00
Table Claret	4.00
Zinfandel	3.00

\$1.00 additional for pints. Red and white wines in bulk at all prices.

J. GUNDLACH & CO.,
Cor. Second & Market Sts. San Francisco.
PRICES PER CASE.

	QUARTS.	PINTS.
Tramluer, 82	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00
Gutedel, 82	6.00	7.00
Burgundy, 81	6.00	7.00
Zinfandel, 81	5.00	6.00

INGLENOOK WINES.
Agency, 101 Front street, San Francisco.

Table Claret blended from choice foreign grapes, vintage 1890	\$3.50
Zinfandel	4.50
Extra Table Claret, Medoc type red label, 1889	5.50
Burgundy, 1888, Reserve Stock	7.00 8.00
Sauterne dry, Sauvign' n Vert '86	5.50
Gutedel, Chasselas Vert, 1889	4.50
Hock, Rhenish type	6.00
Burger, Chablis type	5.50
Riesling, Johannisberg type 1888	6.50

Pints of two dozen \$1 per case additional. None genuine except bearing seal or cork brand of the proprietor.

KOHLER & FROHLING.
601 Folsom Street, San Francisco.

Riesling	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.50
Hock	3.50	4.00
Gutedel	4.50	5.00
Sauterne	4.50	5.00
Zinfandel	3.75	4.25
Zinfandel, old	4.50	5.00
Burgundy	4.00	4.50
Superior Port	10.00	
Sherry	7.50	
Angelica	6.00	
Muscatel	6.00	
Madeira	6.00	
Malaga	6.00	
Brandy	10.00	

KOLB & DENHARD,
420-426 Montgomery st., San Francisco.

Hock	\$3.00
Riesling	3.50
Gutedel	4.00
Sauterne	4.00
Sauterne, 1885	5.00

Claret	2.50
Zinfandel	3.00
Cabernet	3.50
Burgundy	4.00
Port, 1881	7.00
Port, 1887	5.50
Sherry	5.00
Cognac, 1885	10.00

S. LACHMAN & CO.,
453 Brannan street, San Francisco

Old Port	\$7.00	\$8.00
Zinfandel	3.50	4.00
Riesling	4.50	5.00
Madeiras	8.00	
Malaga	8.00	
Cognac	14.00	

C. M. MANN,
(Successor to I. DE TURK.)
Office and Cellars 216-218, 220 Sacramento st., and 221 Commercial st. S. Francisco.

Cognac Brandy, XXXX. (Quarts)	\$10.00
XX	9.00
Tentative Port	5.50
Trousseau Port, No. 1	4.00
Dry Sherry, Private Stock	5.50
Superior	4.00
Angelica, Old Selected Stock	4.00
Muscatele	4.00
Malaga	4.00
Madeira	4.00
Tokay, best, Old Selected Stock	6.00
Tokay	4.50
Haut Sauterne	5.00
Riesling	3.50
Gutedel	3.50
Hock	3.00
Cabernet, "Grand Vin"	5.00
Burgundy	4.50
Zinfandel Claret, Selected Claret	3.50
XX Claret	3.50
Claret	2.75

NAPA VALLEY WINE COMPANY.
Second and Folsom St., San Francisco.
SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD, Agents.
212-214 Market street, San Francisco.

Hock, green label	\$ 3.00	\$ 4.00
Hock, black label	3.50	4.50
Gutedel	4.00	5.00
Riesling	4.50	5.50
Cabernet	4.50	5.50

Burgundy	4.00	5.00
Zinfandel	3.50	4.50
Claret, black label	3.00	4.00
Claret red label	2.75	3.70
Private Stock Hock	5.00	6.00
El Cerrito	9.00	10.00
Sauterne	8.00	9.00
Claret	5.00	6.00
Burgundy	7.00	8.00
Vine Cliff	12.00	13.00
Sherry	4.50	
Port	4.50	
Angelica	4.50	
Tokay	4.50	
Muscatel	4.50	
Madeira	4.50	
Brandy Crowu	10.00	
	12.00	
	15.00	
	18.00	

L. J. ROSE & CO., LTD. San Gabriel, Cal.

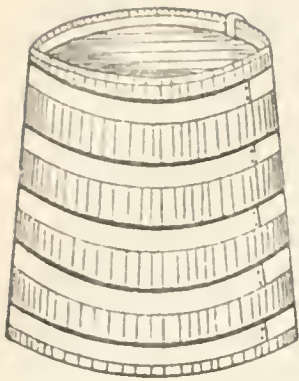
Port, 1873, 1 doz. qts. in case	\$15.00
" 1876, " " " " " "	12.00
" 1882, " " " " " "	9.00
" 1886, " " " " " "	7.50
Sherry, 1882, 1 doz. qts. in case	9.00
" 1886, " " " " " "	7.50
Angelica, 1882, 1 doz. qts. in case	9.00
Angelica, 1886, 1 doz. qts. in case	\$7.50
Muscatel, 1882, 1 doz. qts. in case	9.00
" 1886, " " " " " "	7.50
Tokay, 1882, 1 doz. qts. in case	9.00
" 1886, " " " " " "	7.50
Madeira, 1882, 1 doz. qts. in case	9.00
" 1886, " " " " " "	7.50
Brandy, 1881, " " " " " "	15.00
" 1886, " " " " " "	10.00
Zinfandel, 1890, 1 doz. qts. in case	4.00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	5.00
Burger, 1890, 1 doz. qts. in case	4.00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	5.00

All the foregoing vintages are true to name and age, as indicated on label. We guarantee the absolute purity of every bottle of wine and brandy put up by us.

"CRESTA BLANCA."
WEYMORE-BOWEN COMPANY.
Office and Depot, 212-214 Montgomery street, San Francisco.
WHITE WINES.
Sauterne Souvenir \$ 6.00 \$ 7.00
Haut Sauterne Souvenir 9.00 10.00
Chateau Yquem Souvenir... 11.00 12.00

A. Guckenheimer and Bros.
Proprietors,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. A. Solomon,
37 Beaver St. New York.
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REDWOOD TANKS.

F. KORBEL & BROS.

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Humboldt County - California

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BRYANT AND SECOND STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO.

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EDINGER BROS. & JACOBI,

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Liquor Flavors WILLIAM H. RUDKIN,

74 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

GENUINE XX BEADING OIL XX

Reduced To \$7.50 Per Gallon.

Goods For Sale In California only by

REDINGTON & CO. 23-27-29 SECOND ST., SAN FRANCISCO

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1864

A. Finke's

Widow,

Producers of

CALIFORNIA

First Premium

CHAMPAGNES.

ABSOLUTELY PURE

OFFICE:

809 MONTGOMERY ST.,

San Francisco.

Telephone, Black 681.



GOLD SEAL,
CARTE BLANCHE,
NONPARILL.

First Premiums for Best California Champagnes awarded by the State Fairs, 1870-92 and wherever exhibited.

LOMA PRIETA LUMBER CO.

-SUCCESSORS TO-

WATSONVILLE M. & L. CO.

Have Constantly on Hand a Full Supply of the Following Sizes of

GRAPE STAKES.

2x2--4 Feet Long, 2x2--5 Feet Long,
2x2--6 Feet Long.

Which will be sold at reasonable rates.

LOMA PRIETA LUMBER CO.

Loma Prieta, - - - - - Santa Cruz Co., Cal.



FERRO-QUINA BITTERS

A Wonderful Tonic and Strengthener

AN ANTIDOTE AGAINST

ANEMIA, CHLOROSIS, MUSCULAR DEBILITY, NAUSEA, HEADACHE, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, PHTHISIS, SCROFULA, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, GENERAL DEBILITY, LASSITUDE and other diseases caused by a disordered system.

Especially Recommended as a preventative against FEVERS in tropical climates.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR U. S. AND CANADA

Or to any wholesale or commission house in this City.

THE ONLY GENUINE

Monte Cristo

CHAMPAGNE

EXTRA DRY

(REGISTERED)

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Dogliani, Italia and San Francisco

1400 DUPONT ST.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada

N. B. This Brand is one of the leading Champagnes used at the Royal Courts of Italy, Germany, England, is specially endorsed by Delmonico, New York; Palace Hotel, Del Monte, Malson Dore, Malson Roche, Malson Fortoul, Food, Dog, Camp's, Martiniell's, at the Commercial Hotel, E. F.



WETMORE-BOWEN COMPANY.
140 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

RED WINES.	
Table d'hotel Souvenir.....	5.50 6.50
St. Julien Souvenir.....	7.00 8.00
Margaux Souvenir.....	8.00 9.00
IN ADDITION TO ABOVE	
Zinfandel.....	4.00 5.00
Burgundy.....	6.00 7.00
Riesling.....	5.00 6.00
EL PINAL.	
Port, Vintage 1890.....	5.50
Port, " 1888.....	6.50
Port, " 1886.....	8.00
Old Trousseau Port.....	12.00
Sherry, Vintage 1890.....	5.50
Sherry, " 1888.....	6.50
Sherry, " 1886.....	8.00
Sherry, Amontillado Type.....	10.00
Muscatel.....	5.50
Angellia.....	5.50
Frontignan.....	9.00
Brandy, 1890.....	11.00
Brandy, 1888.....	13.50
Brandy, 1886.....	16.00
Brandy, 1876.....	20.00

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.,
329 Market street, San Francisco.
SAGLEE BRANDY BOTTLED AT DISTILLERY.

CASE GOODS.	
White Label Q. C., not under 25 yrs.....	\$20.00
Blue Label, 15, not under 15 yrs.....	15.00
Red Label, O. N., not under 10 yrs.....	12.00
Trade discounts according to quantity.	
BULK.	
(In packages of 25 gallons each.)	
For ages 1872-1876.....	Per gal. \$4.00
" 1877-1882.....	3.50
" 1883-1884.....	3.25

Bitters.

D. P. ROSSI,
N. E. Cor. Dupont and Green Sts., S. F.
FERRO QUINA BITTERS.
12 quarts to case..... \$10.00

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.,
329 Market street, San Francisco.
AROMATIQUE.
Per case of 12 quarts..... \$12.00

Imported Wines.

W. B. CHAPMAN,
123 California street, San Francisco.

RED WINES.	
(Barton & Guestier, Bordeaux.)	
Floirac.....	Quarts. Pints. \$ 7.50 \$ 8.50
Chateau Lacroix.....	8.00 9.00
Pauillac, 1887.....	8.50 9.50
" 1881.....	9.00 10.00
St. Julien 1887.....	9.00 10.00
St. Estephe 1887.....	9.00 10.00

Chateau du Gallan, 1881.....	10.50
" " 1878.....	12.50
" le Padu, 1878.....	11.50
Pontet Canet, 1887.....	13.50
Chat. Beycheville, 1887.....	16.00
" " 1881.....	17.00
Chateau Langou.....	18.00
" " 1878.....	21.00
" " 1874.....	24.50
Chat Brown Cantenac, 1887.....	23.00
" " Leoville, 1887.....	24.50
" " 1878.....	25.50
" " Larose, 1874.....	24.50
" " Lafite, 1874.....	29.00
" " Margaux, 1874.....	29.00
(H. Cuvillier & frere, Bordeaux.)	
Pauillac, 1889.....	9.00 10.00
St. Emilion Superieur.....	10.00
Chat, Cheval Blanc, 1889.....	14.00
Chateau Leoville, 1889.....	16.50
Chateau Bataille, 1881.....	17.50
Chat, Kirwan, 1878.....	22.00
Chat, Lapointe Pomerol, '78.....	22.00
Chat, Pontet Canet, 1874.....	23.00
" " Beycheville, 1874.....	25.00
Chat, Larose, 1870.....	24.00
Chateau Talbot d'Aux, 1875.....	24.00
Chateau Leoville, 1878.....	25.50
Chat, Cos d'Estournel, 1878.....	28.00
(Du Vivier & Co., Bordeaux.)	
St. Marc.....	\$ 7.00 \$ 8.00
Pontet Canet.....	11.00 12.00

WHITE WINES.
(Barton & Guestier, Bordeaux.)

Sauternes 1878.....	9.25 10.25
Vin de Graves, 1878.....	10.50 11.50
Barsac, 1878.....	11.00 12.00
Haut Sauternes, 1887.....	17.50 18.50
Haut Sauternes, 1874.....	18.50 19.50
Chateau Yquem, 1884.....	30.50 31.50
Chateau Yquem, 1874.....	36.00
(H. Cuvillier & frere, Bordeaux.)	
Chateau Giraud, 1884.....	28.00 29.00
" " La Tour Blanche '84.....	28.00 29.00
(Du Vivier & Co., Bordeaux.)	
Graves premieres.....	\$9.00 \$10.00

CALIFORNIAN-RED WINES.
(A. Duval).

Burgundy, 1889.....	5.00 6.00
Cabernet Sauvignon, 1890.....	5.00 6.00

CALIFORNIA-WHITE WINES.
(A. Duval).

Riesling, 1889.....	4.50 5.50
Chablis, 1888.....	5.00 6.00
Sauterne, 1889.....	5.00 6.00
Creme de Sauterne, 1889.....	7.50 8.50
(private stock.)	

BURGUNDIES-RED WINES.
(Boucharde pere & fils, Beaune Cote D'Or.)

Macon, 1884.....	11.00 12.00
Pommard, 1884.....	15.50 16.50
Clos de Vougeot, 1887 (Monopole).....	25.50 26.50
Chambertin 1884.....	26.00 27.00
(Boucharde pere & fils, Beaune, Cote D'Or)	
Chablis, 1884.....	13.50 14.50

HOCKS.
(S. Friedborig, Mayence.)

Laubenheimer, 1889.....	\$ 9.50 \$10.50
-------------------------	-----------------

Liebenfraumilch, 1889, " Se-lected Grapes".....	17.00 18.00
Raunenthaler, 1881.....	21.00 22.00
Hochheimer Dom Dechaney, 1884.....	22.50 23.50
Liebenfraumilch, 1876, "Extra Quality".....	30.00 31.00
Steinberger Cabinet, 1876.....	32.00 33.00
(Prince Metternich's Estate.)	
Schloss Johannisberger, '68.....	\$45.00 \$46.00

SHERRIES.
(Sandeman, Buck & Co., Jerez.)

Maltese Cross.....	18.00
Pemartin Bril.....	20.00
" Umbrella.....	21.00
" Amontillado.....	23.00
(E. J. Howell, London.)	
Solera Especial.....	13.50

MADEIRA
(E. J. Howell, London)

Ve Old Style, Puro Especial 15.50	
OLD COGNACS.	
(H. Cuvillier & Frere.)	
Fine Champagne "Reserve" 1870.....	36.00
" (Sazerac de Forge & Fils)	45.00
Very Old Cognac, 1805.....	45.00

GIN.
Coates & Co's Original Plymouth (Unsweetened)..... 10.50

SCOTCH WHISKY.
(Peter Dawson, Dufftown.)

Dawson's "Perfection".....	12.50
" "Special".....	11.50
" "Extra Special".....	16.50
" "Perfection," 24	11.00
Dawson's "Perfection," 45	16.00
half-dasks.....	16.00

CHAMPAGNE.
Perrier-Jouet, Finest Extra Quality "Special"..... 33.50 35.50
Perrier-Jouet, Finest Extra Quality, "Brut"..... 34.00 36.00
Half Pints "Special," \$42.00 per case of 48 bottles.

L. GANDOLFI & CO.,
427-431 West Broadway, New York
(Prices f. o. b. New York.)

Flli. Gancia & Co., Canelli (Asti.)	
Barbera, in cases of 12 bottles.....	5.50
Barolo, " " 12 ".....	7.00
Gattinara, " " 12 ".....	6.50
Nebbiolo, red, sparkling, in cases of 12 bottles.....	8.50
Brachetto, red, sparkling, in cases of 12 bottles.....	8.50
Giugolino, in cases of 12 bottles... Pints \$1 per case more.	6.50
C. & F. Giacobini, Altomonte, Calabria (Fancy wines for altar and medical use.)	
Moscato Calabria, in cases 12 bottles,	7.00
Lacryma Christi, " 12 ".....	7.00
Tokay, " 12 ".....	7.00
Malvasia, " 12 ".....	7.00

Count E. Di Minoliore.
Barolo, in cases of 12 bottles, 1887... 7.50
CHIANTI WINE. IN FLASKS.
J. L. Ruffino, Florence
Per case of 2 dozen quarts..... 11.50
" 4 " pints..... 13.00

WHITE AND RED STILL.
Pasquale Scala, Naples.
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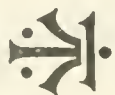
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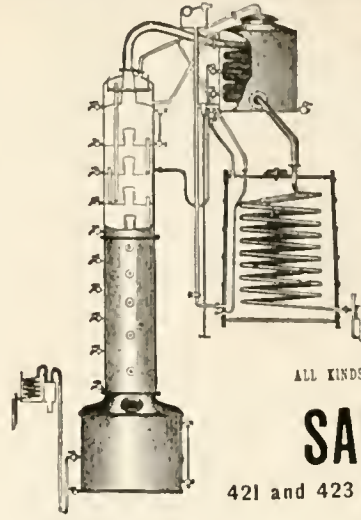
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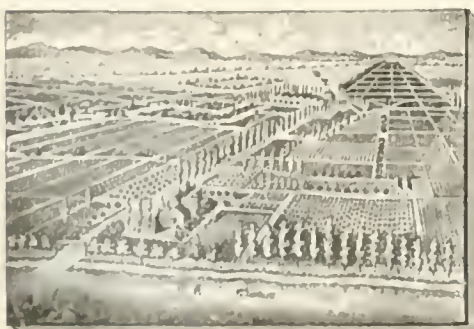
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The PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW is the only paper of its class West of Chicago. It circulates among the Wholesale and Retail Wine and Spirit Dealers of the Pacific Coast, the Wine Makers and Brandy Distillers of California, the Wine and Brandy buyers, and the Importers, Distillers and Jobbers of the United States.

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MARKET REVIEW.

CALIFORNIA WINES.—More interest attaches at the present moment to the struggle that is now on between the California Wine Association and the Wine Makers' Corporation than to any ordinary business that may be going on. The Corporation is as good as committed to the proposition to establish a warehouse in San Francisco for the storage of wines, and, as noted elsewhere, the Corporation will soon have a meeting to look over the situation.

Orders for spring business are coming in rapidly and are being filled as fast as possible. The outlook for heavy exports is very fair, considering the general condition of business in the country.

Late advices from New York are as follows: "The market continues dull for both sweet and dry wines, and is also dull for brandies. Nobody is inclined to buy anything that is not absolutely needed, so that purchases continue to be only for small quantities. Some growers in California estimate the last vintage at not over 10,000,000 gallons, and they hope that, with but a little improvement in the general condition of trade, the prices will advance.

The exports of California wine by sea in February, 1897, were as follows:

	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To New York	34	185,312	\$72,321
Central America	1,728	24,117	17,343
Mexico.....	56	6,286	3,091
Hawaii.....	265	22,774	10,981
Japan and China....	34	6,350	2,447
British America....	16	944	517
Great Britain.....	—	6,000	1,800
Germany.....	—	—	—
Other European....	—	—	—
Tahiti.....	—	4,469	1,363
All other Foreign....	7	1,159	699
Total by Sea.....	2,140	257,411	\$110,570

CALIFORNIA BRANDY.—No change is to be noticed in general market conditions. The old goods are neglected. Holders of brandy generally are awaiting with some interest the promulgation of the new regulations regarding bottling in bond.

The exports of California brandy by sea in February, 1897, was as follows:

	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Domestic Eastern Ports....	—	79	\$141
Great Britain.....	—	—	—
Germany	—	—	—
All other Foreign.....	30	196	170
Total	30	275	\$611

WHISKIES.—Demand rather poor, business prospects better, sums up the situation as to whiskies. Dealers generally are looking for better times when the new crop of grain now growing comes in, say in June, July and August. There is every reason to look for a better trade within the next few months.

A dispatch from Chicago, dated March 5th, says: "During the first days of last week the offices of Moran, Kraus & Mayer were swarming with men actively engaged in the whisky business. 'There's nothing going on. We're just going through routine affairs,' was all the answer that an outsider could get. Sam Rice, president of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company, and Jake Woolner and Joseph Greenhut were there; so was Wilson of the Wilson Distillery, and so were several Kentucky whisky manufacturers. The explanation of the gathering was finally obtained this morning from a Louisville manufacturer who is a guest at the Michigan-avenue Hotel. A big company of all the makers of Bourbon whisky is forming, and will very likely be in operation within a month. The plan of organization has been consummated and will receive the signatures of the organizers within a fortnight. The organization includes 115 distilleries. The company will be capitalized to the amount of \$30,000,000. Securities will be divided as follows: First mortgage bonds, \$10,000,000; preferred stock, \$5,000,000; common stock, \$15,000,000. The final meeting will be held in Louisville. Four Philadelphia capitalists are in the enterprise, and these were represented by H. J. M. Cardeza, while Nathan Bijur cared for the interests of the New Yorkers. The securities of the new company, which, it is expected, will rival the famous defunct "whisky trust," will be listed on the New York Stock Exchange."

The receipts of American whiskies at San Francisco in February were as follows:

	Cases.	Barrels.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -barrels.	Kegs.
By Sea from Atlantic Ports	—	—	—	—
By Sea, Re-Imported.....	—	—	—	—
By Rail Overland... ..	325	1622	87	17
Total.....	325	1582	87	17

The receipts of alcohol in February, by rail, were — barrels; of spirits, 2455 barrels.

The receipts of foreign whiskies were 500 cases.

The exports of American whiskies by sea to foreign ports were 664 cases and 1,435 gallons, valued at \$7,854.

IMPORTATIONS.

BUSINESS is slack, and, pending tariff changes, bids fair to remain so.

The principal importations in February were as follows:

- Champagne—484 cases.
- Still Wines—355 cases, 6 casks, 2 half casks, 6 quarter casks, 20 octaves, 1 barrel, and 2 packages.
- Brandy—61 cases, 5 casks, 10 octaves, and 6 packages.
- Gin and Geneva—925 cases, 90 casks, and 20 octaves; also by rail overland 2 barrels and 10 kegs.
- Vermouth—1,817 cases.
- Mineral Water—1,368 cases, and 1 barrel.
- Bitters—291 cases.
- Absinthe—35 cases.
- Kirsch—10 cases.
- Curacao—11 cases.
- Maraschino—1 case.
- Rum—5 casks.
- Undesignated Liqueurs—176 cases and 4 barrels.
- Alc—4 hogshead.
- Bulk Beer (from overland)—335 barrels, 305 half barrels, 92 quarter barrels and 100 kegs.
- Bottled Beer (from overland)—474 cases, 282 casks, 137 barrels.

BEER EXPORTS.

THE exports of beer from San Francisco in February were as follows:

- Bottled—1,439 cases, 500 casks, 100 barrels, and 115 boxes.
- Bulk—100 half barrels, 50 quarter barrels, 50 sixth barrels, and 75 kegs.
- Total Value—\$13,360.

BOTTLING IN BOND PERMITTED.

One of the last acts of Ex-President Cleveland was the signing of the act by which distilled spirits of American manufacture may be bottled in bond for domestic consumption under practically the same conditions as the Canadians now work.

We have already published the text of the Evans law providing for such bottling, in the form in which it passed the House of Representatives. When it reached the Senate it was taken in hand by Senator Aldrich, who offered some few changes in the interest of the owner of spirits who might not be a distiller.

Senator Aldrich's material amendments are effected in the first thirty-eight lines of the bill, which are given below, the amendments being indicated by quotation marks:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That, whenever any distilled spirits deposited in the warehouse of a distillery having a surveyed daily capacity of not less than twenty bushels of grain, which capacity, or not less than twenty bushels thereof, is commonly used by the distiller, have been duly entered for withdrawal upon payment of tax, or for export in bond, and have been gauged and the required marks, brands and tax-paid stamps or export stamps, as the case may be, have been affixed to the package or packages containing the same, the distiller "or owner" of said distilled spirits, if he has declared his purpose so to do in the entry for withdrawal, "which entry for bottling purposes may be made by the owner as well as the distiller," may remove such spirits to a separate portion of said warehouse, which shall be set apart and used exclusively for that purpose, and there, under the supervision of a United States storekeeper, or storekeeper and gauger, in charge of such warehouse, may immediately draw off such spirits, bottle, pack and case the same; provided, That for convenience in such process any number of packages of spirits of the same kind, differing only in proof, "but produced at the same distillery by the same distiller," may be mingled together in a cistern provided for that purpose, etc.

It will be observed by that no amendments were made so as to permit blending of different ages of fruit brandies prior to bottling. The regulations to govern the application of the law to the bottling of fruit brandies will be practically "commission made law."

This act will certainly decrease the trade of the wholesale liquor dealers' and rectifiers' brands in favor of the goods of the distiller. The fact that the latter can have a strip stamp issued by this Government and similar to that of the Canadian stamps insuring purity of bottling, must act in aid of distillery bottling. Old-established and first-class blends, however, need have no fear.

As for the brandy men, the law is not satisfactory. Still it is a beginning. Carried out to the letter it will aid only a few of the larger distillers. Nevertheless, we look upon it as a beginning of a time when the brandy business of this State will not be needlessly harrassed and circumscribed by governmental red tape, and when we will have the same rights as the French brandy houses in the way of blending, coloring and reducing. The Californians must now work themselves to get what they want in the shape of amendments.

DEVELOPMENT OF BRITISH TRADE.

One of the most surprising features of the California wine trade for 1896 is the rapid development of the British market. Time was, and but a few years ago, when Great Britain would take but a few thousand gallons of our wine annually. Since the firm of Grierson, Oldham & Co. took hold of the California product, others have gone into the same field, and there is every indication of a substantial increase from year to year. Not many outside of the trade would think that the total quantity of California wine now shipped direct to Great Britain is approximately a quarter of a million gallons annually. The exact figures are as follows:

	Cases.	Bulk Gallons.
By sea direct.....	81	125,087
By rail (England).....	16	110,623
By rail (Scotland).....	..	13,745
Total.....	97	249,455

This does not include the shipments of wine from New York or New Orleans, which are not billed through direct from California points. Apropos of the total quantity, together with comparison of imports of Australian and Cape Colony wines, the following extract from *Ridley's Wine and Spirit Circular*, of London, will prove interesting:

"A step in advance has been made in the case of Australian wines, which from 612,797 in 1895, rose last year to 697,740 gallons. Apart from the quality of the wines themselves, there has been an exceptional amount of hard work brought to bear in bringing them so successfully before the English trade and consumers, and we sincerely congratulate all those concerned upon the results which they have achieved. Madeira, on the other hand, has failed to quite hold its own, the quantity received being only 65,178, as compared with 95,671 gallons, a matter for regret, seeing the excellent quality which the island now produces. South Africa has further fallen off from 12,090 gallons in 1895, to 9,956 gallons in 1896, and it would seem that this once important industry is almost dying out, so far as this country is concerned. The remaining sub-division, 'Wines from Other Countries' [other than France, Germany, Spain, Italy, etc.], of which we take California to be the principal source of supply, is to the good, the totals for last year and its predecessor being, respectively, 447,669 gallons and 318,455 gallons."

The *Wine Trade Review*, of London, of the 15th of January, gives the following review of the California wine trade in England in 1896:

"As there are no special statistics published even in regard to the imports of California wines, it is impossible to arrive at anything like the exact position of the trade. Judging by what one sees in the country as well as in London, however, there can be very little doubt that these wines are making steady progress in the favor of consumers. The trade has been worked with intelligence and enterprise, especially by the firm associated with the 'Big Tree' brand, and, as the wines possess considerable merit, the improvement in demand is not a matter for surprise. From time to time parcels of sweet wines are consigned to this country for realization under the hammer, but very little of the dry wine which may be said to be the characteristic wine of California is offered in this way, and we hope, for the sake of the trade, that this state of things will continue. It has been abundantly proved that the consignment system brings no profit to the shipper, and, while it damages rather than benefits his interests, it interferes with the development of the trade through the regular channels."

SENATE BILL NO. 273.

The wholesale liquor dealers of San Francisco want Assembly Bill No. 273 signed by the Governor. President J. P. Edoff of the California Protective Association has prepared a petition to that effect, and it bears the signature of nearly every wholesale house in this city.

The petition was set in motion a few days ago, and is now to be sent to Governor Budd.

President Edoff, in discussing the purpose for which the petition was prepared, said: "The liquor men of San Francisco do not like the attack which their bill for a change of venue has suffered. The bill was submitted by the liquor dealers, and the liquor dealers only. It has absolutely nothing in common with Alvinza Hayward or his Hale & Norcross interests, and it is purely a bill intended to secure to us a privilege we have been made to feel the need of.

"As president of the protective association I can state, and bear out the claim with proof, that we sought only to have the bill passed in order that fair trials in the courts of this State might be secured to us—something we have not enjoyed for a long time. During the four years in which I have been president of the association we have carried 1,068 cases into court, and in most instances have been made to bear the odium of some prejudice from the bench.

"The prevailing sentiment against the liquor men has almost made it impossible for us to secure any kind of justice. The unfair decisions which have long and persistently been thrust down to us by biased judges have driven the liquor men to desperation, and Bill 273 is a measure aimed to make possible a fight in the courts by our members which would be decided upon testimony and facts, instead of being marked and turned down simply because liquor dealers appear as parties to the proceedings. We are seeking a chance to get justice. The liquor men have never had any rights in this State. On one occasion in Lake county we went before a judge who had personally subscribed \$15 to a Woman's Christian Temperance Union fund, solicited to aid in our opposition.

"We found that a change of venue would be all that could help us out of our dilemma. I had our attorney, George W. Baker, look up the statutes of other States, and after mature consideration I authorized him to go before the Legislature with a bill which should gain for us the privilege of going to find justice, if it was not to be had in the counties where our suits were filed. I sent our attorney, Mr. Baker, to Sacramento to put through the bill for us. He acted upon my suggestions. There was no money spent in the matter above the compensation ordinarily allowed him for such services, and there was no possible connection in the matter with Hayward. The bill is ours, simply and solely.

"The petition I have now in readiness will be sent to the Governor. We shall simply ask in all due respect to be understood. We have no fear of a veto then."

J. A. SHAW ON RESISTANTS.

James A. Shaw of Kenwood, has written to the *Sonoma Democrat* a protest against the "Advice to Vineyardists," by P. C. Rossi of the Italian-Swiss Colony. Mr. Rossi thought that it was better to plant vinifera than resistant vines in North Sonoma, at least until the actual appearance of phylloxera. Of this advice Mr. Shaw says:

Such advice is more misleading to outsiders and does more damage than can be imagined, especially when over a signature of a man in a position to know, but who evidently does not know. He is very much mistaken about the phylloxera and the rapidity with which it is destroying all vines in Sonoma county not on resistant roots. His advice to plant vinifera under existing conditions is absolutely cruel. It is courting disaster and ruin to plant any but resistant vines in Sonoma county. It is greatly to be hoped that no one will follow the advice of Mr. Rossi. I have been through the mill and may feel too bitterly about it. It cost me thousands upon thousands of dollars, and I have yet to see daylight. If I can be instrumental in steering vineyardists from the certain ruin that would follow Mr. Rossi's advice, I would gladly do it. I saw my own magnificent vinifera vineyards melt before the phylloxera as a dry pasture before a prairie fire. I send you this as an unselfish and earnest appeal to grape growers to plant only resistant stock, Mr. Rossi's advice to the contrary notwithstanding.

PROGRESS OF THE WINE FIGHT.

The California Wine Makers' Corporation has issued the following plan for selling the wines of the members thereof:

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE SALE OF WINES BY THE CALIFORNIA WINE MAKERS' CORPORATION.

The California Wine Association having broken its contract for the purchase of our wines, particularly in refusing to pay for the wines sold and delivered to it by this Corporation after each monthly delivery as in the contract provided, this Corporation is no longer bound by said contract.

The restrictions imposed by the same—so troublesome and unsatisfactory to most of our members—being now removed, the Corporation wines will henceforth be offered to all responsible buyers alike.

The following system of conducting sales has been adopted by the Board of Directors, after a careful study of all our requirements as evidenced by the experience of the past two years. In devising this scheme, the interests of all classes have been carefully considered, both severally and collectively. Important among these considerations are the following:

Every reasonable inducement should be furnished the member to withhold his wine from hasty sale, whereby any sacrifice in value may result.

Every cellar of wine withheld from early or forced sale secures a better price and more ready sale for those which, owing to crowded cellar room, limited tankage or poor keeping facilities, must have early delivery.

By inducing a spirit of retention and indifference as to whose wine goes first, we obviate the possibility of crowding the market to our detriment.

Until the Corporation is provided with storage facilities in San Francisco (a step now seriously contemplated) only those members possessing well-built cellars in favorable localities, whose wines are strong and superior in quality, can afford to demand a higher price to compensate for long keeping and attendant risks. This natural advantage rightly belongs to this class, and cannot fairly be demanded or expected by those who must and always do sell early.

The market, so far as the wines controlled by the Corporation are concerned, belongs to all alike, and to perfect and carry out the true and equal benefits of co-operation, as provided for in the original agreement, the deliveries of wines and payments therefor should be distributed proportionately throughout the season and among all members who have wine for sale at ordinary prices.

With these and other minor considerations in view, the following rules and regulations have been promulgated which will secure the highest possible average price, at the same meeting and following any possible fluctuations of the market induced by frosts or other natural causes:

I.

Wines, when ready for sale, should be transferred to the Sale Column by the member, and the Corporation notified of the price demanded; not in any case to be less than 17½c per gallon, and as near 20c (the price set by the Corporation) as the quality seems to warrant.

Thus each member makes his own price, which may be changed within these limits from time to time on reasonable notice provided the wine be not already sold by the Corporation.

II.

All wines transferred to the Sale Column with price 17½c to 20c inclusive shall participate in the pro rata payments of distributions from all wines sold, or to be sold by the Corporation, *i. e.*, all payments up to 17½c received for such wines shall be distributed among those whose wines have passed to the Sale Column—in proportion to the gallonage offered for sale. All that part of the selling price over 17½c shall be paid direct to the member as premium.

III.

Any member may select or find a buyer for his wine, who shall deal direct with the Corporation; or the member may express his preference for any buyer, in the absence of which the Corporation will offer the wine at the price fixed by the maker to all buyers alike. For this purpose, a list of all offers will be regularly published and furnished to the principal buyers from time to time.

IV.

If more than one buyer bids for the same wine, the maker shall choose between them.

V.

Notice of sale shall be immediately given the maker, together with shipping instructions and particulars of sale.

VI.

Wines of the Sale Column may be passed to the Reserve or withdrawn from sale at any time by the maker restoring to the Corporation all payments made, with interest thereon, provided it be on satisfactory assurances that such change is made with a view to keeping the wine, and not for the purpose of making a private sale.

VII.

All wines transferred "For Sale" remaining unsold in September shall be exported by the Corporation and the price adjusted to secure sale—this to prevent the indefinite withholding of wine at an unreasonable price.

VIII.

The terms of sale will be uniform and the same as heretofore, namely, on the basis of four months from date of sale. All wines to be sold for prompt delivery only, and paid for, cash after each monthly delivery, less ¼ of 1 per cent per month from date of sale.

IX.

On all wines sold a deduction of ¼c per gallon shall be made from the payments to cover Corporation expenses as heretofore, there being no further stock subscription or other expenses.

X.

Wines calling for more than 20c per gallon will be offered in a separate schedule, or otherwise provided for later on.

CALIFORNIA WINE MAKERS' CORPORATION.

Feb. 25, 1897.

TRYING TO REDUCE THE TAX.

The meeting of distillers and a few wholesale dealers—a very few of them were invited—which was held at Cincinnati on the 16th ult., was called in the interest of organizing to petition Congress, at its next session, to reduce the onerous tax on spirits of \$1.10 to seventy cents per gallon. From reports received the meeting was well attended, as many as twenty States were represented. It was unanimously resolved that the tax was too high and was greatly detrimental to the business, and that seventy cents per gallon tax should be the highest limit. The shortening of the present bonded period was not looked upon with favor. As an argument for the reduction of tax, it was pointed out the fact that while under the ninety cent tax 806 illicit distilleries were seized in one year, the fact was that under the present \$1.10 tax the number of illicit distilleries seized during the fiscal year of 1896 numbered 1,905—an enormous increase, which covered a large amount of revenue lost to the Government. The honest distiller as well as the jobber lose largely by this illicit traffic, which would be lessened very considerably by the reduction of the tax. A point was brought out that the Government offering spirits seized in localities where illicit distilling was going on, could not obtain the amount of the tax for the spirits, showing conclusively that the article could be purchased for less than the tax.—*Bonforts.*

WINE MAKERS' CORPORATION.

A general meeting of the shareholders of the California Winemakers' Corporation is to be held in this city on March 19th. It will be called in answer to a request from the Santa Clara county organization to obtain an expression of opinion on the following resolution adopted by the latter body recently:

"Resolved by the winemakers of Santa Clara county, in meeting assembled at Westside, that we reaffirm the resolution of the meeting held in San Jose in November last, and at the general stockholders' meeting of the members of the California Winemakers' Corporation, that the price of sound merchantable wine shall be 20 cents per gallon, and not a cent less."

The next important move on the part of the corporation toward the maintenance of prices will be the establishment of a storage house of 1,000,000 gallons capacity in this city to which members who have improper or insufficient cellarage may send their stock before the hot weather comes on or their space is required for the ensuing vintage. A committee for this purpose will be appointed by President Bendel in a few days, and no time will be lost in the selection of a site and a building.

LOUIS TAUSSIG & CO. WIN.

A case just decided in Judge Dangerfield's court, in this city, has furnished an interesting subject for those who handle bonded goods.

Some time ago Louis Taussig & Co. sued Bode & Haslett to recover damages for leakage in a consignment of liquor stored in the defendant's warehouse. The jury in the case has now decided in favor of the plaintiffs and awarded them the entire amount of damages asked, \$434.50, together with costs.

The most important point involved is that the result of the suit establishes a precedent which many local dealers in similar goods have hoped for for many years.

Although the warehousemen attempted to put up a strong defense to prove that they were not, under their storage contract, responsible for the leakage from the casks, the evidence adduced showed plainly that the leakage was no ordinary one, and that the defendants had not used due care to prevent a loss.

The casks had not been stored over sixty days, yet in that time two of them had been almost emptied, a fact to which Attorneys Reinstein & Eisner, for the plaintiffs, called attention to show the carelessness of the defendants. The jury, it seems, took the same view of the matter and promptly decided in favor of Taussig & Co., as stated above.

ALCOHOL FOR JAPAN.

A most unusual shipment of alcohol was made to Japan on the steamer Doric, which sailed on the 23rd ult. The lot consisted of 195 barrels, which came as through freight on the Southern Pacific, and was exported in the name of that company.

Ordinarily it might be expected that such a large shipment would indicate that a large market for American alcohol might be opened in the Japanese empire, but investigation in San Francisco would seem to prove the contrary.

Japan is supplied with alcohol principally by Germany, the spirit being potato or beet. It is sold for silver by weight—not quantity—and the bounty paid by Germany is such as to put German producers on a very favorable footing. The experiment of shipping to Japan was tried by a San Francisco house some time ago, when sixty barrels were sent on consignment, but the German competition was too strong—prices could not be met, and the venture was abandoned.

TROUBLED OAKLAND.

At the time the REVIEW went to press the battle between the liquor men and their opponents was in full swing. No forecast of the result could be taken. Certain it is that in eliminating the Sunday closing question the issue has been sharply drawn.

Should the question go against the liquor trade the decision is not by any means final. The vote at worst is but advisory to the council. It does not enact any prohibitory law. When the new council meets it must deal with the question of revenue, for the closing of the saloons means a reduction of \$80,000 annually to the city revenue and bankruptcy to the city.

AS TO "PFEFFER'S CABERNET."

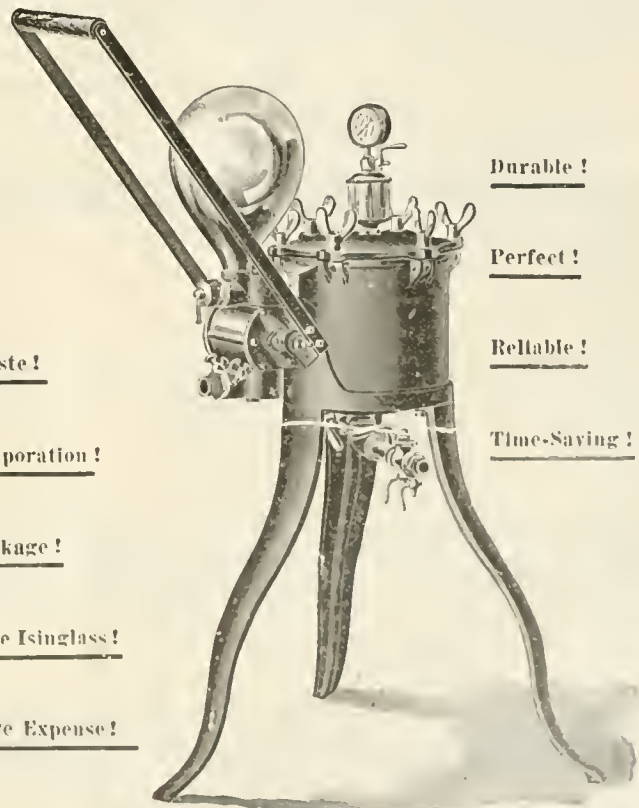
Mention was made in the last issue of the REVIEW in regard to the identification of "Pfeffer's Burgundy" as the Robin Noir by Mr. H. W. Crabb of Oakville. Inasmuch as Mr. Richard Heney, Jr., of Mountain View, has been mulcted to the amount of over \$1,000 by the wrong nomenclature of this variety, Mr. Crabb's experience becomes of immediate interest.

"Of course I first knew of this vine as Pfeffer's Burgundy," he said recently; "and as I was experimenting with all the varieties I could obtain I naturally secured this one. Some time afterward I was struck by the resemblance of the variety with the Robin Noir. I sent to France for some cuttings of this variety, planted them, and when the vine grew and bore fruit there was no difficulty in identifying the variety. The 'Pfeffer Cabernet,' so called, is not, needless to say, a cabernet at all, but is the 'Robin Noir.'"

Loew's System Filter

—FOR—

WINES, BEER, CIDER, LIQUORS, CORDIALS, WATER, &c.



Durable!

Perfect!

Reliable!

Time-Saving!

No Waste!

No Evaporation!

No Leakage!

No More Isinglass!

No More Expense!

Wine Dealers and Growers, Brewers and Liquor Merchants are invited to see filter in operation at Pacific Coast Agency

7 FIRST ST., S. E. Cor. Market, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

The Prices to RETAILERS

are as follows :

\$8.--case of 50 glass bottles.

\$8.--case of 100 glass bottles.



SEE that the Labels
bear the well-known
RED DIAMOND MARK
of the APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED.

SOLE EXPORTERS

THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LD., LONDON.

JOHN CAFFREY, 21 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Representing CHARLES GRAEF & CO., New York.

An Anti-Saloon League is being worked up in Clayton, Contra Costa county.

Weil Bros. & Sons have partially re-modeled and re-arranged their offices at their store, 13 Front street.

Kolb & Denhard have removed their telephone room in their establishment at 422 Montgomery street, to make room for a larger stock of bottled wines.

J. C. Wilson, formerly of Kentucky, has bought into the liquor store of Armstrong & McDonald of Santa Rosa, Mr. McDonald retiring from the firm.

Justinian Caire, the well-known Market street hardware dealer, who owns Santa Cruz Island, off the Coast of Santa Barbara county, is setting out about 200 acres of vines in addition to the vineyard of 100 acres already in existence on the island.

H. H. Hartman, of the Department of C. Carpy & Co., California Wine Association, lost his splendid mastiff, Roderick Dhu, during the fortnight. The dog poisoner is abroad in the land, and Mr. Hartman's dog fell a victim. It is to be hoped that some clue to the identity of the scoundrel can be obtained.

C. M. Poston, who, for some time has represented the Early Times Distillery Company on this coast, has accepted the coast agency for T. H. Sherley & Co., and will devote his entire time to selling "E. L. Miles" and "New Hope." Mr. Poston has a wide acquaintance in this field, and will do well with Mr. Sherley's brands.

Rudolph Spreckels, the San Francisco capitalist, has bought the splendid Sobre Vista property of Colonel Geo. T. Hooper, located in the Sonoma Valley. Coloner Hooper has spent many years of his life and a large sum of money in creating this magnificent country seat, and Mr. Spreckels is to be congratulated on his purchase as he has obtained a fine country home. The price paid is \$75,000.

The representatives of J. & F. Martell, distillers of the famous French brandy of that name, have caused the arrest in Chicago of the members of the firm of Siegel, Cooper & Co.—department store—and their associates, on the charge of violating the trade mark law with reference to the above-mentioned brand. The goods are alleged to have been purchased from a bank for one-third of the amount loaned upon them, and sold as genuine. The members of the firm say there is nothing in the charges, while the general agents of Martell & Co. say they are preparing to prosecute other parties in other parts of the country on similar charges.

FOR SALE—One-half interest or the whole of the right to a wine faucet, recently patented, which enables wine men to keep dry wines on tap in 5-gallon demijohns, pure and wholesome, without manipulation. It is simple and thoroughly effective, and is a result that has long been sought, as it will enable retailers to carry small quantities of dry wines "on tap" without spoiling. For particulars address Q, this office.

WINEMAKER and Distiller, 30 years of age, holding highest references for 12 years' services in leading establishments, open for engagement. Address "S. S.," this office.

GROWERS who wish to sell good California wines for cash on delivery, at moderate prices, to Eastern buyer, please correspond with "B" care editor this paper.

SANTA CLARA WINEMAKERS.

A large meeting of the Wine-Makers' Association of Santa Clara county was held at West Side Hall recently. J. E. Crossley presided and Peter Ball officiated as secretary.

The object of the meeting was to consider the price to be asked by wine-makers for merchantable wine during the coming year. Several members of the corporation, it was stated, had shown a disposition to weaken on the price of last year's product, and unity of action regarding the price to be asked was desired.

Colonel H. Bendel, President of the California Wine-Makers' Corporation, who was present, made a stirring speech in favor of standing firmly by the 20-cent-per-gallon schedule, as formerly determined upon. He quoted statistics to show that the consumption of wine during the past year was three or four million gallons more than the production last season, and there was no reason why a fair price for wine should not be secured if the producers remained firm in asking the stipulated price. As the result of Colonel Bendel's address, the following was unanimously adopted:

Resolved. By the wine-makers of Santa Clara county, in meeting assembled at West Side, that we reaffirm the resolution of the meeting held in San Jose in November last, and at the general stockholders' meeting of the members of the California Wine-Makers' Corporation that the price of sound merchantable wine shall be 20 cents per gallon and not a cent less; and further

Resolved. That the President of the Wine-Makers' Corporation, Colonel H. Bendel, now here present, be respectfully requested to call a stockholders' meeting for next week in San Francisco to obtain a general expression of the opinion upon the subject of the foregoing resolutions.

Colonel Bendel stated that he would call a meeting of the Wine-Makers' Corporation of the State, to be held in the Chamber of Commerce building March 17th.

THE RUM MONOPOLY IN COSTA RICA.

A report has been received at the British Foreign Office from Mr. P. G. Harrison, her Majesty's Consul at San Jose, stating that the Constitutional Congress of Costa Rica, by decrees, dated respectively August 12 and 25, has abolished the Government monopoly of rum. The decrees provide that, for a term of at least ten years from its publication, the monopoly of the manufacture of rum (*aguardiente*) is abolished, and that the distillation of that and similar spirits is lawful throughout the Republic, subject to certain regulations, of which the following are the most important: No still to be erected of less capacity than 100 litres per hour with the corresponding apparatus for rectifying the spirit. The license to distill will be \$3000 per annum, payable quarterly or half-yearly, as the executive may decide. The duty on the liquor distilled must not exceed \$1 nor be less than 75 cents per litre of rum (*aguardiente*) of 21 degrees or less. Liquor of greater strength and alcohol will pay duty on the above-mentioned base, in proportion to the strength at which it is distilled. The distiller will have to deposit in the Treasury, in advance, the amount of duty equal to fifteen days' distillation, the capacity of the still being the basis by which the amount of liquor to be paid on will be determined. A drawback equivalent to the duty paid will be allowed on all rum exported. Machinery for distilling and rectifying the spirit will be subject to an import duty of 2 cents per kilog. The decree further removes the prohibition on the importation of alcohol and rum, and fixes the import duty on these articles at \$2.40 per kilog. of 40 degrees strength. Liquors of greater or less strength will pay in proportion. The executive is empowered to guarantee to the distilleries, by contract, the right to distill for ten years, also to diminish in proportion, as the production of the private stills increases, the output of the national distillery, closing it altogether as soon as the supply of the private concerns is sufficient for the needs of the country,

CORRESPONDENCE.

WINES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22, 1897.

Editor Pacific Wine and Spirit Review:

SIR:—The way things look now, it is safe to predict that prices will rule low, at least little hope to the contrary can be entertained unless the unexpected happens.

At the approach of the time when the probabilities of the next crop can be discussed, a slight change may intervene, if its outlook should not be encouraging and prices may be benefited therefrom, but if the opposite takes place and the expectation of a large crop can be entertained at the time, it is not altogether improbable that the now prevailing prices will be carried into the next season.

The condition of the market is lamentable, for the reason that strife will make it so. Between dealers and makers the widest differences of opinion exist. Makers claim that the cost of grapes does not allow them to meet the prices dealers are offering, and the latter are persistent in saying that the returns they can get for the wine do not warrant them to make higher bids.

It will take years to come to regulate all this.

Makers, it must be observed, stand between the grape growers and the wine dealers, to buy grapes they must necessarily see whether they can afford to allow growers the prices they are asking, and it would seem an inspired policy for them to sound the wine market before purchasing the grapes, if this is neglected they may find themselves out of their pockets. To the thinking mind it is a plain problem to solve.

The good which was expected to come from a well organized body—the Corporation—has not materialized. The intricate question before it, to establish the price, has suffered mishandling at their own hands, in trying to put the price too high. To force the market without its sustenance cannot bring results. A failure in executive matters is worse than the relinquishment of a venture of unpromising features. Facts speak, and so in this case. Disinterested in their own behalf as the leaders must be accepted to be, it is a strange sight that with their qualifications they should have been misjudging the market, as to overrate it. Neither would it seem that their work is complete unless they take matters in hand in the future as to the price of grapes, and give in this respect their valuable advice to the wine makers at large and its members in particular. What is needed is regulation; as it is, a chaotic state of affairs is allowed to exist, there is more

ESTABLISHED 1724



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misconception than conception, and the system of buying grapes and marketing wines on the part of the wine makers needs to be looked into with a view to improve and bring it to a healthy and steadfast condition.

Price is not everything, other matters leading to it must be well looked after. First of all it should rest on a sound basis, from which it cannot be dislodged, when actually propagated.

Profit must be realized unless dissatisfaction follows, and misrule comes next. Wine making is only one link to the wine industry, and the others need equal caretaking. Growers must come in for their share in the profits for their labors and investments. But these combined profits must be legitimate, that in turning the wines over to the dealer there must be still a margin to make it an object to them to invest capital freely.

The wheel is then set moving.

If wine makers simply unite under a leadership, expecting from it to bull the market, they may as well school themselves to find out their position; the hoax will dawn upon them as the price of their shortsightedness.

CHARLES T. CALAME.

St. Louis, Feb. 17th, 1897.

Editor Pacific Wine and Spirit Review.

Sir:—Your article "Tariff on Wines," published in your issue of the 6th inst., expresses an opinion just contrary to what we should have expected. We think that you do entirely wrong in advocating a 30 to 50c. duty on foreign wines and objecting to a higher tariff. Your principal argument that a higher tariff on wines will start what you call the brick vineyard of the East is out of place. It is a secondary consideration for which special legislation will provide. We hold that the tariff on foreign wines should be raised to about \$1.00 per gallon, or such amount as is necessary to raise the price of foreign wines now sold at 10c. per glass over the bar, to 15c. per glass. Then our better grades of American wines will find a market over our bars at 10c. per glass. When this is done then we will be fittingly protected and not before.

There are no fine wines made in this country to-day. Why? Can't we produce them? We certainly can, but we

cannot sell them. We do not claim that we can produce wines equal to fine foreign wines, but we can produce wines that are equal, if not superior, to that grade of foreign wines mostly imported at present. But we cannot sell our good wines. The import stamp is not on them, and the American wants something that is imported. Furthermore, this country, although producing very little wine at present, can produce more than enough wine for its own use; therefore imported wines are a luxury for the rich, and as such should pay a heavy duty.

We believe that the large majority of the wine growers of this country share our view.

Yours truly,

GAST WINE COMPANY,

Per Alex. Gast, Sec.

PRICE LISTS DISCONTINUED.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 25th, 1897.

To the Trade:

Through the efforts of the Kentucky Distillers' Association and the National Association of Wholesale Liquor Dealers of America an agreement has been secured from the Whiskey Commission Merchants and Whiskey Brokers of the United States to suspend the publication of price lists. The full text of the agreement will be found in all trade papers, and the attention of the trade is particularly called to Section 2 of this agreement, which reads as follows:

That Whiskey Commission Merchants and Whiskey Brokers, Dealers and Distillers shall have the right to quote, or inquire for, by manifolded or printed circular not exceeding three brands or ages of whiskey under one cover or on one card, but all shall have the right to quote or inquire for as many goods as they may desire, provided it be by hand or typewritten letter, sent in sealed envelope.

The cordial co-operation of the trade is requested in observing this article in order to secure the benefits which it is generally recognized will result from this agreement.

EDWARD SENIOR, Chairman.

You are hereby notified that the agreement to abolish the publication of whiskey price lists has been signed by all the principal wholesale commission merchants and whiskey brokers of the United States, as follows:

Cincinnati, Ohio.—The J. W. Biles Company, William C. Biles & Co., H. W. Voss & Co., the National Distributing Co., M. Dernham & Son, M. Derner & Co., Leon Block, J. Shields & Co., Jos. S. Wachtel.

Louisville, Ky.—Nathan F. Block & Son, H. Tamplet & Co., Frank T. Greer, T. H. Sherley & Co., W. A. Watts, Fred K. Walker, George C. Buchanan, N. A. Frankel & Co., Neville Bullitt, T. M. Gilmore & Co.

Chicago, Ills.—Joseph Wolf Co., William Mida, Israel Altman and J. J. Epstein.

St. Louis, Mo.—John D. Hinde & Co., F. W. Mathias, Chas. Stiesmeier, T. S. Teuscher Co.

New York City.—Julius Marcus, W. B. Greenbaum, T. D. Parnele.

Boston, Mass.—F. H. Dane & Co., David S. Cushing, B. J. Remick.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Robert F. Walsh, L. L. Hyneman, R. W. Bening, Charles Berger, Wm. Brice & Co.

Baltimore, Md.—John T. Boyle, Wm. Rogers & Son.

Memphis, Tenn.—Sam S. Einstein & Co.

The committee appointed to obtain the assent and signatures to this agreement of the Whiskey Commission Merchants and Whiskey Brokers of the United States does therefore declare it in force and binding upon all parties thereto, and notice to this effect has been to-day mailed to all the signers thereto. The agreement shall take effect on the second Sunday following this date, namely, Sunday, March 6th, 1897.

EDWARD SENIOR, Chairman.

NONALCOHOLIC LIQUORS IN SWITZERLAND

Two concerns, one in this city and the other in Berne, have opened factories for the manufacture and sale of unfermented, non-alcoholic fruit and grape wines. Both houses are now in the market with this year's product, offering it in large as well as in small quantities to the public. Persons taking an interest in the production of this nonintoxicating liquor have requested an opinion from the manager of the Swiss agricultural experimental station, located at Waedensweil, in this canton. In order to reach everybody Professor Mueller-Thurgan, the superintendent of the station, has addressed a communication to the public through the press, a translation of which follows:

In view of the fact that a great number of people, outside of the ranks of total abstinence and temperance societies, are desirous of obtaining a beverage free from alcohol in place of alcoholic wines—and my opinion having been asked on the subject, I now beg leave to state, for the benefit of whom it may concern, that it has been established beyond any doubt that fermented cider and wines can be replaced by fruit and grape juices entirely free of alcohol and of good palatable and keeping qualities.

The experimental station has made it a study to discover a process by which fruit and grape juices could be produced without the aid of fermentation, would keep any desired length of time, taste well, contain no alcohol whatever, and replace fermented wines and ciders. There are, of course, several methods to obtain this result, but one only has proven practical in our tests. It is well known that fermentation of fruits and grapes is caused by certain microbes (microscopic fungus) which exist already in the fruit before the crushing process and rapidly increases thereafter. It is also well known that by fermentation the sugar is decomposed and one of the products of its decomposition is alcohol. If, therefore, the microbes are killed in time, the fermentation is prevented, the sugar will not decompose, and no alcohol will be produced.

The sterilization of fruit and grape juice, that is, the annihilation of the microbes which cause fermentation, must, of course, be attended to before the latter have time to produce alcohol, which, in warm weather, occurs a few hours after the juice is extracted. Further, care must be taken that no other fermentation organisms contained in the air find their way into the juice, and if the process has been carefully observed, no alcohol will form and such juices will keep for years thereafter. In order to prevent the nonfermented wines from getting a cooked flavor, the heating process must be moderate. Minute examinations have shown that it suffices to heat the juice to a degree of 60° C. for fifteen minutes, in order to kill the microbes contained therein. In order to obviate failure, it would be well to push the heating a few degrees higher and increase the time somewhat (say three minutes), not forgetting, however, the liquor itself must reach the above-indicated temperature. The juice can be clarified, and is then ready for consumption.

It may be stated here that these nonfermented wines cannot in any way be compared with fermented wine, or with any other non-alcoholic beverages. The nonfermented wines contain a considerable quantity of nourishment. Not only do they contain more albumen, but also a considerable quantity of saccharine (1 liter of non-fermented grape juice, for instance, contains 150 to 200 grams of sugar) and just the kind of sugar most beneficial to the human body. These beverages are consequently not only table luxuries, but also a food product, and their manufacture enables us to keep in their natural state the juices of fruits and grapes, so important and useful to our health, and to have them at our disposition the year round.

EUGENE GERMAIN.

Consul.

ZURICH, October 14, 1896.

Imports and Exports

DURING THE PAST FORTNIGHT.

EXPORTS OF WINE.

TO NEW YORK PER STR. CITY OF PARA, February 23, 1897.

DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VAL.
New York	Beringer Bros.	1 barrel, 2 hf.	102	\$ 7.5
"	Lachman & Jacobi	412 barrels	17,474	4,842
"	Gaddeni & Ciocco	5 barrels	249	66
"	Cal Wine Association	555 barrels	27,956	7,634
Boston	F. Chevalier & Co.	80 barrels	4,120	2,069
Fort Monroe	Lenormand Bros.	1 barrel	51	35
York, Pa.	Stetson, Renner D. Co.	6 cases		35
"	"	8 barrels, 2 hf.		103
"	"	2 kegs.	227	
Harrisburg, Pa.	"	3 cases		9
"	"	1 barrel, 8 hf.	379	185
New York	Gundlach-Bund. W. Co.	225 barrels	11,604	3,455
Total amount 9 cases and.			62,059	\$18,479

TO CENTRAL AMERICA—PER STR. CITY OF PARA, February 23, 1897.

Champerico	F. S. Kordt	19 kegs.	210	\$ 162
San J de Guatemala	C. M. Mann	80 cases		300
Amapala	Cal Wine Association	26 kegs.	337	249
Puntas Arenas	"	50 cases		165
La Union	"	2 cases	126	99
La Libertad	"	14 barrels, 1 half.	805	411
San J del Sur	C. Carpy & Co.	16 cases		79
"	Wetmore-Bowen Co.	4 barrels	207	120
Amapala	"	12 cases		82
Corinto	"	5 half bbls.	137	76
La Union	"	23 cases		129
"	"	15 barrels	1,514	911
El Triunfo	"	9 half, 52 kegs.		75
"	"	10 cases		501
"	"	16 barrels.	831	501
"	"	13 half, 22 kegs.	577	345
Champerico	Lachman & Jacobi	8 cases		33
Ocosingo	"	12 cases		31
Corinto	Gundlach-B. Wine Co.	4 barrels, 5 kegs.	254	124
San J de Guatemala	"	55 cases		255
Corinto	Castle Bros.	20 kegs.	200	108
"	B. Frapoli & Co.	1 half.	28	16
San J del Sur	C. Schilling & Co.	20 barrels	1,019	442
La Libertad	"	5 cases	301	150
Amapala	"	12 kegs.	144	72
San J de Guatemala	"	240 cases		789
Champerico	"	7 kegs.	70	66
Ocosingo	"	18 cases		74
La Union	"	38 cases		116
"	"	4 barrels, 5 half.	1,506	608
"	"	112 kegs.		
Total—562 cases.			8,320	\$6,510

TO MEXICO—PER STR. CITY OF PARA February 23, 1897.

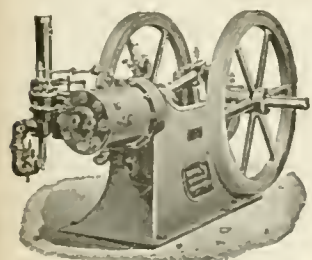
Manzanillo	B. Frapoli & Co.	4 barrels, 2 half.	253	\$108
"	Cal Wine Association	3 half.	80	32
San Benito	"	30 barrels, 10 kegs.	1,051	622
"	Napa & S. Wine Co.	5 half barrels.	135	60
"	W. A. Schultz & Sons	20 kegs.	208	124
Tonalá	Stevens, Arnold & Co.	6 half barrels.	164	60
San Benito	F. S. Kordt	10 cases		32
"	"	10 kegs.	100	41
Total amount 10 cases and.			991	\$1,069

TO JAPAN AND CHINA—PER STR. DORIC, February 24, 1897.

Yokohama	Geo. Marcus & Co.	10 casks.	622	\$170
"	Cal Wine Association	20 barrels.	1,403	375
Hongkong	"	10 casks.	600	195
Huogo	"	35 barrels.	1,750	540
Yokohama	Eisen Vineyard Co.	2 barrels, 1 keg.	114	41
"	"	2 cases.		6
Total amount 2 cases and.			3,986	\$1,317

TO HAWAII—PER STR. AUSTRALIA, February 23, 1897.

Honolulu	Gundlach-Bund. W. Co.	62 kegs, 2 half.	419	\$196
"	Italian-Swiss Colony	12 barrels.	626	273
"	M. G. Simas	100 kegs.	375	232
Total			1,420	\$701



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TO HAWAII—PER ERIC W. G. IRWIN, February 23, 1897.

Hei-nu'u	Sevens, Arnhold & Co	95 cases	400	
	Crown Distilleries Co	1 barrel	54	38
	Cal. Wine Association	25 cases		90
		124 barrels		
		13 hull barrels	8,381	3,898
		31 kegs		
	J. C. Nilman	28 barrels	2,305	1,086
		170 kegs		
Total amount 120 cases and			10,740	\$5,022

TO NEW YORK—PER BARK GUY C. GOSSEL, February 23, 1897.

New York	Lichman & Jacob	1,475 barrels	14,883	\$37,442
	Cal. Wine Association	30 barrels	4,000	2,000
		0 barrels	2,500	1,250
	Italian Swiss Colony	25 barrels	1,250	625
		20 barrels	1,000	500
Total amount			83,618	\$41,817

TO MEXICO—PER SIB. ORIZABA, February 25, 1897.

Guaymas	Cal. Wine Association	20 kegs	200	84
		1 cask	108	35
		4 casks, 1 barrel	448	164
		2 barrels, 1 keg	114	35
		7 cases		5
	F. Ruther & Co	3 barrels, 2 half	165	134
		1 keg		
	Rosenblatt Co	2 barrels	101	51
	B. Frapoli & Co	2 barrels, 24 kegs	302	108
		1 case		5
	Gundlach-Bund W. Co	5 kegs	50	40
		16 cases		105
		6 kegs		52
		16 cases		105
	Italian Swiss Colony	1 barrel, 1 half	72	48
		2 barrels, 37 kegs	470	165
		5 kegs		24
	Pascal D. & Co	1 cask	58	16
	F. Santellier	1 barrel	27	10
		2 cases		1
	Crown Distilleries Co	5 barrels	277	112
	H. Levi & Co	1 barrel, 19 pkgs	547	169
		5 barrels		76
		7 barrels		112
Total amount 21 cases and			3,658	\$1,664

MISCELLANEOUS WINE EXPORTS.

From February 15th to 25th, 1897.

VESSEL	DESTINATION	SHIPPERS	PACKAGES	GALLONS	VALUE
Norma	Tabru	Lachman & Jacob	2 barrels	103	26
Walla Walla	Vancouver	C. M. Mann	2 barrels	99	35
		Italian-Swiss Colony	6 cases		18
City of Para	London	Cal. Wine Association	120 barrels	6,000	1,800
Doric	Calcutta	Otis, McAllister & Co	3 barrels	156	55
			1 case		5
Albert Meyer	Kahulu	Cal. Wine Association	101 kgs, 1 csk	717	451
Umatilla	Wellington	Italian-Swiss Colony	1 bbl, 1 keg	72	30
	Victoria		2 barrels	104	29
	Vancouver	Cal. Wine Association	5 barrels	250	180
Consuelo	Mahukona		29 kegs	145	78
Total amount 7 cases and				7,046	\$2,758

EXPORTS OF BRANDY TO DOMESTIC PORTS.

From February 15th to 25th, 1897.

VESSEL	DESTINATION	SHIPPERS	PACKAGES	GALLONS	VALUE
City of Para	Fort Monroe, Va	Lenormand Bros	1 half barrel	24	45
	Harrisburg, Pa	Stetson-Remer D. Co	1 half barrel	28	28
Total amount				52	73

EXPORTS OF WHISKY.

From February 15th to 25th, 1897.

VESSEL	DESTINATION	SHIPPERS	PACKAGES	GALLONS	VALUE
Helene	Honolulu	Chas. Hessler	5 cases		\$ 24
City of Para	Ocos	Braunschweig & Co	1 keg	5	25
	San Benito	Dieckman & Co	10 cases		47
	Manzanillo	Cal. Wine Association	1 keg	5	71
	Champerico	J. R. Swayne	5 barrels		179
	Ocos	H. Swaney & Co	2 kegs		20
	San J del Sur	Crown Distilleries Co	1 keg		10
	Champerico		5 cases		53
	San Benito		81 cases		858
	Amapala	Wetmore-Bowen Co	4 cases		40
		Rheinstrom Bros	1 case		5
	Tonala	Carroll & Carroll	1 barrel		45
Australia	Honolulu	Crown Distilleries Co	6 barrels		290
			1 half bbl		28
		Spruance, S. & Co	55 cases		385
		Wilmerding, L. Co	1 barrel		45
W. G. Irwin		Crown Distilleries Co	100 cases		1,000
Orizaba	La Paz	Wm. Wolf & Co	2 cases		10
	Guaymas		15 cases		71
		Crown Distilleries Co	4 bbls, 2 half		261
			75 cases		676
Umatilla	Victoria	Swayne & Hoyt	25 cases		290
Total amount 581 cases and				885	\$4,978

EXPORTS OF BRANDY TO FOREIGN PORTS.

From February 15th to 25th, 1897.

VESSEL	DESTINATION	SHIPPERS	PACKAGES	GALLONS	VALUE
City of Para	Manzanillo	Cal. Wine Association	1 keg	5	\$ 13
	Corinto	Wetmore-Bowen Co	1 keg	10	26
	San J de Guat'la	Gundlach-B. Wine Co	1 case		10
Orizaba	Guaymas	Italian-Swiss Colony	5 kegs		103
		Crown Distilleries Co	10 cases		45
			2 bbl, 1 half		129
Total amount 11 cases and				196	\$328

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WASS RUTLEFF & GRETTON, Ltd. Bass	GLENLIVET Scotch Whisky in Wood.	SCHLITZ Milwaukee Beer the "Pilsener" and
Albion Wood.	JOULE'S Stone Ale in Hbds. and HC Hbds.	Light Sparkling, also Schlitz in Wood.
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ALSO AGENTS FOR NAPA VALLEY WINE CO'S WINES AND BRANDIES IN CASES. CALIFORNIA WINES AND BRANDIES IN WOOD.

EXPORTS OF MISCELLANEOUS LIQUORS.

From February 15th to 28th, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES AND CONTENTS.	VALUE.
City of Para	Ocos.	F. S. Kordt	5 cases rum	17
"	Panama	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	6 cases rum	21
"	Champerico	F. S. Kordt	10 cases liquors	80
Doric	Yokohama	Southern Pacific Co.	135 barrels alcohol	8,900
Australia	Honolulu	F. De Bary & Co.	20 cases champagne	219
"	"	Wilmerding L. Co.	15 half barrels alcohol	317
W. U. Irwin	"	Chas. Meinecke & Co.	10 cases champagne	75
Orizaba	Guaymas	"	1 case bitters	12
Umatilla	Victoria	E. G. Lyons Co.	10 cases vermouth	45
Total 62 cases, etc.				\$9,719

EXPORTS OF BEER.

From February 15th to 28th, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES AND CONTENTS.	VALUE.
Oakland	San J de Guat'la	S. F. Breweries	25 cases bottled	\$ 130
City of Para	Acajutla	E. G. Lyons Co.	30 casks "	300
"	Tonalá	Sherwood & Sherw'd	50 bbl. "	500
"	San Benito	"	20 bbl. "	160
"	Corinto	Buffalo Brewing Co.	65 cases "	998
"	"	"	94 casks "	18
"	Ocos	Enterprise Brew. Co.	20 casks "	75
"	Managua	Royal E. Dist. Co.	15 casks "	146
"	Leon	"	55 boxes "	291
"	Tonalá	Anheuser-Brew. Co.	25 cases "	200
"	Ocos	"	100 cases "	400
"	San J de Guat'la	"	200 cases "	1,000
"	Acajutla	"	30 bbl. "	300
"	San Benito	"	100 cases "	500
"	San J de Guat'la	S. F. Breweries, Ltd.	25 cases "	120
"	Champrico	"	50 cases "	217
"	Corinto	"	20 cases "	105
"	Acajutla	"	37 cases "	192
"	La Libertad	"	15 casks "	135
"	San Benito	"	20 cases "	105
"	"	"	20 casks "	195
"	La Union	C. Shilling & Co.	2 cases "	10
"	San Benito	"	30 cases "	108
Australia	Honolulu	Buffalo Brewing Co.	75 kegs bulk	131
"	"	Enterprise Brew. Co.	100 hf bbl	525
"	"	"	50 3rd bbl	
"	"	"	50 6th bbl	
"	"	S. F. Breweries, Ltd.	20 cases bottled	180
W. G. Irwin	"	Royal Eagle Dist Co.	76 casks	738
Orizaba	Guaymas	S. F. Breweries, Ltd.	120 cases bottled	640
"	La Paz	"	16 cases "	57
"	"	"	10 casks "	90
"	Mazatlan	New Orleans Br. Ass.	150 cases "	780
Total—1,000 cases, 762 casks, 100 barrels, 75 boxes bottled, 100 half barrels, 50 third barrels, 50 sixth barrels, 75 kegs in bulk				\$9,258

IMPORTS OF WINES AND LIQUORS BY SEA.

FROM VICTORIA—PER STR. UMATILLA, February 21, 1897.

SHIPPERS.	PACKAGE AND CONTENTS.	CONSIGNEES.
	4 bbls. liquors	H. Waldeck

FROM NEW YORK VIA PANAMA—PER STR. ACAPULCO, February 24, 1897.

	1 bbl mineral water	Oakland
--	---------------------	---------

FROM EUROPE.

St. Narde de la Q.	1 bbl. wine	Order mkd R. M. M., Monterey
J. Dupont	6 pkgs. cognac	S. Glaser
Chas. Rosich	10 oct. wine	Pascal Dubedat & Co.
		Surgeon Green, R. N., Esqui-
		malt, B. C.
Army and Navy C. Soc.	4 cs. claret	"
"	6 quarters wine	"
"	6 cs. brandy	"
"	2 cs. vermouth	"
"	1 cs. curacao	"
"	1 cs. maraschino	"
"	1 cs. bitters	"
"	9 cs. champagne	"

FROM ANTWERP—PER BR. SHIP ST. MIRREN, February 28, 1897.

	20 cases mineral water	order marked P.
	4 casks wine	A. Vignier
	2 half casks of wine	"
	2 packages wine	"
	10 cases bitters	"
	10 octaves wine	"
	11 cases liqueurs	"
	1,315 cases vermouth	"
	15 cases brandy	"
	10 cases absinthe	"
	10 cases kirsch	"
	6 cases mineral water	"
	50 cases liqueurs	Jas. De Fremery
	150 cases Geneva	"
	117 cases wine	"
	154 cases mineral water	Chas. Graef & Co.
	25 cases absinthe	Pascal Dubedat & Co.
	10 cases curacao	"
	50 cases amer picon	"
	25 cases brandy	"
	10 octaves Geneva	Royal Eagle Dist. Co.
	113 cases mineral water	"
	25 cases gin	Wm. Wolff & Co.
	50 casks Geneva	Chas. Meinecke & Co.
	70 cases wine	Goldberg, Bowen & Co.
	160 cases mineral water	Risner & Mendelson Co.
	70 octaves brandy	W. R. Grace & Co.
	120 cases mineral water	Tillman & Bendel
	40 casks Geneva	order marked S & B

FROM EAST VIA VANCOUVER—PER STR. CITY OF PUEBLA, February 26, 1897.

Canadian Pac. R. R. Co.	50 cs. whisky	Wm. Wolff & Co.
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FROM ANTWERP—PER BR. SHIP BALASORE, February 27, 1897.

	75 cases mineral water	Chas. Graef & Co.
	5 casks rum	A. Vignier
	111 cases liqueurs	Pascal Dubedat & Co.
	500 cases vermouth	Chas. Meinecke & Co.
	90 cases wine	Hellmann Bros. & Co.
	24 cases wine	Bolton, Bell & Co.
	50 cases wine	"
	15 cases brandy	"
	5 casks brandy	"
	5 cases mineral water	W. Loiza & Co.
	160 cases mineral water	Etiener & Mendelson Co.
	210 cases bitters	Luyties Bros.
	530 cases gin	Order
	195 cases gin	"

IMPORTS PER RAIL IN BOND.

G. S. Nicholas	50 cases champagne	order
	25 cases gin	Goldberg, Bowen & Co.
	425 cases champagne	Wm. Wolff & Co.

WHISKY AND SPIRIT IMPORTS BY RAIL.

From February 25th to 18th, 1897.

COPYRIGHTED.

CONSIGNEES.	SPIRITS ALCOHOL		WHISKY			GIN.		
	Bbls.	Bbls.	Cases.	Bbls.	½ Bbls.	Kegs.	Bbls.	Kegs.
Jones, Mundy & Co.				190				
Bode & Haslett	60			75				
William Wolf & Co.	45	20						
Collector of Port			195					
Livingston & Co.				75				
Jesse Moore, Hunt & Co.				74				
Naber, Alfs, Brune				70				
O. F. T. Co.				35	13			
Crown Distilleries Co.				16	10	10		
Sherwood & Sherwood				11		5		
Louis Tausig & Co.				10				
Langley & Michels							2	10
Man Sadler Co.		60						
Rosenblatt Co.		25						
Albright Bros.		5						
J. H. Mitchell				1				
J. L. Nickel				3				
L. Fitzgerald				1				
C. Boskowitz					1			
M. Nystrom				1				
H. Lamt.					1			
Moutz & Cohn				2				
L. Gendotti				1				
J. Goldman				1				
	105	215	90	711	28	15	2	10



"PERFECTION"
(THE STANDARD)
TURKISH PRUNE JUICE

Is warranted a PURE FRUIT EXTRACT, whose component parts are so perfectly blended that its action, used as proportioned, on every description of spirits, such as BRANDY, RUM, GIN and particularly WHISKY, is truly wonderful. It FINE, PURIFIES, MELLOW and otherwise GENERALLY IMPROVES to a remarkable degree.

"PERFECTION" TURKISH PRUNE JUICE is an article which cannot be judged by its taste or bouquet, it must be blended with the spirits in wood to prove its value. Samples and information regarding proportion to use, etc., will be gladly furnished by either our Agent or ourselves.

The advantage of giving immature spirits, IN A VERY SHORT TIME, the character of age, and thereby greatly increasing their value, is obvious.



MARTIN ERLBACH,
PACIFIC COAST AGENT
404 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.

M. HAHN & CO.,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS
125 Water Street, New York.

BRANDY SHIPMENTS IN 1896.

The total shipments of brandy from Charente, La Palice, Cognac and Rochefort-sur-Mer in 1897 were 4,093,964 gallons. Among the large shippers were:

Jas. Hennessy & Co.	650,713	gallons.
Martell & Co.	413,551	"
Jules Robin & Co.	264,337	"
Rouyer, Guillet & Co.	227,740	"
Bisquit, Dubouche & Co.	194,059	"
Otard, Dupuy & Co.	158,030	"
Pinet, Castillon & Co.	117,514	"
Th. Hine & Co.	112,707	"

Other houses having a trade on the Pacific Coast and shipping less than 100,000 gallons were:

Courvoisier & Curlier freres.	74,254	gallons.
Boutelleau & Co.	58,438	"
E. Remy Martin & Co.	33,714	"
L. Ducasse & Co.	8,336	"
J. Dupont & Co.	7,476	"

TRADE CIRCULARS.

FROM L. GANDOLFI & Co.
New York, February 20, 1897.

To the Trade:

Please take notice that the following is the list of our importations for the fortnight ending February 15, 1897:

Per S. S. Fulda—50 cases Anesoni, Mancabelli brand; 25 cases Anesoni, Ferrari brand; 100 Tubs, Gorgonzola, Polenghi brand.

Per S. S. Italia—933 boxes Macaroni, Dello Jovo brand; 831 boxes Macaroni, Aeanfora brand.

Per Sunset Route—80 barrels Wine, Italian Swiss Colony.

Per S. S. New York—22 cases La Kederale, Dubois brand.

Per S. S. Columbia—225 cases Fernet Branca; 6 cases extract of Tamarind, Branca brand; 100 bags Italian Rice.

Yours,
L. GANDOLFI & Co.

FROM R. F. BALKE & Co., DISTILLERS.

"Normandy" Superior Pure Rye.

No. of barrels made in—

1889.....	158	1893.....	2,755
1890.....	866	1894.....	1,470
1891.....	1,000	1895.....	1,927
1892.....	1,372	1896.....	1,840

Total 11,488

No. of barrels remaining in warehouse Feb. 1, 1897—

1891.....	192	1895.....	1,927
1893.....	2,140	1896.....	1,817
1894.....	1,411		
Total.....			7,497

FROM CHAS. MEINECKE & Co.

It is not generally known that pure gin is the only alcoholic beverage with great medicinal qualities. Such, however, is the case; and the direct advantages resulting from its intelligent use are many. It is always used with unmistakably good results in serious kidney troubles, especially Bright's disease. It has the double advantage of direct action upon the kidneys, and at the same time affording the invalid a proper stimulant. In Dismanorea (painful menstruation) it is indeed a God Send, as it invariably relieves the suffering of that unhappy ordeal. It is a matter of curious and suggestive interest to know that in Holland kidney diseases do not exist among those who drink gin. You will observe that we said at the outset Pure Gin. Pure Gin—that is Posthoorn Gin—is made from select juniper berries and the best quality of grains. It is distilled by the well known maker of the famous Bohlen Gin after the same formula and process, which is a guarantee of its purity and quality. Therefore ask for Posthoorn Gin and take no other.

FROM JONES, MUNDY & Co.

The undersigned hereby advise their customers and friends that they have removed to 120 Front street, between Pine and California streets, where they will be pleased to renew and continue the cordial business relations of the past.

Sincerely yours,
JONES, MUNDY & Co.

FROM W. A. WAYLAND & Co.,

15 to 25 Whitehall Street,
New York, February 25, 1897.

Gentlemen:

Having opened a branch in the United States, we beg to refer you to our address as above. Wine Finings:—We clarify the bulk of the Australian and California Wine imported into Great Britain. Our Continental branches cover a large trade in Europe. Our finings fine the choicest descriptions of wine, as well as those of low alcoholic strength, without deteriorating or impairing the wine in any shape or way.

We guarantee them free from salicylic, anilines, tannic or from any properties possible to injure the wine. They require no preparation by the users. One pint poured into 65 gallons is sufficient. They are always ready for immediate use.

RICHARD HELLMANN

H. G. HELLMANN

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.

IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

525 FRONT STREET, - - - SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

... PACIFIC COAST AGENTS FOR ...

KRUG & CO., REIMS, PRIVATE CUVÉE CHAMPAGNE

J. PERRIER FILS & CO., Châlons s Marno.	Champagne	ENGRAND FRERES, Angouleme,	Cognacs
ADRIEN & FILS, Fperay	Champagne	PATTERSON & HIBBERT, London,}	Buss' and Guinness'
FORRESTER & CO., Xerez de la Frontera	Sherries		Stout
GARVEY & CO.,	Sherries	L. DURLACHER, Bingen	Rhine Wine
OFFLEY, CRAMP & FORRESTER, Oporto,	Port Wines	H. UNDERBERG,—ALBRECHT, Rheinberg & Niederrhein	Boonekamp Bitters
BLANKENHEYM & NOLET, Rotterdam,	Union Gin	CHAS. DAY & CO., London,	Old Tom Gin, Orange Bitters
H. LECHAT, R. PHILIPPE & CHEESE, Nantes,	Sard nes	J. R. HERRIFF & CO., Glas-gow,	Scotch Whisky, Jamaica Rums
DUBLIN DISTILLERS' CO., Ld., Dublin,	Irish Whisky		
E. REMY MARTIN & CO., Rouillac,	Cognacs		
P. FRAPIN & CO., Segonzac,			

ALL GOODS IN UNITED STATES BONDED WAREHOUSE.

AMERICAN WHISKIES—"BLUE GRASS" AND "BOONE'S KNOLL"

As analytical chemists we have wines sent to us that have become opaque; we frequently find the cause to be fining with white of egg. Our experience is, a small portion of the albumen is dissolved in the wine; when the wine is placed in the cellars of private families (exposed to varying temperatures) the albumen is thrown out of solution, causing a cloudiness; complaints often result, and different brands are substituted, whereas it is no fault of the wine, merely the finings. With our finings the wine once brilliant is always brilliant, and in much less time than with any other finings; in this respect we claim you will, on a test, prove them a great improvement on filters.

Our European business has been built by the trade recommending us among themselves, and we have many letters from wine-growers and merchants stating "they do so because they have proved our finings to be the most reliable of any, although they have tried all kinds." We make special articles in quantities to suit exact requirements and charge commercial not fancy prices. We trust by adopting similar methods to make our new venture in this country mutually advantageous.

We are not believers in talk. Before placing your orders, kindly favor us with a trial; this will say more than volumes from ourselves and prove that our finings, flavorings, preservatives, acid neutralizers, spirit colorings, etc., are not to be beaten in efficacy, purity or economy.

Yours truly,

W. A. WAYLAND & Co.

FROM H. H. SHUFELDT & Co.

To the Trade:

We take pleasure in announcing to you the re-engagement of Mr. Thomas F. Cunningham (our former representative), to take charge of our interests in the South and West.

We would ask for Mr. Cunningham a renewal of past courtesies and a continuation of the many favors which it has been our pleasure to receive at your hands.

Believing that our mutual interests will be served by this connection, and assuring you of our further close attention to your valued commands, we are,

Yours very truly,

H. H. SHUFELDT & Co.,

Thomas Lynch, Supt.

FOR SALE—Brewery, Distillery, Soda Works, Buildings and Lots in Ensenada, Lower California; business without competition; in full working order; \$9,000—could not be duplicated for three times that amount.

Summary—Four town lots, 333 feet frontage in heart of the city. Fire-proof building, corrugated iron, 40 x 50; annex, corrugated iron, 14 x 18. Dwelling house (4 rooms, furniture, etc.) barn and stable. Fine beer garden, well ornamented with trees; the only one in town, for picnic purposes. Wind mill, iron turbine, 10 buckets; galvanized water pipes, through buildings and grounds; galvanized iron tank, 6000 gallons. Boiler and steam generator, 12-h. power. Brass steam pump; Copper still rectifier, 16 compartment column; copper still rectifier for pomace or mescal; 1 small still. Grape crusher, press hand pump, tanks; tools; Fairbanks scale 2000 lbs; Complete making department, roller for malt; beer kettle heated by steam; zinc cooler; reservoir tanks, barrels, etc. Complete soda-bottling works apparatus. Strong horse and harness, new delivery wagon, top-board buggy, etc. Only two men needed to run this plant—one for inside work and the other for outside.

Expenses are very small and profits very large. Any enterprising party with a small capital cannot fail to make money in a short time. For further particulars address "Brewery," care Review office.

DAWSON'S

"PERFECTION"

OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

In Cases Only.

SOLE AGENT FOR PACIFIC COAST

W. B. CHAPMAN, 123 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Owners and Handlers of its own Brands
and Also the Well-Known

Brands of

NAPA VALLEY WINE CO.

KOHLER & VAN BERGEN

KOHLER & FROHLING

B. DREYFUS & CO.

S. LACHMAN CO.

C. CARPY & CO.

MAIN OFFICES:

SECOND and FOLSOM STS.

SAN FRANCISCO,

CALIFORNIA

INCORPORATED.

NEW YORK OFFICE:

NO. 45 BROADWAY.

CALIFORNIA WINE ASSOCIATION



AUGUST 10, 1894.

RECENT TREASURY DECISIONS.

Circular 471—Payment of the Tax on, or Bonding of Fruit Brandy.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF
THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 30, 1897.

Section 2 of the Act of March 3, 1877 (19 Stat. 393), as amended by the Act of Oct. 18, 1888 (25 Stat. 560), and the Act of June 3, 1896 (Chap. 309, 54th Cong., 1st Sess.), provides that every distiller of brandy from grapes, apples, peaches, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries or prunes, upon rendering his monthly return of material used and spirits produced by him, shall immediately pay the tax upon such spirits, or may, upon compliance with certain requirements specified in said section, cause the spirits to be removed in bond to a special bonded warehouse. (See Regulation, Series 7, No. 7 and No. 5, Revised and Supplements.)

Hereafter, in case the distiller at the time (on or before the 10th day of the month following the month in which the brandy is produced) of rendering his monthly return Form 15 does not pay the tax on the brandy nor remove the same for deposit in a special bonded warehouse as provided by law, he is delinquent, and the collector of the district in which his distillery is located will report him to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for assessment within ninety days from such 10th of the month.

The time limit of ninety days is deemed sufficient to cover all delays likely to occur in determining the taxable quantity. If any indication of fraud is apparent the tax should certainly be reported for assessment at an earlier date.

Upon receipt of the assessment list, the collector will immediately demand the payment of the tax, using Form 17, revised in April, 1895, or subsequently, for this purpose, and upon the neglect or refusal of payment by the distiller, shall proceed to collect the same by distraint.

See Section 3253, R. S., and Section 8 of the Act of March 3, 1877.

So much of the Regulations of this office, Series 7, No. 7, and Series 7, No. 5, and Supplements, as are inconsistent with this circular are hereby amended.

G. W. WILSON,
Acting Commissioner.

Approved,
W. E. CURTIS,
Acting Secretary.

Subscribe for PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW, \$1.50 year

PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS, ETC.

The following list of recent patents and trade-marks of interest to our patrons is reported by Wm. G. HENDERSON, solicitor of American and foreign patents and trade-marks, Norris Building, 501 F Street, Washington, D. C. A copy of any of the United States patents will be furnished by him for 25 cents.

ISSUE OF FEBRUARY 9, 1897.

- 576,805—Bottle, Ezra Campbell, Dayton, Wash.
576,966—Mold for bottle stoppers, James Hickling and T. Slatter, London, England.
576,611—Tap or bung-hole bushing, Edward C. Post, Monroe, Mich.
576,913—Non-refillable bottle, Joseph Stretch, East Orange, N. J.
576,631—Malting machine, James A. Tilden, Hyde Park, Mass.

TRADE-MARKS.

- 29,566—Beer and Porter, The Goebel Brewing Company, Detroit, Mich. Essential feature—An oblong rectangular ground or panel, an inscribed rhomboid, and the name "Goebel's" printed or stamped on the rhomboid.
29,557—Malt Extract, Bernheim Brothers, Louisville, Ky. Essential feature—The word "Shaw's."
29,563—Malt Extract, Val Blatz Brewing Company, Milwaukee, Wis. Essential feature—The word "Malt-Vivine."

ISSUE OF FEBRUARY 26, 1898.

- 577,139—Bottle stopper, Anthony Ibert, Jr., Brooklyn, N. Y.
577,053—Bottle, James W. Mohn, Philadelphia, Pa.
577,094—Non-refillable bottle, Harry Wissner, Pittsburg, Pa.

ISSUE OF FEBRUARY 23, 1897.

- 577,640—Seal attachment for bottles, Herman Bokelmann, Newark, N. J.
577,415—Bottle, Elijah E. Brown, Cripple Creek, Colo.
577,728—Device for drawing steam beer, Eusebe Demers, San Francisco, Cal.
577,426—Anti-refillable bottle, Garritt J. Franken, Schenectady, N. Y.
577,790—Non-refillable bottle, James D. Shoots, Horseheads, N. Y.
577,590—Bottle, Alfred Turner, Horton's, Pa.
577,546—Bottle stopper, Julius H. Wittekind, Roslindale, Mass.
577,634—Bottle, Warwick Winston, Shanghai, China.

TRADE-MARKS.

- 29,599—Beer, Acme Brewing Company, Macon, Ga. Essential feature—The words "Acme Budweiser."
29,598—Claret Wine, John M. Verguole, New Orleans, La. Essential feature—The words "Domaine de la Palme."
29,600—Lager Beer, August H. Ziegler, New York, N. Y. Essential feature—The words "Munchner Kindl."

Hey, Grauerholz & Co.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

WINES & LIQUORS.

—SOLE AGENTS FOR—

Davy Crockett Whisky.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT, THEN GO AHEAD.

NO. 215 SACRAMENTO STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.



EL PINAL VINEYARD

ESTABLISHED 1852.

Largest Producers of

PURE SWEET WINES IN AMERICA.

Geo. West & Son

STOCKTON, CAL., U. S. A.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Please take notice that the business office of the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW has been removed from 316 Battery Street, San Francisco, to 402 Front Street, Rooms 8 and 9.

This issue of the REVIEW is out several days late, owing to the fact that the entire paper, advertisements and all, had to be re-set, consequent upon the sale of the plant of the R. M. Wood Co., job printers.

Thanking you for past favors and patronage, and trusting to deserve the continuance of the same, we are,

Very truly yours,

WOOD & SCOTT,

Publishers PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW.

CONSULAR REPORTS.

SHERRY VINTAGE OF 1896.

The wine crop in the sherry districts of this section of Spain (Cadiz) is about the average in quantity of recent years, though one or two districts report a falling off even from the vintage of last year, which was a short one. There is reason to believe, however, that this reported decrease is somewhat exaggerated. Although the time has not yet arrived for testing the young wines, it is the general expectation that they will prove to be of superior quality, owing to the unusually favorable weather conditions under which the grape crop has been produced and harvested.

The olives of the crop of 1896 were mostly of large and medium sizes; the fruit was generally much larger than that of 1895. The olives of 1895 were largely of medium and small sizes. About one-third of the crop, it is estimated, was injured by too much rain, much of it becoming worm-eaten. The larger the yield, the smaller the general size of the fruit.

SAMUEL B. CALDWELL,

Consular Agent.

SEVILLE, June 19, 1896.

TREATMENT OF VINE DISEASES IN ITALY.

I send herewith a translation of a publication by the chief of the royal Italian experimental cellars and vineyards of Noto, Italy, recommending a treatment for combating the chlorosis (green sickness) or giallume (turning yellow) of the grapevines. It may be possible that this remedy is already known and practiced by our viticulturists, but I thought it would do no harm to bring it to their notice.

LOUIS H. BRUHL,

Consul.

CATANIA, November 19, 1896.

[Translation.]

Practical Instructions for Combating the Chlorosis (Green Sickness) or Giallume (Turning Yellow) of the Grapevine.

The director of the royal Italian experimental cellars and vineyards of Noto, Italy, publishes, under date of October 30, 1896, the following:

To cure the American vines, be they grafted or upon their own roots, of the chlorosis or the yellow sickness, the viticulturists are advised to follow the treatment proposed by Dr. Rasseguar, of France, which has also by us been found from experiment to be beneficial and economical.

Here is, in short, how it is necessary to proceed: Twenty-four hours previous, prepare the solution of sulphate of iron, in a receptacle of wood, iron, or earthenware, using 400 to 500 grains of the sulphate of iron for every liter of water. It is best to put the sulphate in a bag or small basket, leaving it suspended in the water until completely dissolved. This done, proceed with the application of the remedy. A laborer, who may be a boy or even a woman, provided with a bucket, with handle, containing the liquid, follows the pruners, wetting by means of a brush dipped into the solution all the surface of the cuts, and where possible, the entire stump. Every time the brush is dipped into the bucket, it is necessary to carefully stir the liquid, so that the iron salts, which has a tendency to settle, is uniformly distributed.

Conditions required for the success of the cure are:

It is necessary—

(1) That the treatment is made in time. In Sicily, the season most opportune, according to our experience, is during the first fifteen days of November. The treatments made much later give results for the most part incomplete or inappreciable.

(2) That the stage of the disease be not excessively advanced, in which case the vines are already anemic (bloodless) and nearly dead.

(3) That the nature of the calcareous land, in which the cure is to be applied, be not of a nature decidedly productive of chlorosis.

(4) That the pruning and immediate brushing be done in dry, but not cold, weather, because the low temperature diminishes the absorption of the sulphate of iron solution.

If, within twenty-four hours after the treatment, a rain should come up, it is necessary to repeat the brushing over.

In performing the operation, it is recommended to the viticulturists to leave some rows untouched, in order to better observe afterwards in the spring the effect of the treatment, which should be repeated several years in succession, even if the result in consequence of the first be complete.

NOTO, October 30, 1896.

TRADE NOTES AND PERSONALS.

A. P. Hotaling, Jr., has been quite ill for the past few days.

Dave Johnson, representing Jas. Levy & Bro. is visiting the coast in the interest of the house.

Ph. Raphael has been appointed salesman for the Italian-Swiss Agricultural Colony, with headquarters in Chicago.

The liquor and grocery house of Klauber & Levi of San Diego, has been succeeded in business by the Klauber & Wangenheim Company.

Percy T. Morgan, President and Manager of the California Wine Association, is among the recent visitors to Los Angeles, whither he went on business.

Charlie Roth, of Roth & Halle, Cincinnati, is with us once again extolling the virtues of Spring Hill and John Cochrane, as well as other brands carried by the firm.

Sam Johnson, of Rheinstrom, Bettman, Johnson & Co., Cincinnati, is among the recent visitors to the coast trade. Mr. Johnson comes about every six months, and always goes away with a comfortably filled order book.

Adolphus Busch of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Co. of St. Louis, is expected to arrive on the coast within the next few days. He will look the trade over thoroughly while here, but he will also spend some time in the pleasure points in California.

Dallemand & Co. will shortly remove into offices in the Heller Building at 212 Sansome street. The firm is concentrating its blending and bottling departments in Chicago, but in the future the stock carried on the Pacific Coast will be carried in warehouse.

W. A. Taylor & Co. of New York are distributing a brochure entitled, "Honest facts about Madeira Wines." The history of wine-making in Madeira is given at length. The firm is agent for Blandy Bros. & Co. of Funchal, who have been shipping Madeiras since 1811.

The following wine transfers have been recorded at the County Recorder's office at Santa Rosa to the California Wine Makers' Corporation: J. Chauvet, 12,000 gallons red wine and 43,000 gallons white wine; total, 55,000; Guy E. Grosse, 3,000 gallons red wine, 3,000 gallons white wine; total, 8,000.

J. R. Baker, who represented the Gundlach Bundsehu Wine Co. on the road in the east after the Midwinter Fair closed, has accepted control of the city department of the Ben Lomond Wine Co. and the St. George Vineyard of Fresno. His headquarters are with the St. George Vineyard Co., at 123 Market street.

Jacob Cohen, who represents the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association, of which E. L. Snyder of P. W. Engs & Co. is President, is visiting the coast in the interest of the organization. Mr. Cohen succeeded in getting many new members in this city, Los Angeles, San Diego, Stockton and Sacramento.

Thos. Keating is boasting about a three-year-old trotter by Diablo 2,091 $\frac{1}{4}$, out of a mare by Gen. Benton, that he is handling at Pleasanton. He says: "She is better than Ottinger, and I like her better than any trotter I ever pulled a line over." This "phenom" belongs to Louis Crellin of the Ruby Hill Vineyard, Pleasanton.

The Welmerding-Loewe Co. sustained quite a severe loss by smoke and water on the 1st inst., in consequence of a fire in the store-room adjoining their establishment at 216 California street. It was fortunate for the Company that the fire broke out in the daytime. A night fire would certainly have entailed a still greater loss.

James H. Borland, the well-known broker, who is among the candidates for the position of Collector of Internal Revenue for this district, was among the visitors to Washington during the inauguration of McKinley.

I. Laventhal, of the firm of Laventhal & Sons, Los Angeles, is in the East on a trip combining business with pleasure. He will make quite an extensive visit to Kentucky, and will ship back several carloads of fine whisky.

James Hackett, of the Greenbrier Distilling Company of Louisville, is among the recent visitors to the coast. He is here in the interests of "R. B. Hayden" and "Greenbrier," distilled by his company, and represented in San Francisco by Charles Meinecke & Co.

Mr. J. T. Williams, of the firm of Taylor & Williams, is pushing "Yellowstone" to the front in a way that is commendable and characteristic of the enterprise and energy of this well-known firm. The brand has become a popular favorite with all consumers of fine whisky. It is the very best, and Mr. Williams thinks the best is none too good for his friends and customers.—*Wine and Spirit Bulletin*.

Braunschweiger & Co. will soon send forward their exhibit to the Central American Exposition. The exhibit occupies a floor space of 200 square feet, enclosed by a substantial railing. Four gaily decorated pyramids of casks rise from each corner of the space, and in the rear is a large display of the different brands of goods handled by the firm. The exhibit is certainly a very creditable one.

To satisfy the demands of Mrs. O'Brien, widow of the late J. H. O'Brien, the wholesale liquor business of the firm of W. M. Watson & Co. of Oakland was sold at auction on the 18th ult. It was brought by the firm of Watson & Co. incorporated, for \$52,925. The sale was attended by a large number of liquor men, and a number of large houses in San Francisco were represented. The bidding began at \$20,000, and went spiritedly up to the point where the business was sold.

A most important movement has been inaugurated in Boston that may prove of great benefit to all who are engaged in the liquor business, whether wholesaling, jobbing, manufacturing or retailing. This is an organization known as the Brewers and Distillers' Mercantile agency, with offices in New York and Boston. The purpose of this agency compares with the scope of the agencies known as Dun's and Bradstreet's, and purpose to give the financial rating of every liquor dealer in the United States.

According to Prof. Guido Rossati, the viticultural agent of the Italian Government, the future of Californian wines is, indeed, bright. A little more care as to cellarage, more attention to quality in preference to quantity, the education of the American in the use of native wines, the use of hillside instead of bottom lands for the growth of the grape, are some of the points to which the California wine grower should turn his attention. These would add both to the quality of the wines and to his net receipts.—*Bonforts*.

Paul Trommlitz, of the Italian-Swiss Agricultural Colony, was in the city recently. Although business was not as brisk as might be desired, quite a number of new names are appearing on the books of this company. And Mr. Trommlitz says, once a buyer always a buyer, when it applies to "The Colony's" goods. The Colony has recently been quite fortunate in securing the services of that successful and well-seasoned salesman, Ph. Raphael, as a representative, with headquarters in Chicago.—*Bonforts Chicago Cor.*

Messrs. E. & J. Burke, New York, must feel justly proud of the enormous importations of their fine old Irish Whisky, as it is a well-known fact that the firm of Edward & John Burke (Limited) are the largest shippers of case whiskies from the port of Dublin. The particular attention of the trade is also drawn to their fine grade of Scotch Malt and Nonpareil Gin, which is bottled under the government supervision at their bonded warehouses in the United Kingdom. Sherwood & Sherwood are the Pacific Coast representatives of this great house.

At the meeting of the Town Council of Los Gatos, held on the 2nd inst., the ordinance regulating the sale of liquors in quantities greater than one quart was placed on passage. The ordinance provides that dealers in the above quantity shall have a license for three months at the rate of \$25 per quarter. The ordinance in regard to selling liquors and intoxicants at retail was also placed on its passage. This ordinance provides that retail liquor dealers can dispense

their commodities to the general public with putting up half the present rate, \$50 per quarter, \$100 being the former rate. Both were passed.

The exhibit of F. Albertz of the Moulton Hill Vineyard at the recent expedition at Cloverdale fully deserves a separate notice. It is a reproduction of the "Tun of Heidelberg." It is sixteen feet high and about twenty feet in diameter. It rests upon a circle of full casks of wine upon which a frame shaped as a tun and covered with bunting stands. The interior, quite a room, is shelved and filled with labeled bottles of every variety of wines very artistically displayed. The frieze around the upper rim of the interior is made of crossed olive branches, producing a beautiful effect. The exhibit shows Mr. Albertz to be not only a rustler, but a man of great taste and executive ability.—*Reveille*.

Waldeck-Germain Wine Company, incorporated, is the title given to a new firm recently opened at 328 South Spring street, Los Angeles. The firm opens up with Mr. J. E. Waldeck as president and Mr. Edward Germain as manager, and with these well-known gentlemen at its head, should soon become one of the leading liquor stores of Southern California, if not of the Pacific Coast. In connection with a regular and full stock of wines, brandies, etc., they are sole agents for the well-known Henry Laub & Co., Kentucky whiskies, and will always have the famous Sunshine, Plantation Rye and Glen Lily brands on hand. The family trade will be supplied in the best manner possible, and a specialty will be made of eastern shipments.

Laurie Bunten, of Hellman Bros. & Co., the tall Scotchman whose inches make him almost a giant, but who is nevertheless known as "Baby Bunting," is the author of a *bon mot* much quoted within club circles. A canvasser for the *Examiner* urged Mr. Bunten to subscribe for the Monarch of the Fakers, but found his intended victim obdurate.

"Do you take any daily paper?" asked the solicitor.

"Oh, yes, I get the *Glasgow Herald*," replied the gentleman from the land o' cakes.

"But that is fourteen days old when you receive it. Now, the *Examiner* will give you the news right up to date."

"Ah, yes; that may be," said Mr. Bunten, sententiously. "But, you see," he added with marked emphasis, "the Glasgow paper is reliable."

Mr. Francis Draz, of Messrs. Chas. Graef & Co., recently returned from California, where he has been spending several weeks. On his way back home he stopped at Los Angeles, El Paso, Galveston, New Orleans, Memphis and Cincinnati. He is enjoying magnificent health, and feels renewed energy for the spring campaign. Mr. Draz's special object in visiting California was for the purpose of arranging with Mr. John Caffrey to represent the wine department of his firm on the Pacific Coast. Mr. Caffrey for a number of years was the Boston agent for Apollinaris, and a few months ago went to California as the representative of that well-known water. He has made a great number of friends for both his house and himself during his stay in California, and now that he is the accredited agent for all the specialties of Messrs. Charles Graef & Co., including the famous Poffimery, his business will be an important one in that section of the country. Mr. Caffrey has offices at 21 Sutter street, San Francisco.—*Bonforts*.

Emanuel Meyer, importer of liquors, doing business under the firm name of Em. Meyer & Co., 303 Sutter street, has made an assignment to Ami Vignier for the benefit of his creditors. Stagnation in business and the failure to collect outstanding accounts are given as the causes of impelling Meyer to make the assignment. He owes Mr. Vigner \$7,200, Daniel Meyer and the Anglo-Californian Bank about \$4,500 each and William Wolf & Co. \$2,200. Besides these amounts Meyer owes about 15,000 more to over twenty different creditors.

His assets are valued at an amount equal to his liabilities, but are subject to shrinkage. Meyer succeeded Prosper May & Co., the oldest liquor house in San Francisco, and was prosperous until recent years. He was in business on Pine street for some time, moving to 1610 Market street about five years ago. He had a three years' lease on the premises at an outrageously high rent, which started him into financial difficulties. After the lease expired he moved to 303 Sutter street. The creditors held a meeting on the 18th ult. in the office of Attorney A. Ruef, and appointed the following a committee to arrange a satisfactory settlement, which may enable Meyer to continue his business: Daniel Meyer, J. H. Wheeler and J. H. Caffrey.

A NEW CAFE.

The new Pabst Cafe, at the corner of Powell and Ellis streets, conducted by Herbert, Sonderleiter & Rossum, was opened on the 3d inst. In many respects this is the finest cafe in San Francisco. It is located in the new building of the Royal Distilleries Company. The entrance to the ladies', or family, cafe on the Powell-street side is in itself a study, with its marble steps and electric studded balusters, but the interior is a dazzling effect of warm colors, brilliant-hued landscapes and beautiful frescoes in the latest style of the art. The interior finish is in birdseye maple and the floors of a beautiful inlaid wood. The experienced caterers, Herbert, Sonderleiter & Rossum, will here gratify every wish that the epicurean taste could make. In the basement, underneath the ladies' cafe, is the banquet hall, such a one as is found in German palaces. Ponderous columns support the ceiling, the surmounting cap of each bearing the coat of arms of one of the great nations of the world. Where the cornice meets the old German style again becomes marked, as proverbs in all languages admonish the merry-maker of the short period of life and its necessities for happiness while here, as he sips the delicious Cresta Blanca and other popular wines, or quaffs the Pabst beer, which has no equal in any land under the sun. Surrounding the banquet room are a number of exquisite small dining-rooms. It must be remembered that these are exclusively for family use, and no undesirable element will ever be admitted. The baaroom is finished in German style of the sixteenth century, and with its beautiful paintings by the eminent local artist, E. A. Otto, artistic marble sidings and elaborate inside work is a startling and beautiful exposition of the triumphs of German architectural work. The kitchens are complete with modern utensils and ranges. The whole enterprise is due to the untiring energies of the Royal Eagle Distilleries Company, the Pacific Coast agents for the famous Pabst Brewing Company, whose great breweries are located at Milwaukee, Wis. The enterprise is a credit and ornament to the locality and to the city, and will doubtless set the pace for high-class catering. No expense has been spared in artistic production to make it the finest cafe in America.

AIDING THE UNEMPLOYED.

California Wine Association, by Percy T. Morgan.....	\$50.00
Lachman & Jacobi.....	50.00
Crown Distilleries Co., per E. R. Lilienthal.....	50.00
Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Company, per Charles Bundschu, President.....	25.00
Italian-Swiss Agricultural Colony, per A. Sbarboro, Secretary.....	25.00
William Wolff & Co.....	25.00
Livingston & Co.....	25.00
C. Schilling & Co.....	25.00

That is the result of the first day's work of the Canvassing Committee now working among the liquor houses soliciting subscriptions for work on the new boulevard south of the Park. Incidentally there are several thousand unemployed men to be given work. The list will undoubtedly be considerably extended. Isn't it time that the churches be heard from?

Subscribe for the
Pacific Wine and Spirit Review.

\$1.50 PER YEAR



To the Trade and the Public :

The **"R. B. HAYDEN"**

Old Style Hand-Made Sour Mash Whisky Distilled by

GREENBRIER DISTILLERY CO.

(OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY.)

GREENBRIER, NELSON CO., KY.

Is the only whisky of this name ever made in Nelson County, Ky. On ordering R. B. Hayden from your dealer see that you get the Whisky that is distilled by the Greenbrier Distillery Company.

Greenbrier Distillery Co.—Gentlemen: In response to your inquiry I have to say that your distillery is operated on the old fashioned hand made sour mash plan, and is one of the very few distilleries in the State that adheres to the old style methods that have made Kentucky sour mash distilleries famous. Your house and its methods cannot be improved on.

Respectfully yours,

BARDSTOWN, KY., November 1, 1892.

JNO. B. WELLER,

Dist Dep. Collector Int. Rev., Nelson Co., Ky.

"R. B. Hayden."

The Finest Sour Mash Whisky made in Nelson Co., Kentucky. Charles Meinecke & Co., Agents, S.F.

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS

314 SACRAMENTO STREET



NATIONAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

TWELVE MONTHS ENDING DECEMBER—

IMPORTS.	1895		1896.	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities	Values
Malt liquors, gallons:				
In bottles or jugs	1,052,987	1,013,520	894,884	862,183
In other coverings	2,188,031	651,713	2,047,858	577,395
Total	3,241,018	1,665,233	2,942,752	1,439,578
Spirits, distilled (proof gallons):				
Of domestic manuf'r, returned subject to In. Rev. tax)....	855,713	761,478	1,011,071	929,744
Brandy	298,347	776,930	228,126	619,943
All other	1,232,075	1,384,684	1,200,160	1,412,245
Total	2,366,135	2,922,492	2,139,357	2,961,932
SPIRITS (not of domestic man- ufacture) (proof gallons), im- ported from—				
United Kingdom.....	446,959	541,926	422,706	562,376
Belgium	41,262	43,921	31,029	32,031
France	313,761	857,716	261,800	730,797
Germany	86,242	76,441	93,296	73,788
Italy	15,895	26,524	10,524	31,985
Netherlands.....	242,100	110,142	213,815	101,561
Other Europe.....	41,941	64,127	28,569	45,011
British North America..	164,402	313,814	172,198	308,757
West Indies	40,034	91,014	38,658	96,427
China	110,224	26,184	99,493	22,374
Other Asia and Oceanica	23,270	6,404	34,357	8,392
Other countries	4,332	2,801	12,841	18,689
Total	1,530,422	2,161,014	1,428,286	2,032,188
Wines:				
Champagne, and other spark- ling	249,535	3,674,739	232,662	3,429,531
STILL WINES—				
In casks.....galls.....	2,938,052	2,034,385	2,472,227	1,703,094
In other coverings..doz.	310,653	1,512,935	282,143	1,350,558
Total .....	.....	7,222,059	.....	6,483,163
WINES, imported from—				
United Kingdom.....	.....	229,400	.....	209,488
France .....	.....	4,324,253	.....	4,062,139
Germany .....	.....	1,363,047	.....	1,189,124
Italy .....	.....	280,314	.....	238,229
Other Europe.....	.....	994,576	.....	754,855
Other countries .....	.....	32,469	.....	29,328
Total .....	.....	7,222,059	.....	6,483,163
EXPORTS.				
Malt Liquors:				
In bottles	485,251	568,746	493,327	571,937
Not in bottles.....gals.	255,384	63,103	325,308	75,947
Total .....	.....	632,149	.....	647,884
Spirits, distilled (proof gallons):				
Alcohol, including pure, neutral or cologne spirits.	635,585	162,769	336,310	86,648
Brandy.....	58,960	54,008	60,711	56,172
Rum.....	931,500	1,244,519	782,843	1,050,674
Whisky—				
Bourbon.....	104,614	133,153	307,266	297,044
Rye.....	15,799	34,624	23,715	38,353
All other.....	137,714	66,387	489,091	201,186
Total	1,884,172	1,695,460	1,099,936	1,740,077
Wine:				
In bottles.....doz.....	15,756	64,230	15,251	61,017
Not in bottles.....galls.	1,240,279	568,629	1,427,713	653,038
Total .....	.....	632,759	.....	714,055
EXPORTS OF FOREIGN LIQUORS.				
Malt Liquors (gallons):				
In bottles or jugs.....	7,731	5,599	6,382	5,140
In other coverings.....	137	52	193	69
Total	7,871	5,651	6,575	5,209
Spirits Distilled (proof gallons):				
Of domestic manuf'r, returned subject to In. Rev. tax)	975	940	5,688	5,748
Brandy.....	21,593	74,855	8,976	19,312
All other	27,294	34,335	43,495	52,337
Total	49,865	110,133	58,069	77,407
Wines:				
Champagne and other sparkling	2,718	43,762	14,198	194,624
STILL WINES—				
In casks.....galls.....	26,279	13,736	31,181	18,122
In bottles.....doz.....	8,891	31,360	4,619	14,354
Total .....	.....	91,858	.....	227,100

RESISTANT VINES—Fresh Riparia and Lenox cuttings for sale at reasonable rates. Address Room 56, 33 Pine street, San Francisco.

CAUTION!

Decisions have been rendered in my favor by the Hungarian Minister of Commerce in August and October, 1896, in consequence of which the trade marks of the following aperient waters, viz:

"APENTA," "UJ HUNYADI,"
HUNYADI MATYAS,
" LAJOS,
" LASZLO, Etc., Etc.

have been cancelled, all being imitations of my "HUNYADI JANOS" trade mark. No other water except my HUNYADI JANOS is allowed to use the name "HUNYADI," this name being my exclusive trade mark making a part of the name of my

HUNYADI JÁNOS

NATURAL HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER

The Trade is hereby cautioned not to handle waters bearing any of the above mentioned names, as I shall hold all parties selling such waters responsible in damages and protect my trade-mark-rights to the fullest extent, by action against all infringers.

ANDREAS SAXLEHNER,

Buda Pest London New York

Pacific Coast Agents for HUNYADI JANOS WM. WOLFF & CO
327-9 Market St. S. F.

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— A specialty made of —

JAMES O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

Importer of FINEST WINES, LIQUORS

FOURDENIER TISSUE

— AND —

Irish and Scotch Whiskies,
Bass' Ale and Guinness' Stout.STRIPPED MANILA
For wrapping bottles.

Moore, Hunt & Co's Whiskies a Specialty.

401 & 403 Sansome Street, S. F.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

SAMUEL WANDELT,

— STEAM AND HAND —

COOPERAGE

61, 63, 65 NORTH THIRD ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Wine and Liquor Barrels and Tanks

A Specialty.

I am now prepared to make and furnish the largest, as well as the smallest article in my line of Cooperage. Estimates given with promptness. All work warranted to be finished in workmanlike manner and equal to any in the market.

PRICES CURRENT.

These are the long prices. The rate of discount on purchases of a considerable quality can be learned by applying to the agent or dealers. We urgently request dealers, agents and producers to notify us when a change occurs in the prices current of the goods they handle.

California Wines and Brandies.

[The Prices given are for quarts and pints, put up in cases of twelve and twenty-four bottles.]

C. CARPY & CO.

511-517 Sacramento St., San Francisco

La Loma, Grand Medoc	\$ 7.00	\$ 8.00
Burgundy	5.00	6.00
Zinfandel	3.50	4.50
Sauterne	5.00	6.00
Riesling	4.00	5.00
Sweet Muscatel, 1882	9.00	10.00
Sherry, 1882	9.00	10.00
Port, 1882	8.00	9.00
Cal. Rochelle Brandy	12.00	13.00

MONT ROUGE WINES.

Chauche & Bon, Livermore.

Office and Depot, 13-15 First st., S. F.

Burgundy	Quarts	\$ 9.00
Chablis		9.00
Claret, Retour d'Europe		9.00
Jurancon, Favorite wine of Henry IV, King of France		9.00
Haut Sauternes		7.00
Sauternes		6.00
Light Sauternes		5.00
Claret Grand Vin		6.00
Table Claret		4.00
Zinfandel		3.00

\$1.00 additional for pints. Red and white wines in bulk at all prices.

GUNDLACH BUNDSCHU WINE CO.

Cor. Second and Market Sts., S. F.
 PRICES PER CASE. QUARTS. PINTS.
 Tramner, \$2 \$ 5.00 \$ 6.00

Gutedel, \$2	6.00	7.00
Burgundy, \$4	6.00	7.00
Zinfandel, \$3	5.00	6.00

INGLENOOK WINES.

Agency, Stanford and Townsend Sts., San Francisco.

Table Claret, Blended from choice foreign grapes, vintage 1890.		\$3.50
Zinfandel		4.50
Extra Table Claret, Medoc type, red label, 1889		5.50
Burgundy, 1888, reserve stock	7.00	8.00
Sauterne, dry, Sauvign Vert, '85		5.50
Gutedel, Chasselas Vert, 1889		4.50
Hock, Rhenish type, 1889		6.00
Burger, Chablis type, 1889		5.50
Riesling, Johannisberg type, 1888		6.50
Pints of 2 dozen \$1 per case additional		
None genuine unless bearing seal or cork brand of the proprietor.		

KOHLER & FROHLING.

601 Folsom Street, San Francisco.

Riesling	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.50
Hock	3.50	4.00
Gutedel	4.50	5.00
Sauterne	4.50	5.00
Zinfandel	3.75	4.25
Zinfandel, old	4.50	5.00
Burgundy	4.00	4.50
Superior Port	10.00	
Sherry	7.50	
Angelica	6.00	
Muscatel	6.00	
Madeira	6.00	
Malaga	6.00	
Brandy	10.00	

KOLB & DENHARD.

420-426 Montgomery St., San Francisco

Hock	\$3.00
Riesling	3.50

Gutedel	4.00
Sauterne	4.00
Sauterne, 1885	5.00
Claret	2.50
Zinfandel	3.00
Cabernet	3.50
Burgundy	4.00
Port, 1884	7.00
Port, 1887	5.00
Sherry	5.00
Cognac, 1885	10.00

S. LACHMAN CO.

453 Brannan street, San Francisco.

Old Port	\$ 7.00	\$ 8.00
Zinfandel	3.50	4.00
Riesling	4.50	5.00
Madeira	8.00	
Malaga	8.00	
Cognac	14.00	

C. M. MANN.

(Successor to I. DE TURK.)
 Office and cellars, 216-218-220 Sacramento St. and 221 Commercial St., San Francisco.

Cognac Brandy, XXXX (quarts)	\$10.00
" " XX	9.00
Tienturier Port	5.50
Trousseau Port, No. 1	4.00
Dry Sherry, private stock	5.50
" superior	4.00
Angelica, old selected stock	4.00
Muscatel	4.00
Malaga	4.00
Madeira	4.00
Tokay, best old selected stock	6.00
Tokay	4.50
Haut Sauterne	5.00
Riesling, old	3.50
Gutedel	3.50
Hock	3.00
Cabernet, "Grand Vin"	5.00
Burgundy	4.50
Zinfandel, Claret, selected Claret	3.50
XX Claret	3.50
Claret	2.75

NAPA VALLEY WINE CO.
 Second and Folsom Sts., S. Francisco
 SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD, Agents.
 212-214 Market Street, San Francisco.

Hock, green label	\$ 3.00	\$ 4.00
Hock, black label	3.50	4.50
Gutedel	4.00	5.00
Riesling	4.50	5.50
Cabernet	4.50	5.50
Burgundy	4.00	5.00
Claret, black label	3.50	4.00
Claret, red label	2.75	3.70
Private Stock Hock	5.00	6.00
" " El Cerrito	9.00	10.00
" " Sauterne	8.00	9.00
" " Claret	5.00	6.00
" " Burgun'v	7.00	8.00
" " Vine Cliff	12.00	13.00
Sherry	4.50	
Port	4.50	
Angelica	4.50	
Tokay	4.50	
Muscatel	4.50	
Madeira	4.50	
Brandy Crown*	10.00	
" " * *	12.00	
" " * * *	15.00	
" " * * * *	18.00	

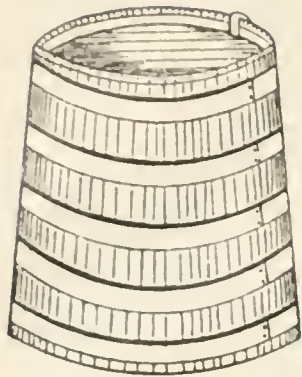
L. J. ROSE & CO., Lim., San Gabriel, Cal.

Port, 1873, 1 doz. qts. in case	\$15.00
" 1876 " " " "	12.00
" 1882 " " " "	9.00
" 1886 " " " "	7.50
Sherry, 1882, 1 doz. qts. in case	9.00
" 1886 " " " "	7.50
Angelica, 1882, 1 doz. qts. in case	9.00
" 1886 " " " "	7.50
Muscatel, 1882 " " " "	7.50
Tokay, 1882, 1 doz. qts. in case	9.00
" 1886 " " " "	7.50
Madeira, 1882, 1 doz. qts. in case	9.00
" 1888 " " " "	7.50
Brandy, 1881, " " " "	15.00
Zinfandel, 1890, 1 doz. qts. in case	4.00
" " 2 " pts. " "	5.00
Burger, 1890, 1 doz. qts. in case	4.00
" " 2 " pts. " "	5.00

All the foregoing vintages are true to name and age, as indicated on label. We guarantee the absolute purity of every bottle of wine and brandy put up by us.

A. Guckenheimer and Bros.
 Proprietors,
 Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. A. Solomon,
 57 Beaver St. New York,
 121 Walnut St. Philadelphia.



REDWOOD TANKS.

F. KORBEL & BROS.

723 BRYANT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

Or at NORTH FORK MILL

Humboldt County, California.

Liquor Flavors WILLIAM H. RUDKIN,

74 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

GENUINE XX BEADING OIL XX

Reduced To \$7.50 Per Gallon.

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SAN FRANCISCO.

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CALIFORNIA

First Premium

CHAMPAGNES.

ABSOLUTELY PURE

GOLD SEAL.

CARTE BLANCHE,

NONPAREIL

OFFICE:

809 MONTGOMERY ST..

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Telephone, Black 681.



First Premiums for Best California Champagnes awarded by the State Fairs, 1870-92 and wherever exhibited.

Lachman & Jacobi

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BRYANT AND SECOND STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO.

Eastern Agents

EDINGER BROS. & JACOBI,

Cor. Dover & Pearl Sts., Brooklyn Bridge Store No 2, N. Y

LOMA PRIETA LUMBER CO.

SUCCESSORS TO

WATSONVILLE M. & L. CO.

Have Constantly on Hand a Full Supply of the Following Sizes of

GRAPE STAKES.

2x2-4 feet Long, 2x2-5 Feet Long.
2x2-6 Feet Long.

Which will be sold at reasonable rates.

LOMA PRIETA LUMBER CO.

Loma Prieta, Santa Cruz Co., Cal.

FERRO-QUINA BITTERS

A Wonderful Tonic and Strengtheners

AN ANTIDOTE AGAINST

ANEMIA, CHLOROSIS, MUSCULAR DEBILITY, NAUSEA, HEAD-ACHE, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, PHTHISIS, SCROFULA, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, GENERAL DEBILITY, LASSITUDE and other diseases caused by a disordered system.

Especially Recommended as a preventative against FEVERS in tropical climates.

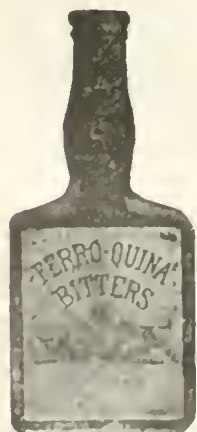
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D. P. ROSSI

1400 Dupont St., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SOLE AGENT FOR U. S. AND CANADA.

Or any wholesale or commission house in this City.



THE ONLY GENUINE

Monte Cristo

CHAMPAGNE

EXTRA DRY

(REGISTERED)



D. P. ROSSI

(Origliano), Italia and San Francisco

1400 DUPONT ST.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada

N. B.—This Brand is one of the leading Champagnes used at the Royal Courts of Italy, Germany, England, is especially indorsed by Belmonte, New York; Palace Hotel, Del Monte, Malson Doré, Malson Riche, Malson Tortaud, Poodle Dog, Camp's, Martinelli's, at the Commercial Hotel, S. F.

"CRESTA BLANCA."
WETMORE-BOWEN COMPANY.
140 Montgomery St., San Francisco.
WHITE WINES.
Sauterne Souvenir... \$ 6.00 \$ 7.00
Haut Sauterne Souvenir 9.00 10.00
Chateau Yquem Souv'r 11.00 12.00

WETMORE-BOWEN COMPANY.
140 Montgomery street, San Francisco
RED WINES.
Table d'hote Souvenir... \$5.50 \$6.50
St. Julien Souvenir... 7.00 8.00
Margaux Souvenir... 8.00 9.00
IN ADDITION TO ABOVE
Zinfandel... 4.00 5.00
Burgundy... 6.00 7.00
Riesling... 5.00 6.00

EL PINAL.
Port, Vintage 1890... 5.50
Port, " 1888... 6.50
Port, " 1836... 8.00
Old Trousseau Port... 12.00
Sherry, Vintage 1890... 5.50
Sherry, " 1888... 6.50
Sherry, " 1886... 8.00
Sherry, amontillado type 10.00
Muscatel... 5.50
Angelica... 5.50
Frontignan... 9.00
Brandy, 1890... 11.00
Brandy, 1888... 13.50
Brandy, 1886... 16.00
Brandy, 1876... 20.00

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.
329 Market street, San Francisco.
NAGLEE BRANDY BOTTLED AT DISTILLERY. CASE GOODS.
White Label Q. C. not un'r 25 yrs \$20.00
Blue Label, 15, not under 15 yrs 15.00
Red Label, O. N., not un'r 10 yrs 12.00
Trade discounts according to quality.
BULK.
(In packages of 25 gallons each.)
Per gal.
For ages 1872-1876... \$4.00
" 1877-1882... 3.50
" 1883-1884... 3.25

Bitters.
D. P. ROSSI,
N. E. Cor. Dupont and Green sts., S. F.
FERRO QUINA BITTERS.
12 quarts to case... \$10.00

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.,
329 Market street, San Francisco.
AROMATIC.
Per case of 12 quarts... \$12.00

Imported Wines.
W. B. CHAPMAN.
123 California street, San Francis co.
RED WINES.
(Barton & Guestier, Bordeaux.)
Qts. Pints.
Floirac... \$ 7.50 \$ 8.50
Chateau Lacroix... 8.00 9.00

Pauillac, 1887... 8.50 9.50
" 1881... 9.00 10.00
St. Julien 1887... 9.00 10.00
St. Estephe 1887... 9.00 10.00
Chateau du Gallan 1881 10.00
" " 1878... 12.50
" le Pain, 1878... 11.50 12.50
Pontet Canet, 1887... 13.50 14.50
Chat. Beycheville, 1887 16.00
" 1881... 17.00
Chateau Langoa... 18.00
" " 1878... 21.00 22.00
" " 1874... 24.50 25.50
Chat Brown Cantenac, 1877... 23.00 24.00
Chat Leoville, 1887... 24.50 25.50
" " 1878... 25.50
" Larose, 1874... 24.50 25.50
" Lafite, 1874... 29.00 30.00
" Margaux, 1874... 29.00 30.00
(H. Cuvillier & frere, Bordeaux.)
Pauillac, 1889... 9.00 10.00
St. Emilion Superieur... 10.00
Chat. Cheval Blanc 1889 14.00
Chateau Leoville, 1889. 16.50
Chateau Batailay, 1881. 17.50 18.50
Chat. Kirwan, 1878... 22.00
Chat. Lapointe Pomerol 1878... 22.00
Chat. Pontet Canet, '74 23.00
" Beycheville, 1874... 25.00
" Larose, 1870... 24.00
" Talbot d'Aux, '75 24.00 25.00
" Leoville, 1878... 25.50
" Cos d'Estournel '78 28.00
(Du Vivier & Co., Bordeaux.)
St. Marc... \$ 7.00 \$ 8.00
Pontet Canet... 11.00 12.00

WHITE WINES.
(Barton & Guestier, Bordeaux.)
Sauternes 1878... 9.25 10.25
Vin de Graves, 1878... 10.50 11.50
Barsac, 1878... 11.00 12.00
Haut Sauternes 1887... 17.50 18.50
Haut Sauternes 1874... 18.50 19.50
Chateau Yquem 1884... 30.50 31.50
Chateau Yquem 1874... 36.00
(H. Cuvillier & frere, Bordeaux.)
Chateau Giraud, 1884. 28.00 29.00
" L'Tour Blanche '84 28.00 29.00
(Du Vivier & Co., Bordeaux.)
Graves premieres... 9.00 10.00
CALIFORNIAN-RED WINES.
(A. Duval)
Burgundy, 1889... 5.00 6.00
Cabernet Sauvignon, '90 5.00 6.00
CALIFORNIA-WHITE WINES.
(A. Duval)
Riesling 1889... 4.50 5.50
Chablis 1888... 5.00 6.00
Sauterne 1889... 5.00 6.00
Creme de Sauterne, '89 (private stock)... 7.50 8.50
BURGUNDIES-RED WINES.
Bouchard pere & fils, Beaune Cote D' Or.)
Macon 1884... 11.00 12.00
Pommard... 15.50 16.50

Clos de Vougeot, 1887
Monopole) 25.50 26.50
Chambertin, 1884... 26.00 27.00
(Bouchard Pere & Fils, Beaune, Cote D'Or.)
Chablis, 1884... 13.50 14.50
HOCKS.
(S. Friedborig, Mayence.)
Laubenheimer, 1889... \$ 9.50 \$10.50
Liebfrumlich, 1889, Selected Grapes... 17.00 18.00
Rautenthaler, 1884... 21.00 22.00
Hochheimer Dom Dechaney, 1884... 22.50 23.50
Liebfrumlich, 1876, "Extra Quality"... 30.00 31.00
Steinberger Cabinet, 1876... 32.00 33.00
(Prince Metternich's Estate)
Schloss Johannisberger, '68... \$45.00 \$46.00
SHERRIES.
(Sandeman, Buck & Co., Jerez.)
Maltese Cross... 18.00
Pemartin Brut... 20.00
" Umbrella... 21.00
" Amontillado. 23.00
(E. J. Howell, London.)
Solera Especial... 13.50
MADEIRA.
(E. J. Howell, London.)
Ve Old Style, Puro Especial... 15.50
OLD COGNACS.
(H. Cuvillier & Frere)
Fine Champagne, "Reserve," 1870... 36.00
(Sazerac de Forge & Fils.)
Very Old Cognac, 1805. 45.00
GIN.
Coates & Co's Original Plymouth (unsweetened)... 10.50
SCOTCH WHISKY.
(Peter Dawson, Dufftown.)
Dawson's "Perfection". 12.50
" "Special"... 14.50
" "Extra Special"... 16.50
Dawson's "Perfection," 24 flasks... 14.00
Dawson's "Perfection," half flasks... 16.00
CHAMPAGNE.
Perrier-Jouet, Finest Extra Quality "Special"... 33.50 35.50
Perrier-Jouet, Finest Extra Quality, "Brut"... 34.00 36.00
Half Pints, "Special". 42.00 per c'se of 48 bottles
L. GANDOLFI & CO.,
427-431 West Broadway, New York.
(Prices f. o. b. New York.)
Filli, Gancia & Co., Canelli (Asti.)
Barbera, in cases of 12 bottles... 5.50
Barolo, " 12 " .. 7.00

Gattinara in case of 12 bottles. 6.50
Nebbiolo, red, sparkling, in cases of 12 bottles... 8.50
Brachetto, red, sparkling, in cases of 12 bottles... 8.50
Grignolino, in cases of 12 bottles 8.50
Pints \$1 per case more.
C. & F. Giocobini, Altomonte, Calabria.
Fancy wines for altar and medical use
Moscato Calabria, in c'ses 12 btl 7.00
Lacryma Christi, " 12 " 7.00
Tokay, " 12 " 7.00
Malvasia, " 12 " 7.00
Count E. Di Mirafiore.
Barolo, in cases of 12 bottles, 1887. 7.50
CHIANTI WINE-IN FLASKS.
J. L. Ruffino, Florence.
Per case of 2 dozen quarts... 11.50
" 4 " pints... 13.00
WHITE AND RED STILL.
Pasquale Scala, Naples.
Lacryma Christi, per case of 12 bottles... 7.25
Moscato di Siracusa, per case of 12 bottles... 7.00
Falerno, red, per case of 12 bottles... 7.00
Capri, per case of 12 bottles... 6.50
Pints 75 cents per case more.
SPARKLING WINES.
Pasquale Scala, Naples.
Lacryma, Christi, quarts... 17.50
" " pints... 18.50
Filli, Gancia & Co., Canelli (Asti.)
Moscato, white, in cases of 12 quarts... 14.00
Moscato, white, in cases of 24 pints... 15.00
Passaretta, white, in cases of 12 quarts... 13.00
Passaretta, white, in cases of 24 pints... 14.00
HELLMANN BROS. & CO.,
525 Front street, San Francisco.
SHERRIES.
Forrester & Co., Jerez, in wood, per gallon. \$ 1.50 \$5.00
Forrester & Co., Jerez, per case... 12.00 16.00
Garvey & Co., Jerez, in wood, per gallon... 1.75 5.00
PORTS.
Oflley... \$1.75 to \$5.00
Oflley, per case... \$12.00
CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco
A. de Luze & Fils, Bordeaux Clarets, per case... \$8.00 to \$28.00
A. de Luze & Fils, Bordeaux Sauternes, per case... 12.00 to 26.00
C. Marey & Liger Belair Nuits Burgundies, white and red, per case... 15.00 to 23.00

P. C. ROSSI,
PRESIDENT

A. SBARBORO,
SECRETARY

ITALIAN-SWISS COLONY
ASTI, SONOMA CO., CAL.
PRODUCERS OF FINE

CALIFORNIA WINES and BRANDIES

AND

MONTECRISTO CHAMPAGNES

(NATURALLY FERMENTED IN BOTTLES.)

TRADE-MARK REGISTERED OCTOBER 8TH, 1895.

Grand Diploma of Honor
Highest Award Genoa, Italy, 1892
Gold Medal California Midwinter Fair, 1894

Gold Medal Dublin, Ireland, 1892
Gold Medal Columbian Exp'n, 1893

MAIN OFFICE, 524 MONTGOMERY STREET - - SAN FRANCISCO
DEPOT AND CELLARS, 109 BATTERY STREET BETWEEN CALIFORNIA AND PINE STREETS

P. C. ROSSI VERMOUTH

Gold Medal Turin, 1884

Highest Award Chicago, 1894

L. GANDOLFI & CO., EASTERN AGENTS ITALIAN WINES AND PRODUCTS
427-431 WEST BROADWAY, NEW YORK



CHARLES BUNDSCHU, President

CARL GUNDLACH, VICE President

HENRY GUNDLACH, Secretary

GUNDLACH-BUNDSCHU WINE COMPANY

Successors to J. GUNDLACH & CO.

Vineyard Proprietors and Shippers of

California Wines and Brandies,

PROPRIETORS RHINE FARM, SONOMA, CAL.

And BACCHUS WINE VAULTS, 438-442 Bryant St., S. F.

San Francisco Office,

S. E. COR. MARKET & SECOND STS.

New York Branch

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J. Gundlach & Co.
SAN FRANCISCO - NEW YORK.

Louis Roederer Champagne

Highest Grade in the World!

Used by All the Leading Clubs
Hotels and Restaurants . . .

For sale by All First-Class
Grocers and Wine Merchants.



THREE KINDS, ALL OF EQUAL EXCELLENCE

BRUT (*Gold Seal*)

An Extra Dry Wine

GRAND VIN SEC (*Brown Seal*)

The Perfection of a Dry Wine

CARTE BLANCHE (*White Seal*)

A Rich Wine

Macondray Bros. & Lockard,

124 SANSOME STREET

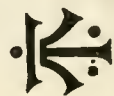
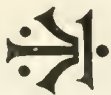
Soie Agents for the Pacific Coast.

THOS. KIRKPATRICK, PRESIDENT
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SHERLEY MOORE, VICE-PRES'T
LOUISVILLE, KY.

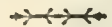
JESSE MOORE WHISKIES

DIRECT FROM LOUISVILLE, KY.



FAMOUS
PEERLESS WHISKIES.

GUARANTEED
STRICTLY PURE.



These Whiskies have a reputation second to none on the Pacific Coast. They have been given years of trial by the best class of trade and consumers and are pronounced without a peer. When given a trial they speak for themselves. For sale in quantities to suit in Louisville or San Francisco by

JESSE MOORE, HUNT CO.,

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

404 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

W. A. TAYLOR & CO.

39 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

REPRESENTING

GONZALEZ, BYASS & CO.,	Sherries	JOSE BOULE,	Tarragonas
SILVA & COSENS,	Ports	A. BRONDUM & SON,	Acquavit
BLANDY BROS. & CO.	Madeiras	ROUYER, GUILLET & CO.,	Brandies.
ACKERMAN-LAURANCE,	Sparkling Saumur	JOHN JAMESON & SON, Ltd.	Irish Whisky
WILHELM PANIZZA,	Rhine Wines	THE AROBEG DISTILLERY CO.,	Scotch Whisky
MARTINI & ROSSI,	Vermouth	CHAS. TANQUERY & CO.,	Old Tom Gin
I & V. FLORIO,	Marsalas	MAGNUM BRAND,	Jamaica Rum
PETER F. HEERING,	Cherry Cordial	MAGNUM BRAND,	St. Croix Rums
REIN & CO.,	Malagas	MAGNUM BRAND,	Holland Gin

ORDERS SOLICITED FOR DIRECT SHIPMENTS.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN TERMS, PRICES, ETC.

SPECIALTIES

John Jameson & Son, Limited

FAMOUS

IRISH WHISKY

In all lands it is recognized as being

WITHOUT AN EQUAL!

Sells in Dublin, at auction, for nearly double the price of any other Irish whisky

CHAS. TANQUERAY & CO.

OLD TOM and UNSWEETENED GIN

The highest type of English Gins - Fast becoming popular in the East.

WILL SELL THEMSELVES.

SCOTCH WHISKY

"GOLF CLUB" "PIBROCH"

These two Whiskies are the finest types of Scotch Whisky to be found anywhere. Won in their class in competition against the best known brands in the market.

"RED LION"

JAMAICA RUMS

An exceedingly fine, old London Dock Cased Rum.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST, TRY IT.

SOLE AGENTS **W. A. TAYLOR & CO.** 39 BROADWAY, N. Y.

W. A. TAYLOR & Co.,
39 Broadway, New York.
COGNAC BRANDIES.

ROUVER, GUILLET & Co., COGNAC.

Vintage. Qt. Casks per gal.

1886	4.85
1884	5.40
1875	6.55
1869	7.40
1840	12.25
V S O	17.50

Octaves, 5 cents per gal extra.

CASES.

Cases *	14.50
" **	16.20
" ***	17.80
" ****	19.50

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.
329 Market street, San Francisco.

Martell's Brandy, * per case \$15.00

" " ** " 17.00

" " *** " 19.00

" " VO " 26.00

" " VSO " 32.00

" " VSOP " 50.00

" " in octaves 5.00 to 9.25

Imported Whiskies.

W. B. CHAPMAN,
123 California street, San Francisco.
SCOTCH WHISKY.

Dawson's "Perfection".....\$12.50...

Old Highland "Extra Special"..... 13.00...

Old Highland "Special Liqueur"..... 16.00...

HELLMAN BROS. & CO.
525 Front street, San Francisco.

J. B. Sherriff & Co., Lochindale Islay, Scotch whisky in wood, per gallon.....\$3 80

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.
525 Front street, San Francisco.

J. B. Sherriff & Co. Lochindale Islay, Scotch whisky per case..... 12.00

Dublin Distillers Co. Ltd., Dublin, Irish whisky, in wood, per gallon... 4.50

Dublin Distillers Co. Ltd., Dublin, Irish whisky, per case..... 12.00

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

Boord & Son, London Finest Irish Malt Whiskey..... 12.00

Royal Hghld Scotch Whisky John Ramsay, Islay Malt Scotch Whisky..... 13.50

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD.
212-214 Market street, San Francisco.

Burke's * * * Irish, cases 12.00

" * * * * " " 14.00

" Garnkirk Scotch " 12.25

" Viceregal Scotch " 13.50

Lawson's Liqueur " 13.50

Uam Var, " " 12.00

McKenzie's Glenlivet * * * Scotch, per case..... 12.50

Bushell's Club Irish, in wood per gallon..... 4.50

W. A. TAYLOR & CO.
39 Broadway, New York.

The Ardbeg Distillery Co., Islay.

Qrs.	Octs.
New	\$3 85 \$3.90
One Year	4.20 4.25
Two Years	4.55 4.60
Three Years	4.95 5.00

CASES.

* one doz. bot. \$11.00

* * * 13.00

* * * * 20.00

JOHN JAMESON & SONS, DUBLIN.

Qrs.	Octs.
New	\$4 00 \$4.05
One Year	4.40 4.45
Two Years	4.70 4.75
Three Years	5.05 5.10
Four Years	5.45 5.50

CASES.

* 1 doz bot. \$12.00

* * * 14.50

* * * * 24.00

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.
329 Market street, San Francisco.

Canadian Club... per case... \$15.00

IRISH WHISKIES.

(Wm. Jameson & Co., Dublin)

Green Diamond, per case.....10.50

Gold Diamond "11.50

Three Diamond "14.50

In octaves, proof 122, per gal... 4.00

SCOTCH WHISKIES.

(Andrew Usher & Co.)

Old Vatted Glenlivet, per case...12.00

Special Reserve, per case.....13.50

"The Very Finest," per case...30.00

In octaves, proof 111, per gal.... 4.25

Domestic Champagnes.

A. FINKE'S WIDOW.
809 Montgomery street, San Francisco

Prices on application.

Liberal Discount to the trade.

FRASH & CO.
87, 89 & 91 Hudson street, New York.

Imperial Cabernet, quarts\$7.00

" " pints..... 8.00

A discount to the trade.

ARPAD HARASZTHY.
San Francisco, California.

THREE NEW BRANDS.

"Haraszthy Sec".....\$16.50 \$19.00

"Haraszthy Dry"..... 15.50 18.00

"Haraszthy Brut"..... 14.50 17.00

Eclipse Extra Dry..... 14.50 17.00

Two year's natural fermentation in bottle.

Trade discounts mailed on application

ITALIAN-SWISS COLONY.
L. Gandolfi & Co., Proprietors.

427-431 West Broadway, New York.

Montecristo, extra dry, naturally fermented, in cases of 12 qts. \$12 00

Montecristo, extra dry, naturally fermented, in cases of 24 pts. 14.00

Liberal discount to the trade.

PAUL MASSON,
San Jose, California.

Less than 5 cases.

Premiere Cuvee, Dry.. \$16.00 \$18.00

" " Special 16.00 18.00

Special discount for quantities of 5 cases or more.

A. WERNER & CO.
52 Warren street, New York.

Extra Dry.....\$ 7.00 \$ 8.00

Syrups, Cordials, Etc.

KOLB & DENHARD,
421 Montgomery street, San Francisco

Rock Candy Syrup.....75c. per gal.

Raspberry Syrup.....75c.

Orgeat Syrup75c. "

Imported Goods.

(MISCELLANEOUS.)

W. B. CHAPMAN,
123 California street, San Francisco.

Plymouth Gin (unsweetened) \$15.00

L. GANDOLFI & CO.,
427-431 West Broadway, New York.

(Prices f. o. b. New York)

Fili Mancabelli, Brescia.

Anesone, cases of 12 bots, pr case \$11.50

FERNET OR BLANCA BITTERS.

Flli. Branca & Co., Milan.

25 case lots and above, qts.....11.00

10 " " " "11.25

5 " " " "11.50

Single case, qts.....12.00

Case of 24 pints bottles.....10.50

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.,
525 Front street, San Francisco.

Blankenhym & Nolet.

Union Gin 2.60

Vaughan Jones

Old Tom Gin, in cases.. 11.00

Orange Bitters " 11.50

Patterson & Hibbert

Bass' Stout, per double doz 3.00

Guinness' Stout, " 3.50

H. Underberg-Albrecht.

Boonekamp of Maag Bit'rs 12.75 to 13.75

J. B. Sherriff & Co.

Jamaica Rum in 1/4s and 1/8s per gallon.....4.30 to 5.10

Farragona Port in 1/8 casks per gallon..... 1.25

Adrien M. Warde's Italia de Pisco, per case..... 30.00

Sardines, brand "Philippe & Canaud"

KOLB & DENHARD,
426 Montgomery street, San Francisco

Birch's Crystal Belfast Ginger Ale—

Lots of 5 barrels.....\$12.75

1 barrel..... 13.50

Net cash.

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

(BOORD & SONS, LONDON.)

Old Tom Gin, per case.....\$11.00

1/2 Orange Bitters, per case... 11.50

Ginger Brandy, Liqueur " ... 12.00

Jamaica Rum, Old pr case 12.00 to 14.00

IAIN Royal Batavia Gin in cases of 15 large black bottles per case..... 23.50

in cases of 15 large white bottles per case 24.50

Kirschwasser, Macholl Freres Bavarian Highland, per case..... 20.00

Swan Gin in 1/4 casks..... 3.75

Double Eagle Gin in 1/4 csks John Ramsay Islay Scotch Whisky in 1/4 casks.... 4.75

Boord's Pineapple brand Jamaica Rums in 1/4 casks 5.25 to 6.50

W. A. TAYLOR & CO
39 Broadway, New York.

MAGNUM BRAND, JAMAICA RUM.

Qrs.	Octs.
A—Full body.....	\$3.90 \$3.95
B—Rich, fat and old.....	4.30 4.35
C—Superfine, extra.....	5.95 5.95
MAGNUM.....	3.10 3.50

GINS.

CHAS. TANQUERAY & CO., LONDON.

Bulk.

Old Tom Gin, quarter casks\$3.25

Old Tom Gin octaves..... 3.30

Cases, one dozen each..... 8.75

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD.
212-214 Market street, San Francisco.

Per case

A. Houtman & Co's Gin, large black bottles.. \$21.50

A. Houtman & Co's Gin, medium black bottles 18.50

A. Houtman & Co's Gin, small black bottles.. 9.00

A. Houtman & Co's Gin, large white bottles.. 22.50

A. Houtman & Co's Gin, medium white bottles 19.50

A. Houtman & Co's Gin, small white bottles.. 9.50

A. Houtman & Co's Gin, octaves per gallon... 3.55

Bass' Ale in wood, hhd's. 50.00

Joules Stone Ale in wood, hhd's..... 50.00

Ross Ginger Ale, per bbl 15.00

" Soda Water, per case 7.00

" Tonic Water, " 7.00

" Potash Water, " 7.00

" Raspberry Vinegar 6 to gal. per case..... 7.00

" Raspberry Vinegar 8 to gal. per case..... 6.00

" Lime Juice Cordial 6 to gal. per case..... 6.00

" Lime Juice Cordial 8 to gal. per case..... 4.50

" Lime Fruit Juice 6 to gal. per case..... 4.60

" Lime Fruit Juice 8 to gal. per case..... 3.50

" Orange Bitters, per case 8.00

Burke's Bass' Ale pints, per bbl of 8 doz 16.00

Burke's Guinness' Stout, pts, per bbl of 8 doz.. 16.00

Burke's Jamaica Rum per cs " Old Tom Gin " 10.75

" Dry Gin " 10.75

" Hennessy Brandy, per case..... 16.00

" Port Wine, Gato br'd per case..... 10.00

Fleischman's Royalty Gin, 10 gal. pkages, per gal 2.25

Fleischman's Royalty Gin, 15 gal. pkages, per gal 2.22 1/2

Fleischman's Royalty Gin, 20 gal. pkages, per gal 2.20

Fleischman's Royalty Gin, 50 gal. pkages, per gal. 2.15

Meinhold's Anchor Brand Cider, per case, quarts 3.25

Meinhold's Anchor Brand Cider, per case, pints. 4.00

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.
329 Market street, San Francisco.

J. de Kuyper & Sons Gin, large bot 20.00

" " med. " " 16.00

" " small 9.00

Cantrell & Cochrane Belfast Ginger Ale per barrel of 10 doz. 15.00

Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps per case, quarts 9.50

Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps per case, pints.....10.50

Benedictine, per case, quarts ...20.00

" " pints....21.50

Theo. Lappe's Genuine Aromatic per case..... 12.00

Gilka Kummel per case 12.50

Dog's Head Brand of Bass' Ale Per case 8 doz. pints, glass, Read Bros., London 14.60

Per case 4 doz quarts, glass. 13.00

Dog's Head Brand of Guinness' Stout, per cs. 8 doz pts, glass 14.00

Per case, 4 doz quarts " 12.40

Old Tom Gin, Sutton, Carden & Co 10.00

Creme de Menthe, E. Cusenier fils Aine & Co. 16.00

Pousse Cafe, E. Cusenier, Aine Co. 15.50

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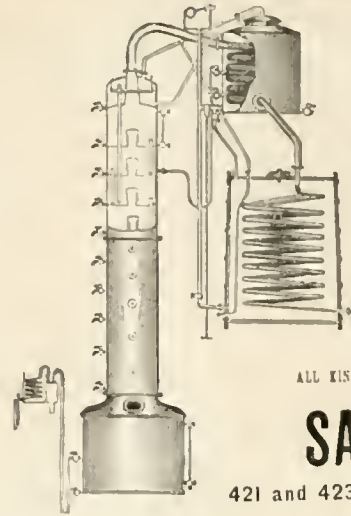
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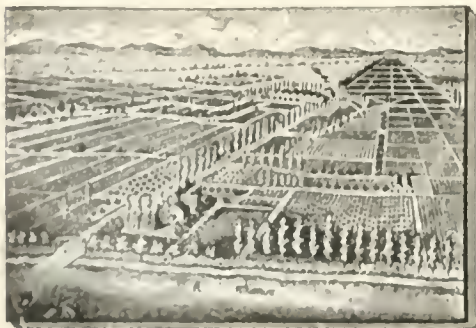
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PACIFIC WINE & SPIRIT REVIEW

JOURNAL OF VITICULTURE



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The PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW is the only paper of its class West of Chicago. It circulates among the Wholesale and Retail Wine and Spirit Dealers of the Pacific Coast, the Wine Makers and Brandy Distillers of California, the Wine and Brandy buyers, and the Importers, Distillers and Jobbers of the United States.

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NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Please take notice that the business office of the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW has been removed from 316 Battery Street, San Francisco, to 402 Front Street, Rooms 8 and 9.

This issue of the REVIEW is out several days late, owing to the fact that the entire paper, advertisements and all, had to be re-set, consequent upon the sale of the plant of the R. M. Wood Co., job printers.

Thanking you for past favors and patronage, and trusting to deserve the continuance of the same, we are,

Very truly yours, WOOD & SCOTT,
Publishers PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW.

MARKET REVIEW

CALIFORNIA WINES.—In the face of general business stagnation East and on the Pacific Coast, it is remarkable that shipments of wine are as large as they are. Merchants and growers as a rule are watching the tariff legislation at Washington more closely than they are business conditions. The announcement of Chairman Dingley of the House Ways and Means Committee that reciprocal arrangements may be opened with France and other European countries is a damper to all business transactions.

The demand for wine is not what the shipper and merchants expect at this season and a dull season is looked for.

Late advices from New York are as follows: There is no improvement reported in the demand for California wines for either the sweet or dry varieties. A few outside lots have been sold during the past two weeks at a small concession from the regular prices, the owner seemingly having no difficulty in disposing of them.

The exports of California wine by sea and rail in February, 1897, were as follows:

	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
By Sea	2,140	257,411	\$110,570
By Rail overland	1,679	584,212	240,100
Total	3,819	841,623	\$350,970

CALIFORNIA BRANDIES.—Business continues slack. There is no improvement in price and no reason to look for any. The stock remaining in bond in the state is smaller than it has been for years being only slightly above 1,100,000 gallons but this gives no belief among producers that any substantial advance may be expected.

The total exports of California brandies by sea in February were as follows:

	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
By Sea	30	275	\$611
By Rail overland	120	28,028	43,242
Total	150	28,303	\$43,853

EXPORT WHISKIES IN BOND—San Francisco.

The stock of export whiskies in bond in San Francisco, on February 28, 1897 was 170,471 gallons.

WHISKIES.—Aside from the fact that the volume of business is not up to the average of the past four years there is not much to report. Dealers generally are watching the tariff and revenue bill now to be considered in Washington. Some of the more sanguine members of the trade think that Congress may reduce the tax to say \$1 per gallon, and in their prayerful moods they think that 90 cents and a year bonded period would be about the thing. Most of the dealers believe however that it is useless to expect any favors in the way of national legislation at this time.

IMPORTATIONS.—Importations during the past fortnight have been light but many importers are drawing heavily on stocks in bond expecting an advance in duty before long. The demand is only fair for this line of goods.

RESULT IN OAKLAND.

ON CLOSING SALOONS.

No.....5,125
Yes.....3,744

Council stands 8 friendly, 3 unfriendly.

That is the result of the Oakland contest at the polls on the 8th inst.

It is needless at this time to dwell upon the details of the campaign which has passed into history and will soon be forgotten. Two or three salient features deserve notice and remembrance.

First of these is that the liquor men, well organized under the direction of J. P. Edoff and Theodore Gier, made a thorough but quiet fight preceding and during the election. The advantages of making a quiet fight were never better illustrated. The preachers and the women had the talking field to themselves and they improved their opportunity to the utmost. "They could not lose," they said. "They would sweep the city." But when the votes were counted it was found that the sober and really temperate people of the city decided that they did not want taxes increased 20 per cent; that they did not want 200 empty stores in addition to what they now have, or 600 men added to the unemployed, or 3000 people deprived of a means of earning an honest livelihood.

Another feature that deserves remembrance by the liquor men is that the Oakland *Tribune* has its price. We know the figure. It was not paid by the liquor men and the *Tribune* favored the other side. The presumption is that the church people hired the services of this journalistic drab. Mr. W. E. Dargie is the power which directs the policy of the *Tribune*. He will be remembered appropriately by whose business he would destroy.

The Oakland *Times* was unreservedly anti-saloon. Whether from motives of policy, financial or otherwise, we are unable to say. Bitter and uncalled for arguments against the liquor trade were made in its columns. The men whose business the *Times* wanted to blot out should remember the *Times*.

About as conservative and honest an expression of opinion as was expressed in the campaign came from the *Enquirer* of March 9th, after the result of the election was known, as follows:

THE VOTE ON THE SALOONS.

The proposition to close the saloons, which was submitted to the voters of Oakland at yesterday's election and which enthusiastic temperance advocates and even many shrewd politicians said would be carried, has been defeated by a very emphatic majority. With it has gone down to defeat a considerable part of the Republican ticket, and although there are other causes at work to effect the rout of the party, the most potent influence of all appears to have been the anti-saloon fight. Temporarily at least, the saloons of Oakland have gained a very decided victory.

It is six years since last the saloons were a direct issue in a municipal election in Oakland. In 1891 there was an organized local option campaign, conducted, like this one, by the

religious organizations, although the issue was submitted upon a different basis. In 1891 the advocates of temperance supported the candidates who would agree to pledge themselves to close the saloons if the people should declare for it; this year the test was made by taking an advisory vote, although candidates also came in as a secondary issue. In both elections the result was the same; in 1891 the candidates supported by the local optionists were buried out of sight and this year the proposal to close the saloons was voted down overwhelmingly.

What conclusion is to be drawn from the outcome of these two campaigns? We think the moral is plain, and that it is that the citizens of Oakland are not in favor of radical action in the direction of prohibition or saloon closing. In favor of the denouement of the saloon in politics our citizens certainly are not; neither are they disposed to be tolerant of disorderly saloons; they do not want an unlimited number of saloons; and they prefer to have them kept out of the residence districts. But it does not follow that they favor the immediate abolishment of all saloons; on the contrary they appear to resent that proposition and to vote it down as often as submitted.

We have a very good license law, and people have given every sign of being in favor of its rigid enforcement. They sustain Councilmen in revoking the licenses of saloons run in a disorderly manner, and also in refusing to grant licenses to saloons which liquor dealers propose to plant in residence districts against the protest of property owners. But they are not in favor of prohibition, because they do not regard that policy a practical one in a community like ours. The *Enquirer* is not surprised by the vote of yesterday. It has believed all along that while the voters were in favor of a continuance of the recent policy, and even of further advancement along the same lines, they were not ready for closing the saloons altogether. They are in favor of going ahead one step at a time. Had the Sunday closing proposition been submitted, as was originally proposed, it might have been approved, although that is not certain; Sunday closing has been voted down in recent years in Alameda and in San Jose, two towns a good deal like Oakland.

From the election of yesterday temperance advocates should learn a lesson, but there is no reason for discouragement. The moral seems to be that effective temperance work in Oakland must be done along conservative lines, and that anyone who is too impatient to work according to these methods is simply an impracticable.

ALAMEDA NEXT.

Inasmuch as so many of the candidates for municipal offices to be voted for on April 12th at Alameda are on all three tickets in the field, much interest will be detracted from the fight, so far as the personality of the candidates is concerned. But there will be no lack of interest in the campaign, and it promises to center largely, as in the Oakland election just held, on the saloon question. The saloon men recognize the fact, and have already sent out circulars calling a meeting, at which they will organize so as to do battle with the Anti-Saloon League, which is in the field ready to fight for precinct prohibition. The question of prohibition will not be submitted on the proposition to close all the saloons, but to have the saloons closed in any precinct which may so elect, thus leaving them to run in precincts where the voters in favor of so doing are in the majority.

This proposition seems to meet with more popular approval than would one to summarily close all the saloons in the city, provided a majority be obtained in support of such a movement. An examination of the licenses that have been issued shows that there are just twenty-three places licensed to sell liquor in Alameda, or on an average of about one to each 700 of population. There are thirteen precincts in Alameda, and of these three have no saloons at all, one has six, one five, four two each and the other three one each. The saloon men claim that in no place in the State is

their business conducted in more orderly fashion than here. There is not a disreputable resort in the city; the corner grocery bar is absolutely unknown, and the undesirable features of the occupation are reduced to a minimum.

But the fight will be a warm one, and the Anti-Saloon League is confident of carrying a goodly share of all the precincts.

BREAKING OUT AGAIN.

The fruit distillers of all the states ought to get together and have the tax lowered on grape, peach and apple brandies, in order to meet the reduction that is certain to be placed on whiskies. If the Kentucky and Tennessee distilleries close up, which they declare they will do if the tax is not reduced, the government will have hard work to get money enough to pay interest upon the public debt—*Phoenix*.

This is simply a case of a retail liquor journal breaking out again and proposing lines of policy it does not understand.

It certainly takes a large amount of assurance to say that a reduction is "certain to be placed" in the tax on distilled spirits. We do not believe it, much as we should like to see the old rate of 90 cents once more prevail. We think that the demand for revenue on the part of the government is so pressing that the distillers will be fortunate if they secure a reduction to \$1. The statement that "if the Kentucky and Tennessee distilleries close up, which they declare they will do if the tax is not reduced" is amusing. The whiskey trade of this country would be better off if the closing agreement now in force is applied to everybody. The Government wont interfere, Mr. Phoenix, as long as the stock of whiskey in bond remains and as long as the spirit distilleries in Peoria, Pekin, Omaha and Minneapolis keep running. We don't look with any favor on that plan of getting any special consideration for brandy in the way of tax exemption. The Phoenix may not know it but the brandy distillers of this state are marvellously free from harassments by the government; they are treated like princes when compared with the grain distillers. What the brandy men need is not tax reduction but a change in the Revenue laws which will permit them to blend their goods in bond, not only one man's distillation but any man's brandies. This must be given to brandy distillers and shippers if they are ever to be able to blend to type as do the French brandy houses.

PURIFYING THE RETAILERS.

The new blank forms of application to the board of police commissioners of Los Angeles for liquor licenses are ready and will hereafter be used. The forms were drawn by Mr. Forman, and the requirements are the most stringent ever adopted. If they are lived up to it will take an exceptionally good man to get a license, and any man who has himself ever drunk liquor is practically barred. All statements must be sworn to, both by the applicant and the signers of his petition, and it must be stated specifically under oath that the applicant has never paid or promised to pay anything to secure a license, nor that he has ever employed any one to assist him in getting the license. This last will be especially felt by agents controlling property in blocks where it is proposed to establish saloons, who have for years been holding up the liquor men and adding to their own revenues by demanding money before they would sign the petition. Following is the application that must be made by the would-be saloon keeper.

Application to the Board of Police Commissioners for a Liquor License.

I, hereby make application for a permit for license for the sale at retail of malt, spirituous, vinous and mixed liquors, in the city of Los Angeles, at No. on street, city of Los Angeles.

I reside at No. on street, city of Los Angeles.

I was born on the day of the month of A. D. 18 at

My occupation has been that of

I have been employed during the last five years (state names and address of employers or occupation during the past five years)

I have resided in Los Angeles years and months.

I have never been convicted of any crime.

I am . . . married.

I have never paid or promised to pay anything to secure a license, nor have I ever employed any one to assist me in securing this license. This application is made by me with full understanding that any license granted to me may be revoked at the discretion of the board of police commissioners.

(Sign your full name here.)

This must be subscribed and sworn to before the clerk of the board, and then comes the petition of property owners in form as follows:

State of California,) ss.

City of Los Angeles)

The undersigned, residents and freeholders in the block in which the saloon is proposed to be conducted, and carried on—being two thirds of the whole number thereof—(and if two thirds do not sign then this request is not effective) respectfully represent individually and each for himself, states that he knows the applicant above mentioned and is qualified to speak intelligently in relation to his character and habits and states and represents that the said is a man of good moral character, correct and orderly in his deportment that he has never seen the said drunk, or known or heard of his having been drunk, nor of his having been guilty of any criminal or disorderly conduct or act, and we pray that a license be issued to him as per the foregoing application.

This is a step toward eliminating the objectionable class of retailers, as such it should have endorsement if properly applied.

TALK OF A DISTILLERY.

During the past few days there has been considerable quiet talk on the street as to a plan to erect a spirit distillery in the city. Rumor had it that the spirit house was a certainty, but it does not appear that the matter has gone that far by any means.

The truth is that a Cincinnati capitalist was a visitor in San Francisco during the past month and that while he looked into the proposition, it was not the only reason for his coming to the Coast. While here he studied the market and its needs very closely, having in view the establishment of a distillery with a capacity of 2,000 bushels daily provided his report was favorable. He secured all the needful data as to cost of site, materials, etc., and left for the East some ten days ago, not stating whether his report would be favorable or unfavorable.

Those who are most conversant with the spirit situation think that his report will be unfavorable. A spirit house with a capacity of 2,000 bushels would more than supply the wants of the Coast dealers, and it is questionable whether a Coast distillery could get all of the business. Still those who know of the movement that has been on foot are awaiting definite information from the East with some eagerness.

HE DIDN'T MEAN JIM BUDD.

"Governor Budd is a good jumper, but not a good race horse," said Dimond yesterday. "He is surly and will not stand the whip. He always runs with his head high in the air, and if he is touched with the whip he puts back his ears and stops.—Interview with Harry Dimond in San Francisco *Chronicle*, March 9th.

Harry Dimond is not a disgruntled Democratic friend of Governor J. H. Budd, who has been thrown down for office; he is merely a race horse owner who thinks he has not had a square deal at the Ingleside and Oakland race tracks,

DIFFERENT IN ENGLAND.

Amongst the leading events of the week has been the seventieth anniversary festival of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum, which took place on February 25th. at the Hotel Cecil, under the distinguished presidency of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, who was supported on the occasion by the Duke of Teck, the Marquis of Ailesbury, Lord Burton, Lord Glenesk, the Hon. G. Allsopp, the Hon. A. Percy Allsopp, the Hon. E. Hubbard, Rear-Admiral Sir Fredk. Bedford, Major-General Sir Francis W. de Winton, Sir J. Whittaker Ellis, Bart., Mr. Hamar A. Bass, Mr. H. M. Stanley, and others. There was an influential and representative gathering of the trade, the wholesale section being represented by many of its leading members. His Royal Highness made a forcible and telling speech in favor of one of the most deserving charitable institutions of the trade, and in the course of the evening the Secretary announced a list of subscriptions and donations amounting to the aggregate to the handsome sum of £16,300. Needless to add, the *menu* of the banquet was of the sumptuous character distinguishing the Hotel Cecil management; the sparkling wines used on the occasion were those of Moët & Chandon, 1889 vintage, and Irroy's Carte d'Or, 1889 vintage.—*London Wine and Spirit Gazette*.

And what a howl there would be in the United States if the President and other distinguished public officials were to preside at a liquor dealer's banquet. They do things differently in England, the wine and liquor trade being among the most honored of any.

AUCTION IN ENGLAND.

At the auction sale of Southard & Co. of St. Dunstan's Hill E. C. London, held on February 25th. the following lots of California wine and brandy were sold at auction.

WINE.

10 barrels Port, Natoma Vineyard Co, entered June 12, 1896, subject to 1 shilling duty, 2 shillings to 2 shilling 1 pence per gallon, (48 to 50 cents.)

BRANDY.

15 barrels "Eagle Natoma Cognac", shipped by Natoma Vineyard Co. vintage of 1894, entered March 2nd 1896, 3 shillings 6 pence per gallon, (84 cents.)

32 barrels California brandy vintage 1892, ex Beechbank from San Francisco, entered January 22nd. 1897, 2 shillings 11 pence to 3 shillings per gallon. (70 to 72 cents.)

TRUTH ABOUT POOR LICENSE HOLDERS.

That plucky little Owensboro, Ky., sheet, the *Evening News*, goes at the subject of licenses in a way which proves its claim to being "An Original Journal." Among other good things it says:

It is very true the little dealers are few in point of numbers, but they are an exceedingly popular class of law-abiding citizens, and have many true friends who think destroying their business through high license is both unnecessary and unjust.

The *News* is unalterably opposed to monopolies of any kind. And what is high license but a monopoly?

The *Evening Inspiration* comes spraddling along and says that not a "single reason can be advanced why we should not have high license." Oh, no, of course not! No reason why high license would not cause at least 25 of our liquor dealers, who have their money invested in fixtures and home here to break up and leave town. No reason why 50 bartenders and 50 niggers that rattle with the spit boxes won't be out of a job? No reason why four beer joints will have a regular Mark Hanna consolidated monopoly trust for the next three years? No reason at all why the poor man can't run his business same as the rich man if he keeps an orderly house? And are not there many of the "little

seller's" saloons where disorder of no kind occurs or is tolerated? Of course, no reason can be advanced, why certainly not!

BOTTLING IN BOND.

Since the last issue of the REVIEW went to press, the full text of the law providing for the bottling of distilled spirits in bond has been received. The law is as follows:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever any distilled spirits deposited in the warehouse of a distillery having a surveyed daily capacity of not less than twenty bushels of grain, which capacity or not less than twenty bushels thereof is commonly used by the distiller, have been duly entered for withdrawal upon payment of tax, or for export in bond, and have been gauged and the required marks, brands and taxpaid stamps or export stamps, as the case may be, have been affixed to the package or packages containing the same, the distiller or owner of said distilled spirits, if he has declared his purpose so to do in the entry for withdrawal, which entry for bottling purposes may be made by the owner as well as the distiller, may remove such spirits to a separate portion of said warehouse which shall be set apart and used exclusively for that purpose, and there, under the supervision of a United States storekeeper, or storekeeper and gauger, in charge of such warehouse, may immediately draw off such spirits, bottle, pack and case the same: *Provided*, That for convenience in such process any number of packages of spirits of the same kind, differing only in proof, but produced at the same distillery by the same distiller, may be mingled together in a cistern provided for that purpose, but nothing herein shall authorize or permit any mingling of different products, or of the same products of different distilling seasons, or the addition or the subtraction of any substance or material or the application of any method or process to alter or change in any way the original condition or character of the product except as herein authorized; nor shall there be at the same time in the bottling room of any bonded warehouse any spirits entered for withdrawal upon payment of the tax and any spirits entered for export: *Provided, also*, That under such regulations and limitations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe, the provisions of this Act may be made to apply to the bottling and casing of fruit brandy in special bonded warehouses.*

Every bottle when filled shall have affixed thereto and passing over the mouth of the same such suitable adhesive engraved strip stamp as may be prescribed, as herein provided, and shall be packed into cases to contain six bottles or multiples thereof, and in the aggregate not less than two nor more than five gallons in each case, which shall be immediately removed from the distillery premises. Each of such cases shall have affixed thereto a stamp denoting the number of gallons therein contained, such stamp to be affixed to the case before its removal from the warehouse, and such stamps shall have a cash value of ten cents each, and shall be charged at that rate to the collectors to whom issued, and shall be paid for at that rate by the distiller or owner using the same.

And there shall be plainly burned on the side of each case, to be known as the Government side, the proof of the spirits, the registered distillery number, the State and district in which the distillery is located, the real name of the actual *bona fide* distiller, the year and distilling season, whether spring or fall, of original inspection or entry into bond, and the date of bottling, and the same wording shall be placed upon the adhesive engraved strip stamp over the mouth of the bottle. *It being understood that the spring season shall include the months from January to July, and the fall season the months of July to January.*

And no trade-marks shall be put upon any bottle unless the real name of the actual *bona fide* distiller shall also be placed conspicuously on said bottle.

SEC. 2. That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may, by regulations, prescribe the mode of separating and securing the additional warehouse, or portion of the warehouse hereinbefore required to be set apart, the manner in which the business of bottling spirits in bond shall be carried on, the notices, bonds, and returns to be given and accounts and records to be kept by the persons conducting such business, the mode and time of inspection of such spirits, the accounts and records to be kept and returns made by the Government officers, and all such other matters and things as, in his discretion, he may deem requisite for a secure and orderly supervision of said business; and he may also, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, prescribe and issue the stamps required.

The distiller may, in the presence of the United States storckeeper or storckeeper and gauger, remove, by straining through cloth, felt, or other like material, any charcoal, sediment, or other like substance found therein, and may whenever necessary reduce such spirits as are withdrawn for bottling purposes by the addition of pure water only to one hundred per centum proof for spirits for domestic use, or to not less than eighty per centum proof for spirits for export purposes, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury; and no spirits shall be withdrawn for bottling under this Act until after the period shall have expired within which a distiller may request a regauge of distilled spirits as provided in section fifty of the Act of August twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four.

SEC. 3. That all distilled spirits intended for export under the provisions of this Act shall be inspected, bottled, cased, weighed, marked, labeled, stamped, or sealed in such manner and at such time as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may prescribe; and the said Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may provide such regulations for the transportation, entry, reinspection, and lading of such spirits for export as may from time to time be deemed necessary; and all provisions of existing law relating to the exportation of distilled spirits in bond, so far as applicable, and all penalties therein imposed, are hereby extended and made applicable to distilled spirits bottled for export under the provisions of this Act, but no drawbacks shall be allowed or paid upon any spirits bottled under this Act.

SEC. 4. That where, upon inspection at the bonded warehouse in which the spirits are bottled as aforesaid, the quantity so bottled and cased for export is less than the quantity actually contained in the distiller's original casks or packages at the time of withdrawal for that purpose, the tax on the loss or deficiency so ascertained shall be paid before the removal of the spirits from such warehouse, and the tax so paid shall be receipted and accounted for by the collector in such manner as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may prescribe.

SEC. 5. That where, upon reinspection at the port of entry, any case containing or purporting to contain distilled spirits for export is found to have been opened or tampered with, or where any mark, brand, stamp, label, or seal placed thereon or upon any bottle contained therein has been removed, changed, or wilfully defaced, or where, upon such reinspection, any loss or discrepancy is found to exist as to the contents of any case so entered for export, the tax on the spirits contained in each such case at the time of its removal from warehouse shall be collected and paid.

SEC. 6. That any person who shall re-use any stamp provided under this Act after the same shall have been once affixed to a bottle as provided herein, or who shall re-use a bottle for the purpose of containing distilled spirits which has once been filled and stamped under the provisions of this Act without removing and destroying the stamp so previously affixed to such bottle, or who shall, contrary to the provisions of this Act or of the regulations issued thereunder, remove or cause to be removed from any bonded warehouse any distilled spirits inspected or bottled under the provisions of this Act, or who shall bottle or case any such spirits in violation of this

Act or of any regulation issued thereunder, or who shall, during the transportation and before the exportation of any such spirits, open or cause to be opened any case or bottle containing such spirits, or who shall wilfully remove, change or deface any stamp, brand, label, or seal affixed to any such case or to any bottle contained therein, shall for each such offense be fined not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not more than two years, in the discretion of the court, and such spirits shall be forfeited to the United States.

SEC. 7. That every person who, with intent to defraud, falsely makes, forges, alters, or counterfeits any stamp made or used under any provision of this Act, or who uses, sells or has in his possession any such forged, altered or counterfeited stamp, or any plate or die used or which may be used in the manufacture thereof, or who shall make, use, sell, or have in his possession any paper in imitation of the paper used in the manufacture of any stamp required by this Act, shall on conviction be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and by imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding five years.

SEC. 8. That nothing in this Act shall be construed to exempt spirits bottled under the provisions of this Act from the operation of chapter seven hundred and twenty-eight of the public laws of the Fifty-first Congress, approved August eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety.

Passed the House of Representatives May 18, 1896.

Attest :

A. McDOWELL,

Clerk.

Passed the Senate Feb. 25.

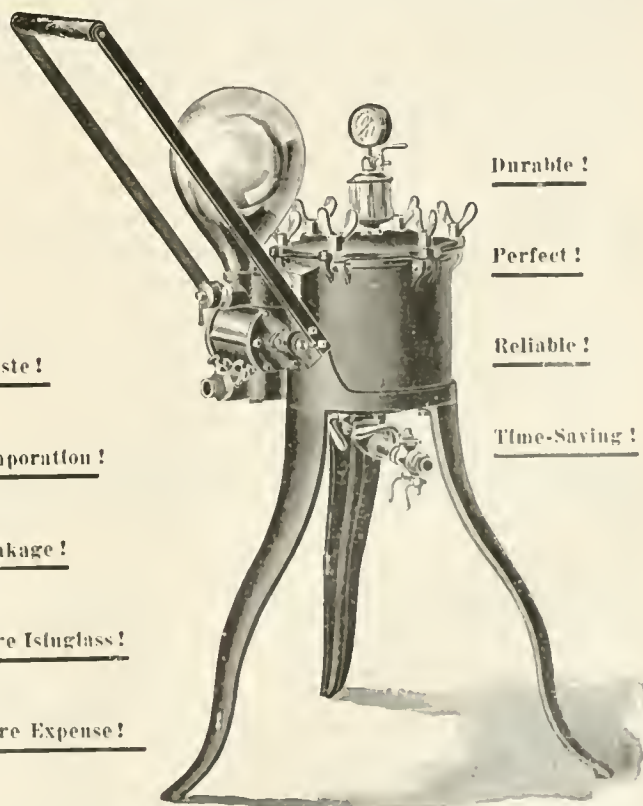
Signed by President Cleveland March 3, 1897.

W. E. Brodersen, the bookkeeper of Wielman, Lutgen & Co., is laid up at the German Hospital recovering from a surgical operation performed at that institution about ten days ago.

Loew's System Filter

—FOR—

WINES, BEER, CIDER, LIQUORS, CORDIALS, WATER, &c.



Durable!

Perfect!

Reliable!

Time-Saving!

No Waste!

No Evaporation!

No Leakage!

No More Stagnant!

No More Expense!

Wine Dealers and Growers, Brewers and Liquor Merchants are invited to see filter in operation at Pacific Coast Agency

7 FIRST ST., S. E. Cor. Market, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

The Prices to RETAILERS

are as follows :

\$8.--case of 50 glass bottles.

\$8.--case of 100 glass bottles.



SEE that the Labels
bear the well-known
RED DIAMOND MARK
of the APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED.

SOLE EXPORTERS

THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LD., LONDON.

JOHN CAFFREY, 21 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Representing CHARLES GRAEF & CO., New York.

DECIDED TO HOLD OUT.

The winemakers of the State have resolved not to allow their productions to be sold at prices fixed by the Wine Association. Twenty cents a gallon is the price asked, unless it be shown that the wine is of inferior quality.

At a meeting of the California Winemakers' Corporation, held March 12th in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, President Herman Bendel occupied the chair. Over 150 members were present.

The object of the meeting was explained to be the consideration of the suit now pending against the California Wine Association for a sum of \$30,000 claimed to be due the corporation for wines delivered, and non-compliance with a contract. Manager Wheeler explained the difficulties encountered to obtain a settlement with the Association, which, he said, had not only disclaimed the debt, but set up a counter claim of \$171,000 for non-fulfillment of contract.

Mr. Sbarboro offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The California Wine Association has refused to pay to the California Winemakers' Association a just claim of over \$20,000, thus compelling the corporation to commence suit for the collection of their just claim; be it

Resolved, That the action of the board of directors of the California Winemakers' Corporation in commencing suit against the California Wine Association is hereby approved, and that they are requested to prosecute said suit to a successful end.

The speaker urged the winemakers not to be discouraged, as the disputes between the association and the corporation had strengthened their position. Manager Wheeler affirmed this statement declaring that since the litigation five new members had been gained and over a million gallons of wine had been placed in the hands of the corporation. Mr. Sbarboro's resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote.

A motion to permit the directors to terminate the contract with the Wine Association was agreed to.

The question of prices of wine of the 1896 crop was then considered. D. M. Delmas spoke upon the past work of the corporation, and urged a strong continuance of the union. He reminded members how the dealers had forced down prices as low as 8 and even 6 cents a gallon. The energetic efforts of President Bendel and P. C. Rossi had resulted, he said, in a raise of prices, and the lowest price so far obtained this year had been 17½ cents a gallon. Standing together and allowing the directors of the corporation to handle the sales, 20 cents a gallon, he thought, should be realized.

Resolutions were adopted authorizing the directors to fix 20 cents a gallon as a standard price, with authority to deviate from that figure in cases where the wine was of inferior grade.

The directors were also authorized to expend \$10,000 for suitable buildings in this city to store such wines as it may be desirable to keep on hand.

An indorsement was given to a proposition relative to the restoration of the McKinley tariff on foreign wines, and opposing any reciprocity treaty with France or Germany.

A meeting of the board of directors of the California Wine-Makers' Corporation was held March 15th. President Bendel was directed to appoint a committee to examine into the various storage accommodations offered to the board, and to further report on the coöperation required by those members whose '96 wine needs early shipment.

The recommendations of the stockholders' meeting, fixing the price of standard wine at 20 cents a gallon, and requiring all sales to be made through the corporation, were adopted. In accordance with this action the circular recently issued will be modified to declare that all wines shall be offered at 20 cents minimum, the only exception being the showing by members of the corporation to the satisfaction of the board of directors that there are valid reasons for reducing the price, such as marked inferiority or the necessity of immediate delivery.

DANGER OF RECIPROCITY.

The new Dingley Tariff Bill was introduced in the House of Representatives at Washington on the 19th inst.

In presenting it Mr. Dingley made the following statement in connection with Reciprocity with France, Italy, Spain and Germany:

"The President is authorized to negotiate with the countries exporting argols, chicle, champagne, brandy, sugar, wines, mineral waters, paintings and statuary and silk laces with a view to secure reciprocal and equivalent concessions in favor of the products or manufactures of the United States. It is believed that this extension of the reciprocity policy of the tariff of 1890, strengthened by the tenders of lower duties as a concession in return for equivalent concession will result in even more commercial advantages than those that were received under the Act of 1890."

California needs a representative in Washington to-day.

Messrs. Edward Frowenfeld and Fred. Jacobi have done much, but reinforcements are wanted.

We all know the danger of such "reciprocity." It means destruction to the wine business of this State.

The situation is so grave that the merchants, the corporations and the growers would at once make up a fund to send a representative to the National Capital.

Outside of this schedule H of the Bill, reads:

"Schedule H—Spirits of wine and other beverages, brandy and other spirits manufactured or distilled from grains or other materials, and not specially provided for in this act, \$2.50 per proof gallon.

"Each and every gauge or wine gallon of measurement shall be counted as at least one proof gallon, and standard for determining proof of brandy and other spirits or liquors of any kind imported shall be same as that which is defined in the laws relating to internal revenue, but any brandy or other spirituous liquors imported in casks of less capacity than fourteen gallons shall be forfeited to the United States. Provided, that it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, to authorize the ascertainment of the proof of wines, cordials or other liquors, by distillation or otherwise, in cases where it is impracticable to ascertain such proof by the means prescribed by the existing law or regulations.

"On all compounds or preparations of which distilled spirits are a component part of the chief value, not specifically provided for in this act, there shall be levied a duty not less than that imposed upon distilled spirits.

"Cordials, liquors, arrack, absinthe, kirschwasser, ratafia and other spirituous beverages, and bitters of all kinds containing spirits and not specially provided for in this act, \$2.50 per proof gallon.

"No lower rate or amount of duty shall be levied, collected and paid on brandy, spirits and other spirituous beverages than that fixed by law for the description of first proof; but it shall be increased in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of first proof, and all imitations of brandy or spirits or wines, imported by any names whatever, shall be subject to the highest rate of duty provided for the genuine articles respectively intended to be represented, and in no case less than \$2.50 per gallon.

Champagne and all other sparkling wines, in bottles containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint, \$8 per dozen; containing not more than one pint each and more than one-half pint, \$4 per dozen; containing one-half pint each or less, \$2 per dozen; in bottles or other vessels containing more than one quart each, in addition to \$8 per dozen bottles, on the quantity in excess of one quart at the rate of \$2.50 per gallon.

"Still wines, including ginger wine or ginger cordial and vermouth, in casks, 50 cents per gallon; in bottles or jugs, per case of one dozen bottles or jugs, containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint, or twenty-four bottles or jugs containing each not more than one pint, \$1.60 per case; and any excess beyond these quantities found in such bottles or jugs shall be subject to a duty of 50 cents per pint or a fraction thereof, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed on bottles or jugs; provided that any wines, ginger, cordials or vermouth imported containing more than 24 per cent. of alcohol shall be forfeited to the United States, and provided, further, that there shall be no constructive or other allowance for breakage, leakage or damage on wines, liquors, cordials or distilled spirits.

"Wines, cordials, brandy and other spirituous liquors imported in bottles or jugs shall be packed in packages containing not less than one dozen bottles or jugs in each package, and all such bottles or jugs shall pay an additional duty of 3 cents for each bottle or jug, unless specially provided for in this act.

"Cherry juice and prune juice, or prune wine, and other fruit juices not specially provided for in this act, containing not more than 18 per cent. of alcohol, 60 cents per gallon; if containing more than 18 per cent. of alcohol, \$2.50 per proof gallon."

There is also some chance that "currants" (Zante and other) which are really dried grapes, will be made dutiable at 2½ cents per pound, the same as raisins.

THE MAIL BOYS.

This is no pun. The mail boys "have come, have saw," have conquered; and under the fatherly care of Superintendent Flint of the Railway Mail Service, have not missed the real good things of the town. Among their pleasant experiences was an introduction to the famous "bonanzas" made by Kolb & Denhard. They made a raid on the house one hundred and fifty strong, bent upon trying the great and seductive California beverage. Their charge was successful, for when they left there was nothing but "dead soldiers" on the field of battle. It was a novel sight, and certainly a high compliment to Messrs. Kolb & Denhard, as their's was the only house that received the honor of a visit from the delegation. What those bonanzas did to the boys when they went to the evening meeting need not be stated in detail. It is sufficient to say that the result was all that could be expected, and many of them returned the next day to the scene of their conquest and tried to find out what had happened. On Saturday night the boys were the guests of Mr. E. A. Kolb at the Olympic Club.

DEATH OF JOHN RENZ.

John Renz, the bitters manufacturer, who was one of the best known German residents of San Francisco, died on the 14th inst.

Mr. Renz was a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, and was in his 66th year when he died. For years he was in business at 315 Commercial street, and did a prosperous business, but within the past few months he moved his establishment to Market street, near Franklin. He accumulated a comfortable fortune by his efforts.

The funeral took place on the 17th inst., and was held under direction of Hermann Lodge, No. 127, F. and A. M., of which the deceased was a member.

Mr. Renz left a widow, a married daughter and three sons, the latter having been associated with him in business.

FOR SALE—One-half interest or the whole of the right to a wine faucet, recently patented, which enables wine men to keep dry wines on tap in 5-gallon demijohns, pure and wholesome, without manipulation. It is simple and thoroughly effective, and is a result that has long been sought, as it will enable retailers to carry small quantities of dry wines "on tap" without spoiling. For particulars address Q. this office.

WINEMAKER and Distiller, 30 years of age, holding highest references for 12 years' services in leading establishments, open for engagement. Address "S. S.," this office.

GROWERS who wish to sell good California wines for cash on delivery, at moderate prices, to Eastern buyer, please correspond with "B." care editor this paper.

ESTABLISHED 1724



E. RÉMY MARTIN & CO.

COGNAC

FRANCE

Agents in San Francisco, Cal.

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.

See quotations on page 31. 525 FRONT STREET.

WAYLAND & CO.

U. K. WORKS,
LONDON, ENG.

15-25 WHITEHALL STREET,
NEW YORK

To Wine Growers, Distillers, Etc.

Gentlemen:

We beg to advise having opened branch in New York as above, for the sale of our Wine Finings, Capillaire, Spirit Colorings, Essences, Preservatives, etc.

May we ask a trial order, that you may prove the EFFICACY, PURITY and ECONOMY of our Materials?

Yours truly,

W. A. WAYLAND & CO.

WAYLAND'S WINE FININGS, GUARANTEED FREE FROM

TANNIN, SALICYLIC and ANILINE.

Require no preparation, are always ready to use, clarify the choicest descriptions of wines, also those of low alcoholic strength. IN NO WAY IMPAIR THE WINE. ONCE BRILLIANT, PERMANENTLY BRILLIANT.

MEMORIAL

OF CALIFORNIA VINEGROWERS AND WINEMAKERS ON
TARIFF LEGISLATION.

The Committee on Tariff Legislation, appointed at the Viticultural Convention, held at the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, on February 16, 1897, beg leave to submit the following:

1. While it would appear that the present market value of ordinary, unfinished California wines would hardly necessitate an increase of the existing tariff schedule of thirty cents per gallon for dry wines and fifty cents per gallon on alcoholic wines, it has been shown and must be conceded, that this provision does not afford an adequate protection for our American wine interests against serious incursions on the part of our experienced and powerful European competitors. The provisions are unquestionably discriminating in favor of European wines. Our American—especially our California wine industry is comparatively young and in its infant state of development: although many millions of capital are invested, representing taxable property that did not exist thirty years ago. Still, in our quarter of a century of experimental labor, embittered by disappointments and strife of keenest competition, we have not reached far beyond the first stages of development. In consequence thereof, our ordinary wines are not as yet yielding remunerative prices for our growers, and leave no legitimate profit to the shippers and handlers of these wines. Our large investments in vineyards, cellars, warehouses, cooperage, distilleries, etc., are suffering from inadequate and uncertain returns. An equitable or reasonable tariff schedule would stimulate the grower to pay better attention to the development of finer grades; it would enable him to continue his tedious and expensive experiments as to soil and varieties, and would encourage the replanting of favored vineyard sections lately destroyed by phylloxera and other disease or by neglect of cultivation.

2. The present schedule admits dry wines up to 14 degrees of alcoholic strength at 30 cents per gallon. *Natural table wine*, as produced by American growers, only shows an average strength of 11½ degrees, while reliable statistics on *natural dry wines* in Europe indicate considerably less. There-

fore, a 14 per cent. imported dry wine is not a natural product, and may be stretched, by the addition of water in this country, to 11½ per cent., and still remain merchantable. Hence, the *proportional* duty on this class of wine is only 25 cents per gallon, and not 30 cents. On *alcoholic wines*—port, sherry, etc., the specific duty is 50 cents per gallon for wines up to 25 per cent. alcoholic strength. The general trade accepts that 19 per cent. is a merchantable standard for such fortified wines. Admitting that a 24 per cent. imported wine may be thus reduced to 19 per cent., the actual duty on this class of wines is only about 40 cents per gallon, and not 50 cents. The Government admits, under these liberal regulations, an amount of *alcohol* free of duty, that in any other form would be subject to \$1.80 per proof gallon. (Fifty degrees absolute). A specific duty on wine, therefore, with a minimum rate, should not be less than the alcoholic contents thereof, stipulated as maximum, would have to pay under the schedule of spirituous liquors. Thus, a 14 per cent. dry wine (or under), would, at the present tariff of \$1.80 for spirits, yield 50 cents, and a 24 per cent. fortified wine (or under) 66 cents per gallon as a specific duty. Our tariff laws might rather favor the importation of *natural* wines in glass, and should discourage shipments of fortified concoctions used for blending and stretching in this country.

3. It is generally admitted that the standard of purchasing power of money in Europe widely differs from that in the United States. Commodities and luxuries are considerably cheaper there than they are here. France, Germany, England (the latter not a wine producing country, but a formidable consumer) exact a minimum specific tariff of about 25 cents per gallon on bulk wines, and more on wines in cases. Considering the standard of money values—necessities and labor being correspondingly lower in Europe—our tariff on wine does not appear to be proportionately equal to the general tariff on wines in European countries. The difference in value should be taken in consideration in the United States, where a proportionately higher protection would simply support our higher standard of labor. Twenty five cents buys a good deal more in Europe than it does in the United States: hence we argue that duties on wines are comparatively higher there than here.

4. We call attention to the fact that while our ordinary grades are not exactly stimulated under a low tariff system, our finer grades of matured old wines are actually placed at a disadvantage under our present regulations. European wines can be landed in trade centres of the United States and profitably sold at 70-75 cents (if stretched as indicated above to 11½ per cent. for 60 cents per gallon), while our selected California vintages, carefully handled and well matured, *with expensive cooperage imported from the Eastern States, and higher freight to our trade centers than wines shipped from Europe* are unable to compete with these prices. They are unable to compete by reason of mercantile impossibility, and also by reason of prejudice and preference given to European wines by bulk consumers, who are principally Europeans and easily inclined to discriminate against American wines.

5. In view of all this we submit that a specific duty of 30 cents for dry and 50 cents for fortified wines is an inadequate protection for our home product. It will not stimulate better results in viticulture, it will not stimulate the praiseworthy aspiration of producing higher grades of wines that established the profitable reputations of European wine countries and will keep our young industry struggling forever to gain national recognition. If our finer varieties are not recognized and sustained by reasonable protection, where cost of production and yield makes them worth twice as much as ordinary wines, the American vintner will be compelled to check his praiseworthy ambition for high-grade wines, and will be doomed to produce ordinary grape juice, while our wine drinkers will support the label with the earmark of European countries and will assist in reducing the surplus of other wine countries to the detriment, loss and humiliation of our own.

6. We need and desire no prohibitive tariff protection

as class legislation, but we consider it sound national economy to place American wines on a competitive level with European products. Whosoever chooses to discriminate against us is free to do so; at the same time he can well afford to pay a legitimate difference for the support of the government of our country. This generally comes from the purses of the rich and well to do, while the great rank and file of our wine consumers are unprejudiced supporters of our home industries.

7. We trust to the wisdom and fair-minded consideration of our government, that it may prevent the application of the principles of reciprocity against the great interests of our fruit products. Reciprocity, in fact, has never been intended to apply to products that can be grown on American soil. To further open our markets to European wines under a plea of reciprocity or under any other pretext would be a serious blow to our industry and a most singular violation of the protective programme of the present administration.

While attention may be paid to the extension of reciprocity principles, President McKinley declares in his inaugural address: "That the end in view should always be the opening up of new markets for the products of our country by granting concessions to the products of other lands that we need and cannot produce ourselves and which do not involve any loss of labor to our own people."

The intelligent interpretation of the principles of judicious reciprocity should fully insure us against measures detrimental to our American wine industry.

Submitted by CHARLES BUNDSCHU
 Approved by H. W. CRABB, Chairman
 " JOHN SWETT
 " PERCY T. MORGAN
 " P. C. ROSSI

Committee.

ARPAD HARASZTHY, President Viticultural College.

WINFIELD SCOTT, Secretary.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8, 1897.

JOHANNIS.

We cannot recall a brand which paved its way more rapidly into general popularity than Johannis Natural Effervescent Mineral Water. It was the only water at the inauguration ball and festivals, and was in fact the only beverage that was printed on the menu. All the banquets and festivals in New York city this winter have had Johannis exclusively, but the inauguration being an event of national importance crowns the Johannis as the king of mineral waters and is the highest tribute to its merits.—*Mida's Criterion.*

BUDD TURNED ON FRENCH.

Governor Budd has soured on Henry French the Arch-Prohibitionist of San Jose and has turned him out of the Normal School Directorate. Mr. French made a hopeless race for Governor at the time Budd was running and solicited votes for him. Hence the removal.

Imports and Exports

DURING THE PAST FORTNIGHT.

EXPORTS OF WINE.

TO NEW YORK—Via PANAMA—PER STR. S. S. ACAPULCO, March 1, 1897.

DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
Jacksonville, Fla.	St. George V. Co.	1 barrel, 8 hf.	272	\$ 185
New York	L. Cursiglia	6 barrels, 1 hf.	325	81
"	A. Cuneo	8 barrel, 1 hf.	412	165
"	Lachman & Jacobi	256 barrels	13,023	4,178
Baltimore	"	2 barrels	102	28
New York	Cal Wine Association	210 barrels	10,500	2,924
"	Beringer Bros	1 barrel	52	40
Unionville, N. Y.	Lenoir and Bros.	10 barrels	521	140
West Farms, N. Y.	"	1 barrels	165	42
Total amount—cases and			25,362	\$7,783

TO CENTRAL AMERICA—PER STR. SAN BLAS, March 10, 1897.

La Libertad	Wetmore-Bowen Co.	12 barrels	629	\$ 360
San Jose de Guatemala	"	2 barrels, 5 half	243	74
Acajutla	Gundlach-B. Wine Co.	3 barrels	156	139
San J de Guatemala	Crown Distilleries Co.	4 cases	20	20
"	Braunschweiger & Co.	12 cases	46	46
Puntas Arenas	C. Schilling & Co.	20 half barrels	536	216
"	"	10 cases	27	9
"	Italian-Swiss Colony	1 half barrel	103	35
San J de Guatemala	Cal. Wine Association	2 barrels	103	77
"	J. L. Koster	4 cases	14	14
Total—20 cases			1,795	\$1,023

TO JAPAN AND CHINA—PER S. S. CHINA, March 4, 1897.

Yokohama	Lenormand Bros.	3 barrels	156	\$ 46
Kobe	Cal. Wine Association	5 barrels	250	69
Shanghai	"	15 barrels	750	219
"	"	10 cases	40	40
Yokohama	Langfeldt & Co.	5 barrels	257	87
Total amount 10 cases and			1,412	\$481

TO NEW YORK—Via PANAMA—Per S. S. SAN BLAS, March 10, 1897.

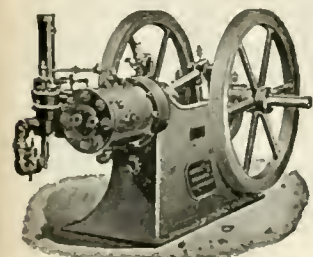
New York	Lachman & Jacobi	256 barrels	12,964	\$3,708
"	Cal. Wine Association	175 barrels	8,750	2,408
Cleveland	"	70 barrels, 30 half	4,280	1,683
New York	F. Chevalier & Co.	50 barrels	2,511	753
Philadelphia	Sherwood & Sherwood	10 cases	60	60
Total, 10 cases and			28,605	\$8,602

TO CENTRAL AMERICA—Per S. S. ACAPULCO, March 1, 1897.

Champerico	C. M. Mann	61 kegs	510	293
San J de Guatemala	D. Mencarini	24 barrels	1,020	204
La Libertad	Baruch & Co.	15 barrels	763	306
Acajutla	Lachman & Jacobi	8 half bbls	221	98
La Libertad	"	4 barrels	409	137
San J de Guatemala	Gaddeni & Ciocco	20 barrels, 10 kegs	1,080	281
"	Gundlach-Bund. W. Co.	66 cases	203	203
La Libertad	"	10 half bbls	218	83
Corinto	"	4 half, 2 kegs	140	56
Panama	Cal. Wine Assn	101 casks	6,110	1,850
San J de Guatemala	"	30 cases	160	60
"	"	2 barrels	100	84
Corinto	"	24 cases	1,700	789
"	"	57 half, 21 kegs	1,825	610
Champerico	C. Schilling & Co.	23 barrels	65	65
La Libertad	"	20 cases	1,143	402
San J de Guatemala	"	10 bbls, 8 bt, 30 kegs	72	102
Corinto	Wetmore, Bowen Co.	14 cases	204	191
"	"	2 barrels, 10 kegs	1,742	1,062
La Libertad	"	40 cases	200	165
"	"	28 barrels, 21 kegs		
San J de Guatemala	"	20 kegs		
Total—194 cases			17,175	\$7,218

TO TAHITI—PER BRIG GALILEE, March 1, 1897.

Papeete	I. F. Thayer	2 barrels	107	42
"	Cal. Wine Assn	100 bbls, 5 hf bbls	5,229	2,100
"	Samuel Bros. & Co.	2 barrels	98	80
"	B. E. Ayer	3 barrels	153	50
"	A. Margat	1 cask	60	27
Total			5,647	2,278



HERCULES GAS, GASOLINE AND DISTILLATE ENGINES.

The Best to Buy and the Cheapest to Operate.

For Pumping, Hoisting, Milling and all Stationary Purposes.

ENGINES AND PUMPS COMBINED FOR RACKING, A SPECIALTY.

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HERCULES GAS ENGINE WORKS.

2 1/2 H. P. \$185 00
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WORKS, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223 225, 227 229, 231 BAY STREET.

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 CALIFORNIA.

SPECIAL ENGINES FOR WINE PRESSES, ETC.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue

1 H. P. TO 200 H. P.

LARGEST GAS ENGINE WORKS IN THE WEST.

EXPORTS OF BRANDY TO DOMESTIC PORTS.

From March 1st to 15th, 1897.

DESTINATION	SHIPPERS	PACKAGES	GALLONS	VALUE
Jacksville Fla.	St. George Co.	1 half barrel	21	70
Total amount				70

EXPORTS OF WHISKY.

From March 1st to 15th, 1897.

DESTINATION	SHIPPERS	PACKAGES	GALLONS	VALUE
Acapulco	Wilmerding, I. Co.	2 cases	8	22
"	Crown Distilleries Co.	25 cases	225	225
"	"	24 cases	228	228
"	"	92 cases	877	877
China	"	29 cases	284	284
"	"	15 cases	165	165
"	"	2 barrels	111	201
"	"	2 barrels	111	161
Alameda	"	100 cases	900	900
San Blas	"	5 cases	46	46
"	Hraunschweiger & Co.	57 cases	299	299
"	Wm. Wolf & Co.	140 cases	975	975
"	Spruance, S. & Co.	4 barrels	214	251
Total amount 429 cases and				436 \$1,354

EXPORTS OF BRANDY TO FOREIGN PORTS.

From March 1st to 15th, 1897.

VESSEL	DESTINATION	SHIPPERS	PACKAGES	GALLONS	VALUE
Acapulco	San J. de Guat'l.	Gundlach B. W. Co.	2 cases		50
Total—2 cases					50

MISCELLANEOUS WINE EXPORTS.

From March 1st to 15th, 1897.

VESSEL	DESTINATION	SHIPPERS	PACKAGES	GALLONS	VALUE
Acapulco	San Blas	O. F. T. Co.	20 kegs	200	\$100
"	"	Gundlach, B. W. Co.	4 barrels	211	69
Queen	Victoria	P. M. S. Co.	31 cases		90
"	"	Pac. Trans. Co.	1 keg	12	8
Walla Walla	Nelson	C. Shilling & Co.	2 barrels	106	53
"	Vancouver	Bach, M. & Co.	1 barrel	47	24
Acapulco	Acapulco	Gundlach, B. W. Co.	2 barrels	155	59
"	"	Italian Swiss Colony	2 barrels	105	37
Umatilla	Victoria	M. Lichtenstein	6 barrels	259	117
Total amount 31 cases and					1,095 \$557

FROM NEW YORK PER SHIP IROUOIS, March 1st, 1897.

C. P. Moorman & Co.	100 barrels whisky	A. Hotelling & Co.
Live Oak Distilling Co.	67 barrels whisky	Order
J. A. Burke	3 barrels whisky	J. A. Burke
Meinhold & Heneman	85 cases cider	Sherwood & Sherwood

FROM NEW YORK VIA PANAMA—PER STR. SAN BLAS, March 5th, 1897.

6 barrels wine from Europe	Order mark $\langle \square \rangle$
5 barrels prune juice	Bank of California
51 cases wine	H. Sonderleiter
25 cases brandy	Louis Tausig & Co.
17 cases wine	R. Fastrucho
4 barrels wine	"
2 cases liquors	E. S. Heller

EXPORTS OF MISCELLANEOUS LIQUORS.

From March 1st to 15th, 1897.

VESSEL	DESTINATION	SHIPPERS	PACKAGES AND CONTENTS	VALUE
Acapulco	Panama	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	6 cases champagne	74
"	"	"	6 cases gin	15
"	San J. de Guatemala	Crown Distilleries Co.	1 half barrel rum	46
China	Yokohama	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	4 cases champagne	50
San Blas	Iquiqui, Chile	Rheinstrom Bros	1 case liquors	10
Total 17 cases, etc.				\$194

EXPORTS OF BEER.

From March 1st to 15th, 1897.

VESSEL	DESTINATION	SHIPPERS	PACKAGES AND CONTENTS	VALUE
Galilee	Tahiti	B. E. Ayer	1 bbl bottled	\$ 10
Acapulco	San Jose de Guat.	Pabst B. Co.	80 cases bottled	825
"	"	"	160 boxes	822
"	Champerico	"	20 "	103
"	Acapulco	S. F. Breweries Ltd.	10 casks	150
"	Corinto	"	6 casks	1
"	La Libertad	Buffalo B. Co.	9 casks	99
Alameda	Sydney	S. F. Breweries, Ltd.	60 sixths bulk	75
"	"	"	15 cases bottled	110
"	Apia	"	6 sixths bulk	10
San Blas	San Jose de Guat.	Wetmore Bowen Co.	5 cases bottled	40
"	"	Buffalo Brewing Co.	14 "	75
"	La Libertad	S. F. Breweries	30 "	135
"	Puntas Arenas	"	2 casks	18
Lurline	Khului	Allen & Lewis	1 cases	18
Total 68 cases, 107 casks, 1 barrel and 180 boxes bottled, 56 sixths bulk				\$2,190

IMPORTS OF WINES AND LIQUORS BY SEA.

FROM LIVERPOOL—PER BRITISH SHIP SEAFARER, March 3d, 1897.

SHIPPERS	PACKAGE AND CONTENTS	CONSIGNEES
	25 cases whisky	W. H. Campbell
	20 cases spirits	"
	105 cases beer	"
	100 cases whisky	Goldberg, Bowen & Co.
	4 hogsheads ale	Bank of N. S. A.

FROM VICTORIA—PER STR. UMATILLA, March 8th, 1897.

25 cases whisky	Order marked $\langle P \rangle$
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FROM AUKLAND, N. Z.—PER STR. ZEALANDIA, March 1st, 1897.

9 cases whisky	J. D. Streckels & Bros. Co.
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SHERWOOD and SHERWOOD,

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

Stocks of our Agency Goods for sale in bond and duty paid at

212-214 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

24 N. FRONT STREET, PORTLAND, OR.

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PACIFIC COAST AGENTS FOR "Keystone Monogram Rye" and "Old Saratoga"—The Finest Eastern Rye.

MOET & CHANDON Champagne.	ESCHENAUER & CO'S Claret and Santornes.	MACKENZIE & Co's Spanish Sherris and Ports
HUNT ROOPE TEAG & CO. Cased Ports.	A. HOUTMAN & CO'S Holland Gin.	E & J. BURKE'S Nonpareil Old Tom Gin.
E & J. BURKE'S 111 Irish and Gorkirk Potb	LAWSON'S Liqueur Scotch Whisky.	BURKE'S Hennessy Brandy and Dry Gin.
JASS RAYCLIFF & GRETTON, Ltd.—Bass	GLENLIVET Scotch Whisky in Wood.	SCHLITZ Milwaukee Beer the "Pilsener" and
Mo in Wood.	JOULE'S Stone Ale in Hbds. and H Hbds.	Light Sparkling, also Schlitz in Wood.
E. J. BURKE'S Bass Ale and Dublin Porter (GUINNESS)	MEINHOLD'S Anchor Brand New York Cider	ROSS' Balfast Ginger Ale, Club Soda, etc.
Mo in Wood.	HENK WACKESHA Mineral Water.	"CLUB COCKTAILS," EVANS Hudson Ale.

ROSEAM, GERTLEY & CO., PHILADELPHIA, PURE WHISKIES—"MASCOT," "ROBIN HOOD," "O. P. S." AND "PRIVATE STOCK."

Finest Canadian Rye Whisky (Goderham & Worts, Ltd. Toronto, Canada), Bottled Under Government Supervision.

REIMPORTED AMERICAN WHISKIES—Carlisle Bourbon, Spring '81, '86, '89, '90; Horsey Rye; O. F. C.; Springhill, W. H. McBrayer; Hermitage; M. V. Monarch; Kentucky Club; Mellwood; Mattingly; Chickencock; E. C. Berry and other standard brands.

ALSO AGENTS FOR NAPA VALLEY WINE CO'S WINES AND BRANDIES IN CASES. CALIFORNIA WINES AND BRANDIES IN WOOD.

WHISKY AND SPIRIT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

From March 1st to 15th, 1897.

COPYRIGHTED.

CONSIGNEES.	SPIRITS		WHISKY			RUM.	GIN.
	Bbls.	Cases.	Bbls.	1/2 Bbls.	Kegs.	Bbls.	Cases.
Crown Distilleries Co.	272						
Jones, Mundy & Co.	180						
Bode & Haslett	130						
Siebe Bros., Plageman.		2	160	50			
Livingston & Co.			70			5	
Louis Taussig & Co.	65						
I. W. Kingman		270	106	59			241
Christy & Wise		500					
Jesse Moore, Hunt Co			29	45			
Sherwood & Sherwood.		80	21				
Carroll & Carroll.			5				
Mack & Co.		100					
Redington Co.		60					
Theo. Gier Co., Oakland.		6					
L. Siebenhaur.		8					
G. Cohn Co.		6					
A. Lawson			3				
G. Wilkins & Co.			2				
F. Rosenthal & Co.			5				
Collins Bros.			1				
A. Josue.			2				
B. Bernard.			1				
S. Levy.			1				
Total	747	1031	409	154		5	241

BEER IMPORTS BY RAIL.

From February 1st to 15th, 1897.

COPYRIGHTED.

CONSIGNEES.	BOTTLED.			BULK.		
	Cases.	Casks.	Bbls.	Bbls.	1/2 Bbls.	Kegs.
Hildebrandt, Posner Co.		50		10	10	63
Royal Eagle Distilleries Co.		26		45	20	20
E. G. Lyons Co.	100		80			
Hilbert Bros.		10				
Total	100	196	80	55	30	60

IMPORTS PER RAIL IN BOND.

S. P. Co. | 2 cases wine | Collector of Port

DEPARTMENT STORES.

The proprietors of three of the largest department stores of this city were treated to a decidedly disagreeable surprise a few days ago. Mr. F. M. Charlton, of the law firm of Charlton & Copeland, swore out warrants against the following firms: Siegel, Cooper & Co., for handling counterfeit Martel brandy; Frank Bros., for selling counterfeit "Three Star" Hennessy, Gilka Kummel, and Old Pepper Whisky; A. M. Rothschild & Co., for selling imitation Gilka Kummel, and Simmons & Co., for selling spurious "Three Star" Hennessy. All the defendants were placed under arrest and gave bonds for their appearances. The first case tried was that against Siegel, Cooper & Co., and it is needless to say created quite a sensation.

FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS RAIDED.

Since the above was in type a raid has been made on two houses in Chicago, who have evidently conducted the business of counterfeiting brands on a wholesale scale.

If there are other similar concerns in this or any other city we hope they will be relentlessly rooted out.

The following extract from the daily press appearing on Feb. 26, will prove interesting reading.

Writs were issued by Justice V. S. Boggs against the R. W. Davis Drug Company, No. 232 Kinzie street, said to be controlled by "Miller Bros."; Charles Klyman, No. 232 Kinzie street; and the Martinique Company, No. 190 Van Buren street. They were served on the Kinzie street concerns by the constable of Justice Boggs' court, accompanied by Attorneys Charlton and Copeland, who represent the firms that are prosecuting the fight in Chicago against the sale of counterfeit liquors.

Large bundles of labels ready to be pasted on bottles of alleged "Old Pepper" whisky, Gilka's "getreide kummel," Angostura bitters, Hennessy's "three star brandy," and Martell cognac were captured and carried off to the justice's court, and evidence of a flourishing business in the manufacture and disposal of imitation goods was obtained, it is alleged, at the Kinzie street concerns.

The Martinique Company could not be found. Its basement "rectifying" and bottling establishment, No. 190 Van Buren street, and its office in the Commercial Building, Dearborn and Randolph streets, were both found vacant and there were no signs to indicate whether the concern had been removed, if it is still in existence.

George M. Colby, one of those connected with the Martinique Company, is under indictment for counterfeiting the "Canadian Club" label of Hiram Walker, Sons & Co., of Walkerville, Ont.

The search warrants were issued for the purpose of gathering corroborative evidence against firms which are charged with selling imitation Gilka's "getreide kummel," Booth's "Old Tom" gin and Hennessy's brandy. Cases are pending against A. M. Rothschild & Co., for selling alleged imitation kummel, against Frank Bros., for selling alleged "Old Tom" gin, kummel, and Hennessy's brandy, and against the Simmons Company for disposing of Hennessy brandy.

In the basement of the Davis company were found barrels and boxes of empty bottles and cases which had once contained Angostura bitters, Benedictine liqueur, Hennessy and Martell brandies, and "Old Tom" gin, supposed to have been purchased from junk dealers and saloonkeepers.

In the roomy quarters on the first floor employes were engaged in washing bottles, pasting on fresh labels, and packing cases ready for shipment. A large stock of goods intended for shipment was found. "Skeleton" cases of Angostura bitters were observed ready for the liquor to be poured in, the cases being declared to be counterfeits. There were bottles with counterfeit J. A. Gilka kummel labels on them which were being filled with a fluid in close imitation of the color and taste of the genuine. Packages of labels were confiscated.

In the establishment on the second floor, which is run under the name of Charles Klyman, operatives were labeling and filling bottles of alleged vermouth, and cases and bottles of Angostura, Hennessy, "Old Tom" and Martell goods, under



"PERFECTION"

(THE STANDARD)

TURKISH PRUNE JUICE

Is warranted a PURE FRUIT EXTRACT, whose component parts are so perfectly blended that its action, used as proportioned, on every description of spirits, such as BRANDY, RUM, GIN and particularly WHISKY, is truly wonderful. IT FINE, PURIFIES, MELLOWES and otherwise GENERALLY IMPROVES to a remarkable degree.

"PERFECTION" TURKISH PRUNE JUICE is an article which cannot be judged by its taste or bouquet, it must be blended with the spirits in wood to prove its value. Samples and information regarding proportion to use, etc., will be gladly furnished by either our Agent or ourselves.

The advantage of giving immature spirits, IN A VERY SHORT TIME, the character of age, and thereby greatly increasing their value, is obvious.



M. HAHN & CO.,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

125 Water Street, New York.

MARTIN ERLBACH,

PACIFIC COAST AGENT

404 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.

WINE AND BRANDY OVERLAND,

During the Month of February, 1897. Showing Destination and Points of Shipment.

(OFFICIAL FIGURES.)

TO	BRANDY		WINE		FROM	BRANDY		WINE	
	Cases.	Gallons.	Cases.	Gallons.		Cases.	Gallons.	Cases.	Gallons.
Boston, Mass			4	10	San Francisco	105	19365	1372	342042
Other New England points			8	664	Oakland				114
New York City	30	9047	149	135697	Martinez				187
Other N. Y. and N. J. pts	3	2515	5	95	Concord				248
Philadelphia			6		Livermore			1	10688
Pittsburg	1	305	10	2537	San Jose		76	12	16229
Other Pennsylvania points		20	23	183	Santa Clara				108
Washington, D. C.	3	100		3135	Warm Springs				56
Virginia and Maryland pts			3	166	Mountain View				2455
Atlanta			3		Los Gatos			2	406
Georgia and Carolina pts			3		Santa Cruz			1	102
New Orleans	10	60	160	261869	Stockton		52		2616
Other Louisiana points			11	145	West's Spur		2400		
Birmingham				2781	Fresno				13170
Other Ala. and Fla. pts			4	12687	Sierra Vista				2565
Austin				62	Barton's Spur				2570
Fort Worth	25	250	205	1817	Maltemoro				8065
Galveston		25	80	5203	Sacramento	9	335	126	1110
Houston			13	114	Napa		90		3826
San Antonio		1071	202	3169	Oakville		100		60117
Other Texas points		112	22	2960	Rutherford				2780
Ark. and Oklahoma pts			77	4698	Zinfandel				11640
Memphis				24	St. Helena			1	7250
Louisville		377		2428	Barro			1	2451
Other Ken. and Tenn. pts			6		Cordella				38
Cincinnati		1726	25	16470	Calistoga		10		158
Cleveland		583		4593	Santa Rosa			3	10065
Other Ohio points	6		16	36	Vineyard				13160
Indianapolis, Ind		100	1	3655	Gayserville				2515
Other Indiana points			4	110	Asti		1455	53	40546
Chicago		1999	167	40998	Auburn				32
Other Illinois points			9	170	Woodland				27
Other Michigan points			6	5185	Marysville		110		33
Milwaukee		3587		2677	Vina		3774	4	5620
Other Wisconsin points		10	13	109	Los Angeles	6	172	101	9246
St. Louis		630	12	8982	Colton				5235
Kansas City		1077	29	9978	Santa Barbara			1	25
Other Missouri points	1		8	68	Winthrop				129
Other Iowa points		35	2	90	Anaheim		25		56
St. Paul				139	Santa Ana		54	1	32
Minneapolis			6	80					
Other Minnesota Points				477					
Omaha		387	6	2616					
Other Nebraska points	4	54	20	412					
Dakotas	3		3	320					
Denver		1234	53	15634					
Other Colorado points	14	330	21	4265					
Utah Points	16	1252	140	5741					
Santa Fe District	2	558	63	6171					
Montana and Idaho pts	2	499	77	5643					
Mexico			1	1497					
Canada			1						
England			2						
Germany		50		7609					
Norway				10					
Total	120	28028	1679	584212	Total	120	28028	1679	584212

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.

Importers and General Agents,

327-329 Market Street,

San Francisco, Cal.

—AGENTS FOR—

MESSRS. MOET & CHANDON, Epernay, Champagne, White Seal Grande Cuvée, Brut Imperial
 JOHANNIS LD, JOHANNIS, King of Natural Table Waters.
 H. SRS. CANTRELL & COCHRAN, BELFAST, GURGU Ale
 MESSRS J & F MARTELL, Cognac—Martell Brandy
 MESSRS HIRAM WALKER & SONS, LTD, WALKERVILLE, Canada, Canadian Club Whisky
 MESSRS S. ANDREW USHER & CO., EDINBURGH, Scotch Whisky
 THE DISTILLERS CO., LTD (Wm Jameson) Dublin Irish Whisky
 MESSRS JOTS DIKUYPER & ON ROTTERDAM Gin
 MR J V GILKA, LEBEL, G. K. Kummel & Fekau

MESSRS. UDDIHO WOLFFSSON & CO., SCHIEDAM, Aromatic Schnapps
 MESSRS. READ BROS., LONDON, The "Dog's Head" Bottling of Guinness' Stout and Bass' Ale
 BARTHOLOMAY BREWING CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y., Kulerbocker Beer.
 MESSRS. DUBOS FRERES, BORDAUX, Claret and Sauternes
 MESSRS. DIINHARD & CO., COBLENTZ, Rhine and Moselle Wines
 MR. F. CHAUVY NET, Nuits, Cote d'Or, Burgundy Wines.
 MESSRS. MORGAN BROS., PUERTO DE SANTA MARIA, Sherris.
 WIDOW HARMONY, Puerto de Santa Maria, Sherris.

THE ROYAL WINE CO, Oporto, Port Wines.
 MESSRS. VZAGURRE & CO., REUS, Tarragona Wines
 THE ROYAL HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT WINE CELLARS, BUDAPEST, Hungarian Wines.
 PSCHORR AND OTHER GERMAN BEERS
 MR. THEO LAPPE, NIMPHENSDORF, Aromatic Bitters
 MR. MARNIER LAPOSTOLLE, SEINE ET OISE, FRANCE Grand Marbler
 MESSRS. F. CUSENIER, ELSAINE & CO. PARIS, Cordials
 ANDREAS SAXLHNER, BUDAPEST, Hungary Janos Natum Aperient Water
 MR. JOHANN MARIA PARINA, COLOGNE, Gegenmeier dem Juclchsplatz, Cologne, Eau de Cologne

Re-Imported American Whiskies.—'86 Excelsior; Spr '89 Belle of Nelson; Spring '90 Old Grand Dad; Hume; Mayfield; O. F. C.; Chickencock and other staple brands. Lowest market quotations furnished on application, to the wholesale trade only.

alleged counterfeit labels, were seen ready for the consumer. Old labels were being washed off Angostura bottles and fifty clean and empty bottles of the same shape of Angostura were standing in a row ready for filling.—*Mida's Criterion*.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, March 13, 1897.

There is but little of interest to record occurring in the wine and liquor trade in this part of the country. Business is exceedingly quiet in all branches of the trade, but there are many reasons why such is the case. The uncertainty regarding tariff legislation has a depressing effect on the importers, as well as all lines of business and local causes contribute largely to the depression which generally exists in the liquor trade of this State. The Legislature at Albany is again juggling with the excise laws and contemplate amending the Raines Law which is already responsible for a most disgraceful condition of affairs in the saloon trade. It has given rise to more subterfuge and dishonest evasion than any liquor legislation ever placed upon the statute books of any state. In fact the evils of the system have become so plain that the respectable element of the trade are willing to submit to further infringements on their rights by the addition of further restrictions to the Bill if it will only result in the abolishment of the many dives flourishing under the guise of Raines Law Hotels. In the meantime they are waiting and are not buying any more stock than is necessary for the current needs of their trade. They are not hunting for any new business and looking closely after collections with a very short period of time allowed on purchases even to their regular trade, a condition that cannot but help to curtail trade very materially.

Kentucky whiskies show no improvement and small sales are the rule with prices still ruling low. The trade here with very few exceptions all express themselves much pleased over the passage of the Bottling-in-Bond Bill and think it will aid in great degree the sale of many of Kentucky's famous brands and likewise be an incentive to the family trade buyers which will ultimately drive out all but the straight whiskies from the fine grocery and family store trade.

Eastern Ryes share in the general dullness in the trade and transactions are exceedingly limited in volume, although prices on standard brands are being fairly well maintained by the holders of goods.

The California wine business is quiet. While there is a steady movement of goods through regular channels the individual purchases are small and confined to the immediate wants of the purchaser. Prices are somewhat weaker and show the unsatisfactory condition of affairs prevailing. There are few receivers of California wines who are not willing to make concessions to induce trade, within a reasonable figure. One

disturbing feature in the market is the regular auction sales of California wines. If experience teaches anything, it should be the misguided producers, who consign their goods to these sales to be slaughtered at prices which do not begin reimburse them for the cost of producing and carrying their wines, to sell to the regular trade. These sales while they do not amount to a great deal in the aggregate amount of stock sold, disturb the balance of trade between the regular dealer and his customer and so affect the stability of the market price of wines.

There have been considerable outside lots of sweet wine offered of late at figures below the corporation prices when freight, etc., expenses are considered and in a measure demoralized the market although price cutting has not been of startling proportions as yet.

California Brandies are quiet and trade is confined to small lots for immediate use in bulk of sales.

Mr. Max Goldschmidt of Goldschmidt Bros. of Los Angeles, California, was a visitor in this city last week.

The U. S. Internal Bonded Warehouses here are engaged in a quiet game of bidding against each other to secure the goods brought to this market and the reduction of rates made by one was promptly met by the other, all of which brings joy to the heart of the California Brandy producer, who has brandy to store in this city.

W. A. GEET.

TRADE CIRCULARS.

FROM L. GANDOLFI & Co.

NEW YORK, March 1, 1897.

Dear Sir:—The following are our importations during the fortnight ending February 27, 1897.

Per S. S. Kaiser Wilhelm II—100 bags Italian rice; S.B. Perfume brand; 8 barrels Vermouth, Gancia & Co., brand.

Per S. S. Champagne—13 cases Kirschwasser, Ullman & Meyer.

Per Ship A. G. Ropes—400 barrels Tipo Chianti, Italian-Swiss Colony.

Per S. S. Ems—100 cases Extra Olive Oil, Francesconi 17 baskets Parmesan cheese, Palazatti brand; 30 barrels Piedmont wines, Gancia brand; 36 cases assorted Naples wines, P. Scala brand; 2 cases Centerba (100 herbs) Hyerommis.

Yours truly,

L. GANDOLFI & Co.

FROM W. A. TAYLOR & Co.

The Devonshire Sloe Gin. This is the most favorite liquer, now produced, and is made from ripe fresh-picked Sloes, gathered by the farmers in England. It is superior to

RICHARD HELLMANN

H. G. HELLMANN

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.

IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

525 FRONT STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

... PACIFIC COAST AGENTS FOR ...

KRUG & CO., REIMS, PRIVATE CUVEE CHAMPAGNE

J. PERRIER FILS & CO., Chaloas s Marne,	Champagne
ADRIEN & FILS, Epernay	Champagne
FORRESTER & CO., Xerez de la Frontera	Sherries
GARVEY & CO.,	Sherries
OFFLEY, CRAMP & FORRESTER, Oporto,	Port Wines
BLANKENHEYM & NOLET, Rotterdam,	Union Gin
H. LECHAT, R. PHILIPPE & CHEESE, Nantes,	Sardines
DUBLIN DISTILLERS' CO., L'd., Dublin,	Irish Whisky
E. REMY MARTIN & CO., Rouillie,	Cognacs
P. FRAPIN & CO., Segonzac,	

ENGRAND FRERES, Angouleme,	Cognacs
PATTERSON & HIBBERT, London,	Bass' and Guinness'
	Stout
L. DURLACHER, Bingen	Rhine Wine
II. UNDERBERG,—ALBRECHT, Rheinberg & Niederrhein	Boonekamp Bitters
CHAS. DAY & CO., London,	Old Tom Gin, Orange Bitters
J. R. HERRIFF & CO., Glasgow,	Scotch Whisky, Jamaica Rums

ALL GOODS IN UNITED STATES BONDED WAREHOUSE.

AMERICAN WHISKIES—"BLUE GRASS" AND "BOONE'S KNOLL"

any other make of "Sloe Gin," great care and attention having been paid for a number of years to the manufacture of this liquor. It is very wholesome and pure, not too sweet, is free from acidity, and has the most delicate flavor.

Sold in Flint-glass Quarts and Pints, \$16 per case of 12 bottles.

To be obtained from all wine merchants and grocers, Sole agents for the U. S. A., W. A. Taylor & Co., New York.

Schedule of net duty-paid prices for trade only. London Dock Jamaica Rum, "Red Lion" Brand.

In lots of less than 5 cases.....\$10 75

In lots of 5 cases and less than 10..... 10 00

Importation orders especially solicited.

Sloe Gin, Devonshire Brand, as supplied to the Royal Family of England.

In lots less than 5 cases.....\$13 60

In lots 5 cases and less than 10..... 13 00

Sloe Gin has recently become very popular in England. It is made from the Sloe berry, which is grown in England and Plymouth Gin. Be sure you get a recognized standard brand, as there are many Sloe Gins on the market that they are the real article in name only.

FROM J. M. CURTIS & SON.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9, 1887.

EDITOR *Pacific Wine and Spirit Review*.—The following appeared in the *S. F. Chronicle*, of March 7th, as a part of the proceedings at the "Council of Associated Industries," March 6th.

"According to the statement made by Professor W. B. Rising, State Analyst, at a special meeting of the board of Health, held Friday evening, some of the dealers in wine in this State are preparing to adulterate their goods. The adulterant to be used is expected to serve as a preservative and guaranteed to be safe from detection.

Professor Rising stated that an agent spent some time in this city selling the adulterant, and disposed of over a ton o

the mixture to local dealers. He secured a sample of the mixture and is now engaged in making an analysis of it. In his opinion the use of such an adulterant would soon destroy the sale of California wines, which are now in demand because of their purity."

The "Preservant" alluded to is undoubtedly the antiseptic placed on this market under the name of "Antisepticum," which is manufactured not only in France and Germany, but also in Philadelphia, and possibly in other parts of the United States. We analyzed this antiseptic six months ago and found it to be ammonium and potassium silico-fluoride. So far from its being "safe from detection" it is detected in wine with ease, and greater certainty than any other antiseptic in use. One part in 200,000 gives an unmistakable reaction.

This fluoride is also recommended as an agent for clarifying wine. To be of any value for that purpose the dose required would be dangerous, and even the small quantity required as an antiseptic, would corrode the glass whenever the wine is bottled, destroying all brilliancy of color, and giving the wine a disagreeable taste.

We do not think our wine dealers are foolish enough to use such a preparation, the danger of which has been clearly pointed out to them.

J. M. CURTIS & SON.

FROM R. F. BALKE & Co., Distillers.

"Normandy" Superior Pure Rye.

No. of barrels made in—

1887.....	158	1893.....	2,755
1890.....	866	1894.....	1,470
1891.....	1,090	1895.....	1,927
1892.....	1,372	1896.....	1,840

Total.....11,478

No. of barrels remaining in warehouse March 1, 1807

1892.....	174	1895.....	1,927
1893.....	2,113	1896.....	1,817
1894.....	1,417		

Total.....7,448

DAWSON'S

"PERFECTION"

OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

In Cases Only.

SOLE AGENT FOR PACIFIC COAST

W. B. CHAPMAN, 123 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Owners and Handlers of its own Brands
and Also the Well-Known

Brands of

NAPA VALLEY WINE CO.

KOHLER & VAN BERGEN

KOHLER & FROHLING

B. DREYFUS & CO.

S. LACHMAN CO.

C. CARPY & CO.

MAIN OFFICES:

SECOND and FOLSOM STS.

SAN FRANCISCO,

CALIFORNIA

INCORPORATED.



NEW YORK OFFICE:

No. 45 BROADWAY.

AUGUST 10, 1894.



TRADE NOTES AND PERSONALS.

Frank Czarnowski intends to open a wholesale liquor house at Congress ave.

The retail license at Helena, Montana, has been raised from \$96 to \$250 per year.

Henry Brune of Naber, Alfs & Brune is the happy father of a son born on the 11th inst.

The midnight closing ordinance of Grass Valley, Cal., has been repealed; the Mayor casting the deciding vote to that effect.

Henry P. Wichman, of Wichman, Lutgen & Co., is confined at his home with a somewhat severe attack of pneumonia.

Henry Campe head of the house of Henry Campe & Co., intends going to Europe in the near future. His plans are to start about the 15th of April and remain abroad until the end of the year.

We are sorry to note that Governor Budd has replaced Dr. P. C. Remondino on the Board of Health, with Dr. D. D. Crowley. Dr. Remondino was an efficient member of the Board and a friend to the Viticultural industry worth having in such an official member.

A. Heunisch, of the Abramson-Heunisch Company, who has been in Germany several months on a health trip, will remain abroad for five or six months yet before returning. He is still in poor health, but it is thought that a few months of rest will suffice to effect a complete recovery.

The Licensed Vitallers Official Annual for 1897, has been issued by the Central Protection Society of London, England, the offices of which are at 35 Great George street, Westminster, London, S. W. The book is a well bound one of 340 pages, and contains an immense amount of material in relation to the licensed British trade.

George W. Baker, the attorney for the Protective Association, intends to leave for a health and pleasure trip to the Hawaiian Islands on the 1st prox. He will be accompanied by his wife and daughter and will be gone about six weeks. This will give him a month's time in which to visit the volcano and see all the sights.

A new trade journal has been started in New York, the *American Wine and Mineral Water Press*, which is published by L. J. Vance, at 31 and 33 Broad street. The *Press* will devote no attention to the whisky business, but will de-

vote itself entirely to the wine and mineral water trades. The *Press* will be published monthly.

Louis Melezer, formally in the wholesale liquor business in Phoenix Arizona, but for the past eleven months of Oregon Illinois, returned lately to Phoenix to remain for some time. Mr. Melezer has a general merchandise store at that place, and his family is there as well. Speaking of the wave of prosperity Mr. Melezer says in his section, corn is worth about ten cents a bushel, and other things accordingly.

The firm of E. Valche & Co., which for years has conducted a wholesale liquor business at San Bernardino and a winery and distillery at Brookside, San Bernardino County, has dissolved. Mr. Valche has taken over the wine and brandy property at Brookside and his former partners Joseph Ingersol and Frederick J. Esler have secured the business at San Bernardino which they will conduct under the name of Ingersol & Esler.

The case of *The People vs. Siegel, Cooper & Co.*, for selling counterfeit Martell brandy, in Chicago, was terminated recently by the court imposing a fine of \$100 and costs upon the defendants. This prosecution was brought under an old statute, which provides only for a fine. If Martell & Co. had had their labels registered at Springfield, Ill., as well as at Washington, D. C., the punishment would, instead of a fine, have been not less than three months or more than one year in jail. Needless to say, Martell & Co. have taken steps to remedy this for the future, and have had their labels registered at Springfield.

The Supreme Court of Indiana held, in the recent case of *Shea vs. City of Muncie*, that the Moore law of 1895, giving cities power to exclude the sale of liquor from the suburban or residence portions of such cities, is constitutional, and was not repealed by the Nicholson law; that an ordinance under that law, which prohibits such sales in the residence portions of the city generally without specifying what portions are meant, is not void for indefiniteness, but that whether a particular place is within the ordinance is matter of proof; that under the police power any business which is dangerous to the public safety, health or morals may be excluded from a particular locality; that a city may pass such an ordinance and enforce the same against one who has procured and paid for a license from the city and the county to sell liquor in the prohibited part of the city; that the police power of a state or municipality cannot be surrendered or bartered away, and that a part of town principally used for residence purposes is a residence portion, even though it contain a grocery or other business house.



EL PINAL VINEYARD

ESTABLISHED 1852.

Largest Producers of

PURE SWEET WINES

IN AMERICA.

Geo. West & Son

STOCKTON, CAL., U. S. A.

Braunschweiger & Co.'s Exhibit

AT GUATEMALA, CENTRAL AMERICA.



BRAUNSCHWEIGER & CO'S. EXHIBIT AT GUATEMALA, C. A

ONE of the exhibits that is attracting much attention at the Central American exhibit now in progress in Guatemala, is that of Braunschweiger & Co. of this city. The display occupies a floor space of over 200 square feet and is arranged in the form of a huge half cone at the rear, while on the sides four columns composed of casks and bottled goods support the smaller portions of the exhibit. The credit of the display is due to the president of the firm, H. Braunschweiger, who designed it, and who personally attended to its forwarding. A large portion of bottled goods used in its construction are California products, although a very liberal portion of the center piece is devoted to the celebrated ten-year old California Club Whiskey.

There is not a better or more favorably known firm in the West than that of Braunschweiger & Co. Through the indefatigable efforts of its president, H. Braunschweiger, it has gained a prominent place in the ranks of the prominent firms of its class in the United States. The firm was organized in this city in 1874, and during the last twenty years has gained the confidence of the trade through the uniformity and superior quality of the goods handled, which are regarded as the finest and most perfect. During a large portion of that time the firm has occupied its present commodious quarters at Nos. 5 and 7 Drumm Street.

That the firm has succeeded so well in gaining a well merited success at the Central American Exposition is a source of gratification to the trade of San Francisco, where its high standing and excellent reputation is recognized.—*S. F. Chronicle*.

The illustration on this page was made from a photograph of the exhibit, as it was set up before being sent to Central America.

VALE THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of 1897 has adjourned, and the liquor trade is secure from harassment from Sacramento in the way of adverse legislation for two years to come.

The Legislature is remarkable for things that it did not do, to cinch the liquor men and must be said that much of this credit is due to Mr. J. P. Edoll, under whose direction the interests of the liquor men were guarded.

The measures which died in one way or another were:—

Androus' Constitutional Amendment, levying a \$3.00 annual state tax on all liquor dealers.

Withingtons' Norwegian system bill.

Waymire's Constitutional Amendment, giving women the right to vote.

Emmons' bill separating the corner grocery and the saloon.

Governor Budd's scheme for a \$100 state tax which was never introduced.

That is a resume of what the late body did not do. Among things they did was to pass Senator Wolf's Bill, No. 536, relating to the issuing of search warrants, Section 4. of which reads:—

"When the property is a cask, keg, bottle, vessel, siphon, can, case or other package, bearing printed, branded, stamped, engraved, etched, blown, or otherwise attached or produced thereon the duly filed trademark or name of the person by whom, or in whose behalf, the search warrant is applied for, in the possession of any person, except the owner thereof, or in the possession of another to whom such person shall have delivered it, without such owner's consent, or unless the same shall have been purchased from the owner thereof; in which case it may be taken on the warrant from such person, or from any place occupied by him or under his control, or from the possession of the person to whom he may have delivered it. This gives the right to institute roads a subject which importers are apt to avail themselves of freely in the near future."

Another bill of interest which is now a law, is Senator La Rue's Pure Wine law which has already appeared in the *Review*, and which considerably strengthens the present statutes by making it the business of the College of Agriculture at Berkeley to see that the law is enforced.

PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS, ETC.

The following list of recent patents and trade-marks of interest to our patrons is reported by WM. G. HENDERSON, solicitor of American and foreign patents and trade-marks, Norris Building, 501 F street, Washington, D. C. A copy of any of the United States patents will be furnished by him for 25 cents.

ISSUE OF MARCH 2, 1897.

Patents

- 577,930.—Bottle. Harm Ahlrichs, Petersburg, Ill.
- 578,024.—Siphon bottle. George Corbion Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 578,053.—Malt turning and stirring machine. John F. Dornfeld, Chicago, Ill.
- 577,811.—Bottle stopper. Gilbert Dussau, Toulouse, France.
- 578,144.—Piping or tubing for drawing off beer. James L. Fort and C. E. Hoy, Barnsley, England.
- 578,222.—Bung. Chas. A. Gildmeyer, Haddonfield, N. J.
- 578,010.—Protective bottle &c. Alice M. Gillam, Flushing N. Y.
- 578,098.—Soda water fountain. Robert M. Green, and Robert M. Green, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 577,857.—Cask. Thomas C. Hooman, Ditton, England
- 578,015.—Non-refillable bottle. Henry Juckett, Snow Hill, Md.
- 577,963.—Non-refillable bottle. Chas. A. Lord, San Francisco, Cal.
- 577,966.—Bottle. Charles H. Parsons, Goshen, Ind.
- 577,581.—Soda water apparatus. Luther W. Puffer, Lakeville Plantation, Me.
- 578,176.—Jug. Arthur J. Weeks, Akron, Ohio.

TRADE MARKS.

- 29,631.—Beer. Acme Brewing Company, Macon, Ga. Essential feature: The monogram "A B Co." on a globe.
- 29,641.—Gin. Firm of Pieter Hoppe, Schiedam, Netherlands, Essential feature: The words "Night Cap".
- 29,637.—Whiskey. John Osborn's Sons & Company, New York, N. Y. and Philadelphia, Pa. Essential feature: The word and number "Old 45".
- 29,640.—Gin and other spirituous liquors. National Distilling Company, Milwaukee, Wis. Essential feature: The word "Mistletoe".
- 29,637.—Port Wine. Samuel Streit & Co., New York, N. Y. Essential feature: The letter, word, character and abbreviation "A. Ferreira & Co." and the representation of an ox cart a cask behind which is seated a bear.
- 29,639.—Whiskey. Edwin Walters, Baltimore, Md. Essential feature: A representation of a heralbic crowned lion's head and the words "Private Stock".

Issue of March 9, 1897.

Patents.

- 578,320.—Device for detecting fraudulent refilling of bottles. John Fawcett Boston, Mass.
- 578,555.—Stopper for bottles. John Fitchie, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 578,338.—Safety bottle. William H. S. Jenison, Apponaug, R. I.
- 578,648.—Bottle. William W. Magnum, Jr., Nixon, Tenn.
- 578,370.—Jug. Henry Stiles, Cleveland, Ohio.

DESIGNS.

- 26729.—Holder for bottles. Eugene L. Jacques, Waterbury, Conn.

Issue of March 9, 1897.

TRADE MARKS.

- 29,681.—Lager Beer. Estate of Jacob Flock, Williamsport, Pa. Essential feature: A representation of a terrestrial globe with a glass of beer standing on top.
- 29,682.—Lager Beer. Estate of Jacob Flock, Williamsport, Pa. Essential feature: A representation of a terrestrial globe having a glass of beer standing on top, accompanied by the words "Established 1854" and the words "It Stands On Top".
- 29,663.—Porter. Miller Brewing Company, Rochester, N. Y. Essential feature: An eagle in flight holding in its talons a keg or barrel with the initials "M. B. Co." on the end and the words "London Porter" beneath.

WINE AND BRANDY RECEIPTS.

	Wine.	Brandy.
March 1	32,500	
" 2	54,100	5,000
" 3	26,400	
" 4	29,400	
" 5	27,400	
" 6	63,300	
" 8	38,100	
" 9	22,500	
" 10	26,700	
" 11	33,400	
" 12	5,600	
" 13	44,400	
" 15	46,400	

FOR SALE—Brewery, Distillery, Soda Works, Buildings and Lots in Ensenada, Lower California; business without competition; in full working order; \$9,000—could not be duplicated for three times that amount.

Summary—Four town lots, 333 feet frontage in heart of the city. Fire-proof building, corrugated iron, 40 x 50; annex, corrugated iron, 14 x 18. Dwelling house (4 rooms, furniture, etc.) barn and stable. Fine beer garden, well ornamented with trees; the only one in town, for picnic purposes. Wind mill, iron turbine, 10 buckets; galvanized water pipes, through buildings and grounds; galvanized iron tank, 6000 gallons, Boiler and steam generator, 12-h. power. Brass steam pump. Copper still rectifier, 16 compartment column; copper still rectifier for pomace or mescal; 1 small still. Grape crusher, press hand pump, tanks; tools; Fairbanks scale 2000 lbs. Complete malting department, roller for malt; beer kettle, heated by steam; zinc cooler; reservoir tanks, barrels, etc. Complete soda-bottling works apparatus. Strong horse and harness, new delivery wagon, top-board buggy, etc. Only two men needed to run this plant—one for inside work and the other for outside.

Expenses are very small and profits very large. Any enterprising party with a small capital cannot fail to may money in a short time. For further particulars address "Brewery," care REVIEW office.

Hey, Grauerholz & Co.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

WINES & LIQUORS.

—SOLE AGENTS FOR—

Davy Crockett Whisky.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT, THEN GO AHEAD.

224 FRONT STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

THE WAREHOUSE STAY.

Word has been received by Collector of Internal Revenue Welburn, that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has revoked his order issued in January directing that the general bonded warehouse be closed May 1st.

This is a matter of the greatest interest to the entire liquor trade, and especially to the retail dealers and the smaller jobbing and wholesale houses. When the order was issued in January it was immediately opposed by the latter class of firms, and efforts were put forth to secure its revocation.

With the general bonded warehouse open, the retail dealer could buy in bond, and store the goods in the general bonded warehouse until he needed it and then withdraw it. But without the general bonded warehouse it was said he would either have to pay the tax on the spirits at the time of purchase or buy as he needed for his trade of the jobbers.

The reason assigned by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for discontinuing the bonded warehouse at San Francisco was that it was used so largely by the dealers in spirits as a place of distribution for their goods, and not, as was originally intended, as a place in which whisky should be stored while it aged. The fact that there was 2,000,000 gallons of spirits put in the general bonded warehouse to about 400,000 gallons of whisky was pointed to as proving this. Those who sought to have the general bonded warehouse retained replied to this that it was due to the fact that the trade of this Coast required about that proportion of spirits to whisky.

There is at present about 400,000 gallons of whisky and spirits in the general bonded warehouse. This action of the Commissioner is looked upon as a triumph for the small dealers, and is in line with the action of Congress authorizing the bottling of whisky in bond.

IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES OF BOTTLING IN BOND.

All whiskies over four years old, stored in bond, being permitted to be bottled under government supervision may be availed of by present holders to do away with constant outage by having them converted into bottled and cased goods.

Estimating that there are about fifteen cases to a barrel, and the whisky tax paid, cost \$1.50 per gallon, the approximate calculation is as follows:

Outage, 1½ gallons per annum.....\$2.25
Storage, State and County tax, one year..... 65

Total.....\$2.90

Presuming that the expense of bottling (cases, bottles, labels, etc.) be \$22.00.

Interest on above outlay.....\$1.30

Credit.....\$1.60

Empty Barrel..... 1.00

Net gain the first year.....\$2.60

and the additional advantage of stoppage of evaporation, including tax for subsequent years.

It should also be borne in mind that bottled goods with the government guarantee can be made readily available if stored in a reliable warehouse, such as the Louisville Public Warehouse Co., for a warehouse receipt issued by a third party always carries additional weight with banks.—*Mida's Criterion.*



To the Trade and the Public :

The "R. B. HAYDEN"

Old Style Hand-Made Sour Mash Whisky Distilled by

GREENBRIER DISTILLERY CO.

(OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY.)

GREENBRIER, NELSON CO., KY.

Is the only whisky of this name ever made in Nelson County, Ky. On ordering R. B. Hayden from your dealer see that you get the Whisky that is distilled by the Greenbrier Distillery Company.

BARDSTOWN, KY., November 1, 1892.

Greenbrier Distillery Co.—Gentlemen: In response to your inquiry I have to say that your distillery is operated on the old fashioned hand made sour mash plan, and is one of the very few distilleries in the State that adheres to the old style methods that have made Kentucky sour mash distilleries famous. Your house and its methods cannot be improved on.

Respectfully yours,

JNO. B. WELLER,

Dist. Dep. Collector Int. Rev., Nelson Co., Ky.

"R. B. Hayden."

The Finest Sour Mash Whisky made in Nelson Co., Kentucky. Charles Meinecke & Co., Agents, S.F.

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS

314 SACRAMENTO STREET



NATIONAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

CAUTION!

IMPORTS.	JANUARY.			
	1896.		1897.	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Malt liquors, gallons:				
In bottles or jugs	93,389	92,248	77,765	79,268
In other coverings	176,893	51,636	218,347	72,063
Total	270,282	143,884	296,112	151,331
Spirits, distilled (proof gallons):				
Of domestic manuf'r, returned subject to In. Rev. tax)....	103,991	92,523	74,095	64,849
Brandy	18,827	50,992	18,068	52,669
All other	148,340	159,801	93,937	117,228
Total	271,158	303,316	186,100	234,746
SPIRITS (not of domestic manufacture) (proof gallons), imported from—				
United Kingdom.....	48,046	55,685	40,900	55,388
Belgium	5,837	4,853	402	151
France	21,924	59,746	22,097	63,131
Germany	12,775	10,686	4,193	3,561
Italy	3,786	6,970	890	1,454
Netherlands.....	21,757	9,404	14,599	6,928
Other Europe.....	9,026	13,898	2,311	4,795
British North America..	15,627	30,420	12,197	24,359
West Indies	4,583	13,935	3,026	7,450
China	17,222	3,834	99	19
Other Asia and Oceanica	6,404	1,206	10,922	2,403
Other countries	180	156	369	209
Total.....	167,167	210,793	112,005	169,897
Wines:				
Champagne, and other sparkling	13,678	197,706	12,717	181,103
STILL WINES—				
In casks.....	193,377	136,107	99,727	71,567
In other coverings.....	15,297	63,672	12,723	59,342
Total.....		397,485		312,312
WINES, imported from—				
United Kingdom.....		21,965		14,398
France		213,235		190,398
Germany		54,247		23,016
Italy		24,367		14,899
Other Europe.....		81,862		67,394
Other countries		1,809		2,207
Total.....		397,485		312,312

Decisions have been rendered in my favor by the Hungarian Minister of Commerce in August and October, 1896, in consequence of which the trade marks of the following aperient waters, viz:

“APENTA,” “UJ HUNYADI,”
HUNYADI MATYAS,
“ LAJOS,
“ LASZLO, Etc., Etc.

have been cancelled, all being imitations of my “HUNYADI JANOS” trade mark. No other water except my HUNYADI JANOS is allowed to use the name “HUNYADI,” this name being my exclusive trade mark making a part of the name of my

HUNYADI JÁNOS

NATURAL HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER

The Trade is hereby cautioned not to handle waters bearing any of the above mentioned names, as I shall hold all parties selling such waters responsible in damages and protect my trade-mark-rights to the fullest extent, by action against all infringers.

ANDREAS SAXLEHNER,

Budapest London New York

Pacific Coast Agents for HUNYADI JANOS WM. WOLFF & CO
327-9 Market St., S. F.

EXPORTS.				
Malt Liquors:				
In bottles	39,358	46,858	41,738	52,615
Not in bottles.....gals.	14,058	3,237	22,660	4,682
Total.....		50,095		57,297
Spirits, distilled (proof gallons):				
Alcohol, including pure, neutral or cologne spirits.	6,167	2,303	54,560	25,055
Brandy.....	709	918	318	398
Rum.....	176,459	234,931	83,147	112,480
WHISKY—				
Bourbon.....	9,614	12,596	37,047	28,566
Rye	1,655	3,642	1,418	2,217
All other.....	46,585	17,497	58,143	25,628
Total	241,189	271,887	234,633	194,344
Wine:				
In bottles.....doz.	1,620	6,118	1,905	7,852
Not in bottles.....galls.	136,181	66,126	131,720	57,698
Total.....		72,244		65,550

TRADE MARKS.

WM. G. HENDERSON, Patent Attorney and Solicitor.

NORRIS BLDG., 5th and F Sts., Near U. S. Patent Office, Rooms 20 to 23

P. G. Box 122.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Seventeen years' experience, including service in Examining Corps, U. S. Patent Office American and Foreign Patents procured, Caveats filed. Rejected applications revised Opinions given as to scope and validity of patents. Infringement suits prosecuted and defended. TRADE-MARKS, LABELS AND COPYRIGHTS registered.

Copy of any printed patent, trade-mark or label furnished for 25 cents. Correspondence invited. Hand-book on Patents furnished FREE on application.

THE - DIVIDEND,

BONESTELL & CO.

DEALERS IN

PAPER,

A specialty made of

FOURDENIER TISSUE

AND

STRIPPED MANILA

For wrapping bottles.

401 & 403 Sansome Street, S. F.

5 Leldestorff Street,

JAMES O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

Importer of FINEST WINES, LIQUORS

Irish and Scotch Whiskies,

Bass' Ale and Guinness' Stout.

Moore, Hunt & Co's Whiskies a Specialty.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

SAMUEL WANDELT,

STEAM AND HAND

COOPERAGE

61, 63, 65 NORTH THIRD ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Wine and Liquor Barrels and Tanks

A Specialty.

I am now prepared to make and furnish the largest, as well as the smallest article in my line of Cooperage. Estimates given with promptness. All work warranted to be finished in workmanlike manner and equal to any in the market.

RESISTANT VINES—Fresh Riparia and Lenoir cuttings for sale at reasonable rates. Address Room 56, 330 Pine street, San Francisco.

PRICES CURRENT.

These are the long prices. The rate of discount on purchases of a considerable quality can be learned by applying to the agent or dealers. We urgently request dealers, agents and producers to notify us when a change occurs in the prices current of the goods they handle.

California Wines and Brandies.

[The Prices given are for quarts and pints, put up in cases of twelve and twenty-four bottles.]

C. CARPY & CO.
511-517 Sacramento St., San Francisco

La Loma, Grand Medoc	\$ 7.00	\$ 8.00
Burgundy	5.00	6.00
Zinfandel	3.50	4.50
Sauterne	5.00	6.00
Riesling	4.00	5.00
Sweet Muscatel, 1882	9.00	10.00
Sherry, 1882	9.00	10.00
Port, 1882	8.00	9.00
Cal. Rochelle Brandy	12.00	13.00

MONT ROUGE WINES.
Chauche & Bon, Livermore.
Office and Depot, 13-15 First st., S. F.

Burgundy	Quarts	\$ 9.00
Chablis		9.00
Claret, Retour d'Europe		9.00
Jurancon, Favorite wine of Henry IV, King of France		9.00
Haut Sauternes		7.00
Sauternes		6.00
Light Sauternes		5.00
Claret Grand Vin		6.00
Table Claret		4.00
Zinfandel		3.00

\$1.00 additional for pints. Red and white wines in bulk at all prices.

GUNDLACH BUNDSCHU WINE CO.
Cor. Second and Market Sts., S. F.

PRICES PER CASE.	QUARTS.	PINTS.
Traminer, \$2	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00

Gutedel, \$2	6.00	7.00
Burgundy, \$4	6.00	7.00
Zinfandel, \$3	5.00	6.00

INGLENOOK WINES.
Agency, Stanford and Townsend Sts., San Francisco.

Table Claret, Blended from choice foreign grapes, vintage 1890.	\$3.50
Zinfandel	4.50
Extra Table Claret, Medoc type, red label, 1889	5.50
Burgundy, 1888, reserve stock	7.00
Sauterne, dry, Sauvign Vert, '85	7.00
Gutedel, Chasselas Vert, 1889	7.00
Hock, Rhenish type, 1889	6.00
Burger, Chablis type, 1889	6.00
Riesling, Johannisberg type, 1888	5.50
Pints of 2 dozen \$1 per case additional	6.50

None genuine unless bearing seal or cork brand of the proprietor.

KOHLER & FROHLING.
601 Folsom Street, San Francisco.

Riesling	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.50
Hock	3.50	4.00
Gutedel	4.50	5.00
Sauterne	4.50	5.00
Zinfandel	3.75	4.25
Zinfandel, old	4.50	5.00
Burgundy	4.00	4.50
Superior Port	10.00	
Sherry	7.50	
Angelica	6.00	
Muscatel	6.00	
Madeira	6.00	
Malaga	6.00	
Brandy	10.00	

KOLB & DENHARD.
420-426 Montgomery St., San Francisco

Hock	\$3.00
Riesling	3.50

Gutedel	4.00
Sauterne	4.00
Sauterne, 1885	5.00
Claret	2.50
Zinfandel	3.00
Cabernet	3.50
Burgundy	4.00
Port, 1884	7.00
Port, 1887	5.00
Sherry	5.00
Cognac, 1885	10.00

S. LACHMAN CO.
453 Brannan street, San Francisco.

Old Port	\$ 7.00	\$ 8.00
Zinfandel	3.50	4.00
Riesling	4.50	5.00
Madeira	8.00	
Malaga	8.00	
Cognac	14.00	

C. M. MANN.
(Successor to I. DE TURK.)
Office and cellars, 216-218-220 Sacramento St. and 221 Commercial St., San Francisco.

Cognac Brandy, XXXX (quarts)	\$10.00
" " XX	9.00
Tienturier Port	5.50
Trousseau Port, No. 1	4.00
Dry Sherry, private stock	5.50
" " superior	4.00
Angelica, old selected stock	4.00
Muscatel	4.00
Malaga	4.00
Madeira	4.00
Tokay, best old selected stock	6.00
Tokay	4.50
Haut Sauterne	5.00
Riesling, old	3.50
Gutedel	3.50
Hock	3.00
Cabernet, "Grand Vin"	5.00
Burgundy	4.50
Zinfandel, Claret, selected Claret	3.50
XX Claret	3.50
Claret	2.75

NAPA VALLEY WINE CO.
Second and Folsom Sts., S. Francisco
SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD, Agents.
212-214 Market Street, San Francisco.

Hock, green label	\$ 3.00	\$ 4.00
Hock, black label	3.50	4.50
Gutedel	4.00	5.00
Riesling	4.50	5.50
Cabernet	4.50	5.50
Burgundy	4.00	5.00
Claret, black label	3.50	4.00
Claret, red label	2.75	3.70
Private Stock Hock	5.00	6.00
" " El Cerrito	9.00	10.00
" " Sauterne	8.00	9.00
" " Claret	5.00	6.00
" " Burgun'y	7.00	8.00
" " Vine Cliff	12.00	13.00
Sherry	4.50	
Port	4.50	
Angelica	4.50	
Tokay	4.50	
Muscatel	4.50	
Madeira	4.50	
Brandy Crown*	10.00	
" " *	12.00	
" " *	15.00	
" " *	18.00	

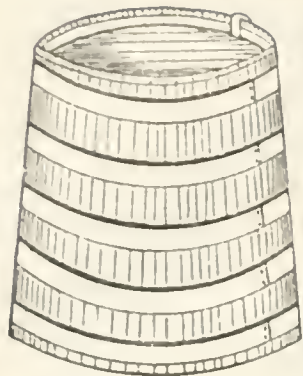
L. J. ROSE & CO., Lim., San Gabriel, Cal.

Port, 1873, 1 doz. qts. in case	\$15.00
" 1876 " " " "	12.00
" 1882 " " " "	9.00
" 1886 " " " "	7.50
Sherry, 1882, 1 doz. qts. in case	9.00
" 1886 " " " "	7.50
Angelica, 1882, 1 doz. qts. in case	9.00
" 1886 " " " "	7.50
Muscatel, 1882 " " " "	7.50
Tokay, 1882, 1 doz. qts. in case	9.00
" 1886, " " " "	7.50
Madeira, 1882, 1 doz. qts. in case	9.00
" 1888, " " " "	7.50
Brandy, 1881, " " " "	15.00
Zinfandel, 1890, 1 doz. qts. in case	4.00
" 2 " pts. " " "	5.00
Burger, 1890, 1 doz. qts. in case	4.00
" 2 " pts. " " "	5.00

All the foregoing vintages are true to name and age, as indicated on label. We guarantee the absolute purity of every bottle of wine and brandy put up by us.

A. Guckenheimer and Bros.
Proprietors,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. M. Solomon,
37 Beaver St. New York,
121 Walnut St. Philadelphia.



REDWOOD TANKS.

F. KORBEL & BROS.

723 BRYANT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

Or at NORTH FORK MILL
Humboldt County, California.

Tissue Paper

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PAPER

OF ALL KINDS.

A. Zellerbach & Sons, Cor. Sansome & Commercial Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO.

Lachman & Jacobi

— DEALERS IN —

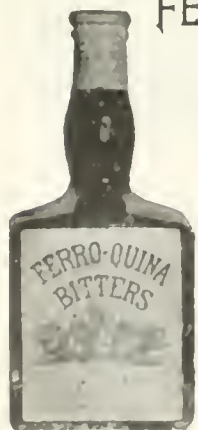
California Wines and Brandies,

BRYANT AND SECOND STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO.

Eastern Agents

EDINGER BROS. & JACOBI,

Cor. Dover & Pearl Sts., Brooklyn Bridge Store No 2, N. Y



FERRO-QUINA TONIC BITTERS

A Wonderful Tonic and Strengthener

AN ANTIDOTE AGAINST

ANEMIA, CHLOROSIS, MUSCULAR DEBILITY, NAUSEA, HEAD-ACHE, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, PHTHISIS, SCROFULA, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, GENERAL DEBILITY, LASSITUDE and other diseases caused by a disordered system.

Especially Recommended as a preventative against FEVERS in tropical climates

ADDRESS

DR. D. P. ROSSI

1400 DUPONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SOLE AGENT FOR U. S. AND CANADA.

Or any wholesale or commission house in this City

Liquor Flavors WILLIAM H. RUDKIN,

74 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

GENUINE XX BEADING OIL XX

Reduced To \$7.50 Per Gallon.

Goods For Sale in California only by

REDINGTON & CO. 23-27-29 SECOND ST., SAN FRANCISCO

ESTABLISHED

1864

A. Finke's

Widow.

Producers of

CALIFORNIA

First Premium

CHAMPAGNES.

ABSOLUTELY PURE

GOLD SEAL.

CARTE BLANCHE,

NONPAREIL

OFFICE:

809 MONTGOMERY ST.,

San Francisco.

Telephone, Black 691.



First Premiums for Best California Champagnes awarded by the State Fairs, 1870-92 and wherever exhibited.

LOMA PRIETA LUMBER CO.

—SUCCESSORS TO—

WATSONVILLE M. & L. CO.

Have Constantly on Hand a Full Supply of the Following Sizes of

GRAPE STAKES.

2x2—4 feet Long, 2x2—5 Feet Long.
2x2—6 Feet Long.

Which will be sold at reasonable rates.

LOMA PRIETA LUMBER CO.

Loma Prieta.

Santa Cruz Co., Cal.

THE ONLY GENUINE

Monte Cristo

CHAMPAGNE

EXTRA DRY

(REGISTERED)



D. P. ROSSI

(Dogliani, Italia and San Francisco)

1400 DUPONT ST.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada

N. B. This Brand is one of the leading Champagnes used at the Royal Courts of Italy, Germany, England; is especially Indorsed by Belmonte, New York; Palace Hotel, Del Monte, Malson Park, Malson Riche, Malson Tortoni, Puotle Dog, Camp's, Martini's, at the Commercial Hotel, S. F.



"CRESTA BLANCA."
 WETMORE-BOWEN COMPANY.
 140 Montgomery St., San Francisco.
 WHITE WINES.
 Sauterne Souvenir... \$ 6.00 \$ 7.00
 Haut Sauterne Souvenir 9.00 10.00
 Chateau Yquem Souv'r 11.00 12.00

WETMORE-BOWEN COMPANY.
 140 Montgomery street, San Francisco
 RED WINES.

Table d'hote Souvenir... \$5 50 \$6.50
 St. Julien Souvenir... 7.00 8.00
 Margaux Souvenir... 8.00 9.00

IN ADDITION TO ABOVE
 Zinfandel... 4.00 5.00
 Burgundy... 6.00 7.00
 Riesling... 5.00 6.00

EL PINAL.
 Port, Vintage 1890... 5.50
 Port, " 1888... 6.50
 Port, " 1886... 8.00

Old Trousseau Port... 12.00
 Sherry, Vintage 1890... 5.50
 Sherry, " 1888... 6.50
 Sherry, " 1886... 8.00

Sherry, amontillado type 10.00
 Muscatel... 5.50
 Angelica... 5.50
 Frontignan... 9.00

Brandy, 1890... 11.00
 Brandy, 1888... 13.50
 Brandy, 1886... 16.00
 Brandy, 1876... 20.00

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.
 329 Market street, San Francisco.
 NAGLEE BRANDY BOTTLED AT DISTIL-
 LERY. CASE GOODS.

White Label Q.C. not un'r 25 yrs \$20.00
 Blue Label, 15, not under 15 yrs 15.00
 Red Label, O.N., not un'r 10 yrs 12.00
 Trade discounts according to quality.

BULK.
 (In packages of 25 gallons each.)
 Per gal.

For ages 1872-1876... \$4.00
 " 1877-1882... 3.50
 " 1883-1884... 3.25

Bitters.
 D. P. ROSSI,
 N.E. Cor. Dupont and Green sts., S.F.
 FERRO QUINA BITTERS.
 12 quarts to case... \$10.00

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.,
 329 Market street, San Francisco.
 AROMATIQUE.
 Per case of 12 quarts... \$12.00

Imported Wines.
 W. B. CHAPMAN.
 123 California street, San Francisco.
 RED WINES.
 (Barton & Guestier, Bordeaux.)

Qts. Pints.
 Floirac... \$ 7.50 \$ 8.50
 Chateau Lacroix... 8.00 9.00

Pauillac, 1887... 8.50 9.50
 " 1881... 9.00 10.00
 St. Julien 1887... 9.00 10.00
 St. Estephe 1887... 9.00 10.00
 Chateau du Gallan 1881 10.00
 " 1878... 12.50
 " le Pain, 1878... 11.50 12.50

Pontet Canet, 1887... 13.50 14.50
 Chat. Beycheville, 1887 16.00
 " 1881... 17.00
 Chateau Langoa... 18.00

" 1878... 21.00 22.00
 " " 1874... 24.50 25.50
 Chat Brown Cantenac,
 1887... 23.00 24.00

Chat Leoville, 1887... 24.50 25.50
 " 1878... 25.50
 " Larose, 1874... 24.50 25.50

" Lafite, 1874... 29.00 30.00
 " Margaux, 1874... 29.00 30.00
 (H. Cuvillier & frere, Bordeaux.)

Pauillac, 1889... 9.00 10.00
 St. Emilion Superieur... 10.00
 Chat. Cheval Blanc 1889 14.00
 Chateau Leoville, 1889... 16.50

Chateau Batailey, 1881... 17.50 18.50
 Chat. Kirwan, 1878... 22.00
 Chat. Lapointe Pomerol
 1878... 22.00

Chat. Pontet Canet, '74 23.00
 " Beycheville, 1874... 25.00
 " Larose, 1870... 24.00

" Talbot d'Aux, '75 24.00 25.00
 " Leoville, 1878... 25.50
 " Cos d'Estournel '78 28.00
 (Du Vivier & Co., Bordeaux.)

St. Marc... \$ 7.00 \$ 8.00
 Pontet Canet... 11.00 12.00

WHITE WINES.
 (Barton & Guestier, Bordeaux.)

Sauternes 1878... 9.25 10.25
 Vin de Graves, 1878... 10.50 11.50
 Barsac, 1878... 11.00 12.00

Haut Sauternes 1887... 17.50 18.50
 Haut Sauternes 1874... 18.50 19.50
 Chateau Yquem 1884... 30.50 31.50

Chateau Yquem 1874... 36.00
 (H. Cuvillier & frere, Bordeaux.)
 Chateau Giraud, 1884... 28.00 29.00

" L'Tour Blanche '84 28.00 29.00
 (Du Vivier & Co., Bordeaux.)
 Graves premieres... 9.00 10.00

CALIFORNIAN-RED WINES.
 (A. Duval)
 Burgundy, 1889... 5.00 6.00
 Cabernet Sauvignon, '90 5.00 6.00

CALIFORNIA-WHITE WINES.
 (A. Duval)
 Riesling 1889... 4.50 5.50
 Chablis 1888... 5.00 6.00

Sauterne 1889... 5.00 6.00
 Creme de Sauterne, '89
 (private stock)... 7.50 8.50

BURGUNDIES-RED WINES.
 (Bouchard pere & fils, Beaune Cote
 D'Or.)
 Macon 1884... 11.00 12.00
 Pommard... 15.50 16.50

Clos de Vougeot, 1887
 Monopole) 25.50 26.50
 Chambertin, 1884... 26.00 27.00
 (Bouchard Pere & Fils, Beaune,
 Cote D'Or.)
 Chablis, 1884... 13.50 14.50

HOCKS.
 (S. Friedborig, Mayence.)
 Laubenheimer, 1889... \$ 9.50 \$10.50
 Liebfraumilch, 1889, Se-
 lected Grapes... 17.00 18.00

Raenthaler, 1884... 21.00 22.00
 Hochheimer Dom De-
 chaney, 1884... 22.50 23.50
 Liebfraumilch, 1876,
 "Extra Quality"... 30.00 31.00

Steinberger Cabinet,
 1876... 32.00 33.00
 (Prince Metternich's Estate)
 Schloss Johannisberger,
 '68... \$45.00 \$46.00

SHERRIES.
 (Sandeman, Buck & Co., Jerez.)
 Maltese Cross... 18.00
 Pemartin Brut... 20.00

" Umbrella... 21.00
 " Amontillado... 23.00
 (E. J. Howell, London.)
 Solera Especial... 13.50

MADEIRA.
 (E. J. Howell, London.)
 Ve Old Style, Puro Es-
 pecial... 15.50

OLD COGNACS.
 (H. Cuvillier & Frere)
 Fine Champagne, "Re-
 serve," 1870... 36.00
 (Sazerac de Forge & Fils.)

Very Old Cognac, 1805... 45.00
 GIN.
 Coates & Co's Original
 Plymouth (unsweet-
 ened)... 10.50

SCOTCH WHISKY.
 (Peter Dawson, Dulltown.)
 Dawson's "Perfection"... 12.50
 " "Special"... 14.50

" "Extra Spe-
 cial"... 16.50
 Dawson's "Perfection,"
 24 flasks... 14.00

Dawson's "Perfection,"
 half flasks... 16.00
 CHAMPAGNE.

Perrier-Jouet, Finest
 Extra Quality
 "Special"... 33.50 35.50
 Perrier-Jouet, Finest
 Extra Quality,
 "Brut"... 34.00 36.00

Half Pints, "Special"... 42.00 per c'se
 of 48 bottles

L. GANDOLFI & CO.,
 427-431 West Broadway, New York.
 (Prices f. o. b. New York.)
 Filli, Gancia & Co., Canelli (Asti.)
 Barbera, in cases of 12 bottles... 5.50
 Barolo, " 12 " .. 7.00

Gattinara in case of 12 bottles... 6.50
 Nebbiolo, red, sparkling, in
 cases of 12 bottles... 8.50
 Brachetto, red, sparkling, in
 cases of 12 bottles... 8.50
 Grignolino, in cases of 12 bottls
 Pints \$1 per case more.

C. & F. Giocobini, Altomonte, Cal-
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 Fancy wines for altar and medical use
 Moscato Calabria, in c'ses 12 btls 7.00
 Lacryma Christi, " 12 " 7.00
 Tokay, " 12 " 7.00
 Malvasia, " 12 " 7.00

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 Barolo, in cases of 12 bottles, 1887... 7.50
 CHIANTI WINE-IN FLASKS.
 J. L. Ruffino, Florence.
 Per case of 2 dozen quarts... 11.50
 " 4 " pints... 13.00

WHITE AND RED STILL.
 Pasquale Scala, Naples.
 Lacryma Christi, per case of 12
 bottles... 7.25
 Moscato di Siracusa, per case of
 12 bottles... 7.00

Falerno, red, per case of 12 bot-
 tles... 7.00
 Capri, per case of 12 bottles... 6.50
 Pints 75 cents per case more.

SPARKLING WINES.
 Pasquale Scala, Naples.
 Lacryma, Christi, quarts... 17.50
 " " pints... 18.50

Filli, Gancia & Co., Canelli (Asti.)
 Moscato, white, in cases of 12
 quarts... 14.00
 Moscato, white, in cases of 24
 pints... 15.00

Passaretta, white, in cases of 12
 quarts... 13.00
 Passaretta, white, in cases of 24
 pints... 14.00

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 Forrester & Co., Jerez,
 in wood, per gallon... \$ 1.50 \$5.00
 Forrester & Co., Jerez,
 per case... 12.00 16.00

Garvey & Co., Jerez, in
 wood, per gallon... 1.75 5.00
 PORTS.

Offley... \$1.75 to \$5.00
 Offley, per case... \$12.00

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 314 Sacramento street, San Francisco
 A. de Luze & Fils, Bordeaux Clarets,
 per case... \$8.00 to \$28.00
 A. de Luze & Fils, Bordeaux Sauternes,
 per case... 12.00 to 26.00

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 dies, white and red, per case
 ... 15.00 to 23.00

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 Bouillac 8.00
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 St. Julien Superior 9.50
 White Seal 10.00
 Pontet Canet 11.50
 La Rose 12.00
 Gold Seal 13.50
 Graves 8.50
 Sauternes 9.50
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 Hunt, Roope, Teague & Co.'s Ports in cases 13.00 to 19.00

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ITALIAN WINES.—RED WINES. (Giuseppe Scala, Naples.)
 Lacryma Christi, 12 qts. \$ 6.30 per case
 Falerno, " 7.50 " "
 Capri, " 6.50 " "
 Capri, 24 pts. 7.50 " "
 Moscato di Siracusa, 12 qts. 9.00 " "
WHITE WINES.
 Lacryma Christi, 12 qts. \$7.50 per case
 Falerno, " 7.50 " "
 Capri, " 7.50 " "
 Capri, 24 pts. 7.50 " "
SPARKLING WINES.
 Lacryma Christi, 12 qts. \$19.00 per case
 " 24 pts. 20.50 " "
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 " 4 " pts. 14.50 per case

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 2VP Very pale, light, fine }
 3 P Full body, soft, rich }
 3VP Very pale, light, full } 1.85
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 4VP Very pale, delicate, dry } 2.15
 5 P Full body, rich, fruity }
 5VP Pale, old, fine } 2.50
 6 P Extra Full and fruity }
 6VP Very fine and mellow } 2.75
 7 Amo AMONTILLADO, old and nutty 2.85
 8 CLO OLOROSA, mellow, soft 3.25
 9 Rex Superb old Dessert Wine 3.35
 10 AMONTILLADO Solera, very old and nutty 4.40
 11 QUEEN VICTORIA, grand old wine 5.65
SPECIAL WINES.
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 " B Full body and rich 1.50
 Special N Soft, full and fine 1.60
 " W Soft, full body 1.75
 " B Clean and sound-Fino 1.80

Seco Fine, old and dry 1.85
 O S Fine, rich and fruity 3.45
 C N Superb Table 3.10
 Corona Delicious and delicate 3.25
 Social S Grand old wine 4.00
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 Deidesheimer 8.50
 Niersteiner 10.25
 Hochheimer 11.50
 Liebfraumilch 13.25
 Foster Jesuitgarten 13.75
 Rudesheimer 14.00
 Ebacher 14.75
 Geisenheimer 17.25
 Marcoobrunner 17.50
 Raenthaler 19.00
 Geisenheim Rothberg 21.00
 Neisteimer Rebbach 21.50
 Rudesheimer Berg 23.00
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 V O T-Very old tawney 2.35
 T P-Extra tawney, delicate 2.50
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BRANCO-White-Fine White Port. 3.25
JEWEL-A specialty, old and mellow. 3.50
S O-Superior old. 3.85
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M C R-1827-Choicest Royal. 6.35
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 Ors. & octs. per gal.
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 These wines have none of the objectionable astringency so common in wines of this class, and are absolutely pure.

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 Nonpareil AA 5.00 12.00
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 Canteen O P S 5.00 11.00

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 " BB Whisky 1.50
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 " " A1, 24 pts. 8.00
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 Ilyain 2.75
 Golden Pearl 2.25
 Marshall 2.25
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 Old Bourbon 1.50

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 Old Saratoga in cases, per case 15.25
 Mascot Bourbon in bbls per gal 2.25
 Robin Hood Bourbon in bbls, per gal. 2.50
 Sherwood Private Stock in bbls, per gal. 3.00
 O. P. S. Sherwood in bbls, per gal. 3.25
 Old Saratoga in bbls, per gal. 4.00

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 Mayfield, Spring, '89 2.65
 Atherton, Spring, '90 2.35
 Anderson Co., Spring, '91 1.85
 Hume, Spring, '89 2.45

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 Adrien & fils, per basket 17.00 18.00

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 Planat & Co., Cognac. Cognac in octaves per gal. \$5.25

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 " " 19.00
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 Grande Champagne, S O P 1848 35.00
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O. F. C. DISTILLERY. D. No. 113 Frankfort Add: Geo. T. Stagg Co., Frankfort Rate 85c.	O. F. C., Carlisle.	OLD KENTUCKY DISTILLERY, D. Meschendorf, 205 W. Main St., Louisville, Ky. Insurance: 85c., \$1.00 and \$1.25.	Kentucky Dew.
RYES.			
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ROSENFELD BROS. & CO., prop'rs Rates, 85c. and 81 Nos. 5 and 297	J. B. Walthen & Bro., Louisville Rate 85c.	NORMANDY DIST'G Co., Louisville, Ky. P. O. Box 2354. Rate 85c.	Normandy, Rubicon.
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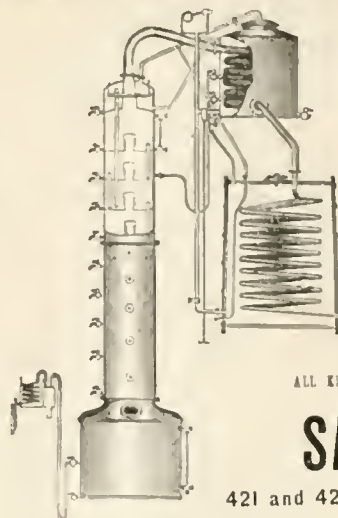
INTERNAL REVENUE AND CUSTOMS BROKERS.

THE EXPORTATION OF GRAPE BRANDY, WHISKY AND SPIRITS FROM BOND OR WITH PRIVILEGE OF DRAWBACK, SPECIALTIES,

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This cut represents our latest improved Continuous Still which has been perfected after years of experiment and large expense.

This Still has the advantage over all others, as it is economical, easily operated and separates the aldehyde and other inferior oils and makes a pure and high-class brandy; and reduces the cost fully ninety per cent in labor and fuel. It requires a little or no water and utilizes all heretofore wasted.

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 OLD BRANDY IN CASES, BRANDIED FRUITS.

WALDEN COGNAC is made after the French formula, from selected fresh grapes, has been successfully introduced, and is now regularly sold in the principal markets of Europe, in competition with French Cognac. Official German and English chemists have pronounced it the purest Brandy which comes to their markets.

It is especially suitable for the drug trade and others, where purity is demanded. While abroad these goods successfully compete, paying the same duties as the French, the American buyer has the advantage in price, between the Internal Revenue Tax assessed here and the Customs duties on foreign Brandies.

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HAND MADE
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E.J. CURLEY & CO.
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KENTUCKY.

These Whiskies are made in the Famous "BLUE GRASS REGION" so justly celebrated as the home of the finest Whiskies in the World, and which have been for the last Century, recognized as such, giving the character and high standing to KENTUCKY WHISKIES which they now enjoy.

THESE FAMOUS WHISKIES CAN BE HAD IN LOTS TO SUIT THE TRADE FROM
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JOURNAL OF VITICULTURE



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R. M. WOOD, MANAGER
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The PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW is the only paper of its class West of Chicago. It circulates among the Wholesale and Retail Wine and Spirit Dealers of the Pacific Coast, the Wine Makers and Brandy Distillers of California, the Wine and Brandy buyers, and the Importers, Distillers and Jobbers of the United States.

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PROPERTY FOR SALE,

FOR SALE, in a coast county, splendid vineyard and ranch property of 410 acres, 140 acres of which are in full-bearing vines. No phylloxera, and the property is so located that, with ordinary care, the insect will not reach it. Property is well improved, having 1 brick distillery, 2 brick cellars, 2 adobe cellars, and plenty of oak and redwood cooperage. Stock of wine on hand averages 75,000 gallons, which goes with the place. Besides the vineyard, there is 100 acres of bottom land for hay, 100 acres of pasture, adapted for hay; and 70 acres of wooded pasture which can be set to vines.

Aside from the vineyard, the ranch is well stocked, and has ample and substantial buildings.

This is one of the choicest properties in California. The dry wines from the vineyard have a splendid reputation, and there is a steady established trade for them. Satisfactory reasons for selling, and the place will be sold cheap.

For further particulars address WINFIELD SCOTT, care of Pacific Wine and Spirit Review, or apply at Room 2, seventh floor, Mills Building, from 9 to 10 A. M.

Vineyard for Sale at a Bargain, to Close an Estate

THIRTY ACRES choice foreign wine grapes, with winery (35,000 gallons, fine oak cask) and distillery complete. Address G. L., Pacific Wine and Spirit Review, San Francisco, Cal.

WANTED—Situation—wanted by a married man: age, 40. Twelve years' experience on a vineyard in wine making. Best references. Address J. M., this office.

MARKET REVIEW

CALIFORNIA WINES.—There is nothing new to relate regarding the wine market, the situation being the same as described in our last issue. The volume of business at this season is a disappointment to the trade, as it was expected that spring orders would develop to a much greater extent than they have. The conditions in the Eastern markets are responsible for this, and the prospect for any immediate change for the better is very poor. Our New York correspondent gives a gloomy review of market conditions existing there, and does not see anything very cheering in the future. Sweets are exceedingly slow and do not exhibit any signs of "getting a move on." Like many other products they are waiting for the wave of prosperity to create a demand for them. Receipts from interior cellars were nominal, and exports by sea considerably under the average. The best feature of the market is the health and strength of the Mexican and Central American trade.

Late advices from New York are as follows: There is no change of any importance to report in the situation of Californian wines and brandies; the receivers are quite pleased with the prospect of an advance in the duty on foreign wines, which they think will secure an increased demand, and already some of the dealers who heretofore have never wanted to do anything in domestic goods are making inquiries for the better class of domestic wines and brandies: this movement, however, is not large enough to have any influence on prices at present, and any improvement from that source is only prospective.

The exports of California wines by sea in March, 1897, were as follows:

	Cases:	Gallons.	Value.
To New York.....	74	384,843	\$139,749
Central America.....	1,728	50,553	28,318
Mexico.....	217	10,939	7,233
Hawaii.....	58	6,067	8,988
British America.....	35	2,141	1,132
Japan and China.....	10	1,412	181
Great Britain.....	—	57	29
Germany.....	1	146	164
Other European.....	—	—	—
Tahiti.....	—	16,136	5,421
All other Foreign.....	—	730	490
Total.....	1,818	475,948	\$187,926

CALIFORNIA BRANDIES.—It is the same old story of too much stock and too little demand. It is a dull and cheerless market, with no orders for round lots to break the monotony. However the heavier holders are not discouraged, but look for the long predicted revival, when the country at large begins to mend its shattered prosperity, and that is about the time the change will come.

The exports of California brandy by sea in February, 1897 was as follows:

	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Domestic Eastern Ports	23	520	\$1,516
Germany	—	—	—
Great Britain	—	—	—
All other foreign	23	215	512
Total	46	765	\$2,158

WHISKIES.—There is nothing new to be said about a quiet market. Business is moving along in a conservative way, and will continue to do so until the coming crops put some fresh money in circulation in the country. There is every reason to believe that the Fall and Winter trade will be good, and, as a consequence, the jobbers are taking the situation philosophically. Eastern distributors and the distillers are still trying to digest the '93's, or get them where they will not be a millstone around the neck of prices. They are convinced that once this surplus stock is disposed of properly, with the bottling in bond bill in operation and taking care of the old whiskies, the younger ages will share a chance in the market, whereas they are badly neglected now. With such a situation the business would soon return to its normal condition.

The receipts of American whiskies at San Francisco in March, 1897, were as follows:

	Cases.	Barrels.	½-barrels.	Kegs.
By Sea from Atlantic Ports	—	371	—	—
By Sea, Re-Imported	—	—	—	—
By Rail Overland	1,790	765	164	—
Total	1,790	1,136	164	—

George C. Buchanan in *Fine Whisky Facts*, makes the following comparative statement of whisky in bond in Kentucky:

January 31, 1893	82,361,775 gallons.
January 31, 1894	83,870,137 gallons.
January 31, 1895	69,263,916 gallons.
January 31, 1896	81,228,232 gallons.
January 31, 1897	80,064,457 gallons.

EXPORT WHISKIES IN BOND—San Francisco. The stock of export whiskies in bond in San Francisco, on March 31, 1897, was 167,954 gallons.

IMPORTATIONS.

BUSINESS has been rather lively with the importers during the past half month, owing to the efforts of buyers to get in surplus stocks before the proposed new tariff goes into effect. This is better than no business, but the effects of overloading will be felt in the future. However, it is the old case of the "bird in the hand."

The receipts of spirits by rail overland were 1,667 barrels. The receipts of foreign whiskies by sea were 159 cases.

The exports of American whiskies by sea to foreign ports in March were 873 cases and 912 gallons, valued at \$8,674.

The principal importations in March, 1897, were:

- Champagne—1,029 cases.
- Still Wines—215 cases and 11 barrels.
- Brandy—25 cases, also, by rail overland, 2 barrels, 6 half barrels and 60 kegs.
- Gin and Geneva—from overland, 246 cases.
- Rum—via overland and Cape, 15 barrels.
- Cognac and Brandy—187 cases.
- Cordons and Spirits—20 cases.
- Mineral Water—50 cases.
- Ac—4 ton heads.
- Foreign Beer, by sea, 105 cases.
- Bulk Beer (from overland)—340 barrels, 379 half barrels, 60 quarter barrels and 200 kegs.

Bottled Beer (from overland)—351 cases, 529 casks, 248 barrels; also, via Panama, 4 barrels.

Fruit Juices—5 barrels.

Cider, by sea, from Atlantic ports, 415 cases.

BEER EXPORTS.

THE exports of beer from San Francisco in February were as follows:

Bottled—1,427 cases, 172 casks, 20 barrels, and 325 boxes.

Bulk—100 half barrels, 160 third barrels, 150 quarter barrels, 56 sixth barrels, and 110 eighth barrels.

Total Value—\$15,660.

DINGLEY TARIFF BILL.

We publish herewith those parts of the Dingley bill relating to wines, brandies, etc., as introduced in the House of Representatives. The bill is to take effect May 1st. A new feature introduced is that in Section 291, in Schedule II, which will compel Canada to admit American whisky in original packages, or else be deprived of the right to export whisky to the United States. The Canadians at present will not admit American whisky and brandy to be imported in bulk in packages of less than 100 gallons, but Section 291 effectually stops this discrimination. The bill reads as follows:

SCHEDULE II.

SPIRITS, WINES AND OTHER BEVERAGES.

290. Brandy and other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, and not specially provided for in this Act, \$2.50 per gallon proof.

291. Each and every gauge or wine gallon of measurement shall be counted as at least one proof gallon; and the standard for determining the proof of brandy and other spirits or liquors of any kind imported shall be the same as that which is defined in the laws relating to internal revenue; provided, that it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, to authorize the ascertainment of the proof of wines, cordials or other liquors, by distillation or otherwise, in cases where it is impracticable to ascertain such proof by the means prescribed by existing law or regulations; and provided further, that any brandy or other spirituous or distilled liquors imported in any sized cask, bottle, jug or other package, of or from any country, dependency or province under whose laws similar sized casks, bottles, jugs or other packages of distilled spirits, wine or other beverage put up or filled in the United States are denied entrance into such country, dependency or province shall be forfeited to the United States.

292. On all compounds or preparations of which distilled spirits are a component part of chief value, there shall be levied a duty not less than that imposed upon distilled spirits.

293. Cordials, liquors, arrack, absinthe, kirschwasser, ratafia and other spirituous beverages or bitters of all kinds, containing spirits, and not specially provided for in this Act, \$2.50 per proof gallon.

294. No lower rate or amount of duty shall be levied, collected and paid on brandy, spirits and other spirituous beverages than that fixed by law for the description of first proof, but it shall be increased in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of first proof, and all imitations of brandy or spirits or wines imported by any names whatever shall be subject to the highest rate of duty provided for the genuine articles respectively intended to be represented, and in no case less than \$2.50 per gallon.

295. Bay rum or bay water, whether distilled or compounded, of first proof, and in proportion for any greater strength than first proof, \$1.50 per gallon.

WINES.

296. Champagne and all other sparkling wines, in bottles containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint, \$8 per dozen; containing not more than one pint each and more than one-half pint, \$1 per dozen; containing one-half pint each or less, \$2 per dozen; in bottles or other vessels containing more than one quart each, in addition to \$8 per dozen bottles on the quantity in excess of one quart, at the rate of \$2.50 per gallon.

297. Still wines, including wine or ginger cordial and vermouth, in casks, 60 cents per gallon; in bottles or jugs, per case of one dozen bottles or jugs, containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint, or twenty-four bottles or jugs containing each not more than one pint, \$2 per case; and any excess beyond these quantities found in such bottles or jugs shall be subject to a duty of 7 cents per pint or fractional part thereof, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed on the bottles or jugs; provided, that any wines, ginger cordial or vermouth imported containing more than 24 per centum of alcohol shall be forfeited to the United States; and provided further, that there shall be no constructive or other allowance for breakage, leakage or damage on wines, liquors, cordials or distilled spirits. Wines, cordials, brandy or other spirituous liquors imported in bottles or jugs shall be

provided for in this Act; champagne and all other sparkling wines; still wines, including ginger wine or ginger cordial and vermouth; laces made of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value; all mineral waters and all imitations of natural mineral waters, and all artificial mineral waters, not specially provided for in this Act; paintings and statuary, sugar, molasses and other articles provided for in Paragraph 208 of Schedule E of this Act, or any of them, the President be, and he is hereby authorized, as soon as may be after the passage of this Act, and from time to time thereafter, to enter into negotiations with the Governments of those countries exporting to the United States the above-mentioned articles, or any of them, with a view to the arrangement of commercial agreements in which reciprocal and equivalent concessions may be secured in favor of the products and manufactures of the United States; and whenever the Government of any country, or colony, producing or exporting to the United States the above-mentioned articles, or any of them, shall enter into a commercial agreement with the United States, or make concessions in favor of the products or manufactures thereof, which, in the judgment of the President, shall be reciprocal and equivalent, he shall be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to suspend, during the time of such agreement or concession, by proclamation to that effect, the imposition and

OFFICE
CALIFORNIA PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION
 MILLS BUILDING
 SAN FRANCISCO

CAUTION TO RETAILERS.

San Francisco, April 1st, 1897.

TO THE RETAIL LIQUOR TRADE:

Retail liquor dealers are hereby notified and cautioned that the California Protective Association is not issuing retail certificates of membership (formerly class C) this year.

All subject matters pertaining to retail liquors dealers' licenses, etc., will be taken up by the Board of Trustees by direct communication through the Secretary's office.

Any one issuing what purports to be retailers' certificates in the California Protective Association for the year 1897, as coming from this office, is a fraud.

WINFIELD SCOTT,
 Secretary.

J. P. EDOFF,
 President.

SCHEDULE 1.

SUBJECTS FOR RECIPROCIITY.

Sec. 3. That for the purpose of equalizing the trade of the United States with foreign countries and their colonies, producing and exporting to this country the following articles: Argols, or crude tartar, or wine lees, crude, chicle, brandies, manufactured from grain or other materials and not specially

upon the bottles; if imported otherwise than in plain green or colored glass bottles, or if imported in such bottles containing more than one quart, 20 cents per gallon, and in addition thereto duty shall be collected on the bottles and other coverings at the same rate as would be charged if imported empty or separately.

Paintings in oil or water colors, pastels, pen and ink drawings, and statuary, not specially provided in this Act, 20 per centum ad valorem.

Sugar, molasses and other articles provided for in Paragraph 208 of Schedule E of this Act, 92 per centum of the duty imposed thereon in said Paragraph 208.

And it is further provided that with a view to secure reciprocal trade with countries producing the following

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Great Britain.....	—	—	—
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Mineral Water—50 cases.

Meat—1 doz head.

Foreign Beer by sea, 105 cases.

Bulk Beer (from overland)—340 barrels, 372 half barrels, 60 quarter barrels, and 200 kegs.

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298. Ale, porter and beer, in bottles or jugs, 40 cents per gallon, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed on the bottles or jugs; otherwise than in bottles or jugs, 20 cents per gallon.

299. Malt extract, fluid, in casks, 25 cents per gallon; in bottles or jugs, 40 cents per gallon; solid or condensed, 40 per centum ad valorem.

300. Cherry juice and prune juice, or prune wine, and other fruit juice not specially provided for in this Act, containing no alcohol or not more than 18 per centum of alcohol, 60 cents per gallon; if containing more than 18 per centum of alcohol, \$2.50 per proof per gallon; fruits preserved in spirits when containing over 5 per centum of alcohol, \$2.50 per proof gallon for the alcohol contained therein.

301. Ginger ale, ginger beer, lemonade, soda water and other similar waters in plain green or colored, molded or pressed, glass bottles, containing not more than three-fourths of a pint each and not more than one and one-half pints, 28 cents per dozen, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed on the bottles; if imported otherwise than in plain green or colored, molded or pressed, glass bottles, or in such bottles containing more than one and one-half pints each, 50 cents per gallon, and in addition thereto, duty shall be collected on the bottles or other coverings at the rates which would be chargeable thereon if imported empty.

302. All mineral waters and all imitations of natural waters, and all artificial mineral waters not specially provided for in this Act, in green or colored glass bottles, containing not more than one pint, 30 cents per dozen bottles; if containing more than one pint and not more than one quart, 40 cents per dozen bottles, but no separate duty shall be assessed upon the bottles; if imported otherwise than in plain green or colored glass bottles, or if imported in such bottles containing more than one quart, 30 cents per gallon, and in addition thereto, duty shall be collected upon the bottles or other covering at the same rates that would be charged if imported empty or separately.

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SUBJECTS FOR RECIPROcity.

SEC. 3. That for the purpose of equalizing the trade of the United States with foreign countries and their colonies, producing and exporting to this country the following articles: Argols, or crude tartar, or wine lees, crude, chicle, brandies, manufactured from grain or other materials and not specially

provided for in this Act; champagne and all other sparkling wines; still wines, including ginger wine or ginger cordial and vermouth; laces made of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value; all mineral waters and all imitations of natural mineral waters, and all artificial mineral waters, not specially provided for in this Act; paintings and statuary, sugar, molasses and other articles provided for in Paragraph 208 of Schedule E of this Act, or any of them, the President be, and he is hereby authorized, as soon as may be after the passage of this Act, and from time to time thereafter, to enter into negotiations with the Governments of those countries exporting to the United States the above-mentioned articles, or any of them, with a view to the arrangement of commercial agreements in which reciprocal and equivalent concessions may be secured in favor of the products and manufactures of the United States; and whenever the Government of any country, or colony, producing or exporting to the United States the above-mentioned articles, or any of them, shall enter into a commercial agreement with the United States, or make concessions in favor of the products or manufactures thereof, which, in the judgment of the President, shall be reciprocal and equivalent, he shall be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to suspend, during the time of such agreement or concession, by proclamation to that effect, the imposition and collection of the duties mentioned in this Act, on such article or articles so exported to the United States from such country or colony, and thereupon and thereafter the duties levied, collected and paid upon such articles shall be as follows, namely:

Argols, or crude tartar, or wine lees, crude, 1 cent per pound.

Chicle, 7 cents per pound.

Brandies, manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials and not specially provided for in this Act, \$2 per proof gallon.

Champagne and all other sparkling wines, in bottles containing more than one quart and more than one pint, \$6 per dozen; containing not more than one pint each and more than one half-pint, \$3 per dozen; containing one-half pint each or less, \$1.50 per dozen; in bottles or other vessels containing more than one quart each, in addition to \$6 per dozen bottles on the quantities in excess of one quart, at the rate of \$1.90 per gallon.

Still wines, including ginger wine or ginger cordial and vermouth, in casks, 50 cents per gallon; in bottles or jugs, per case of dozen bottles or jugs containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint, or twenty-four bottles or jugs containing each not more than one pint, \$1.60 per case, and any excess beyond these quantities found in such bottles or jugs shall be subject to a duty of 5 cents per pint or fractional part thereof, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed on the bottles or jugs.

Laces made of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, 55 per centum ad valorem.

All mineral waters, and all imitations of natural mineral waters, and all artificial mineral waters not specially provided for in this Act, in green or colored glass bottles containing not more than one pint, 20 cents per dozen; if containing more than one pint and not more than one quart, 28 cents per dozen bottles, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed upon the bottles; if imported otherwise than in plain green or colored glass bottles, or if imported in such bottles containing more than one quart, 20 cents per gallon, and in addition thereto duty shall be collected on the bottles and other coverings at the same rate as would be charged if imported empty or separately.

Paintings in oil or water colors, pastels, pen and ink drawings, and statuary, not specially provided in this Act, 20 per centum ad valorem.

Sugar, molasses and other articles provided for in Paragraph 208 of Schedule E of this Act, 92 per centum of the duty imposed thereon in said Paragraph 208.

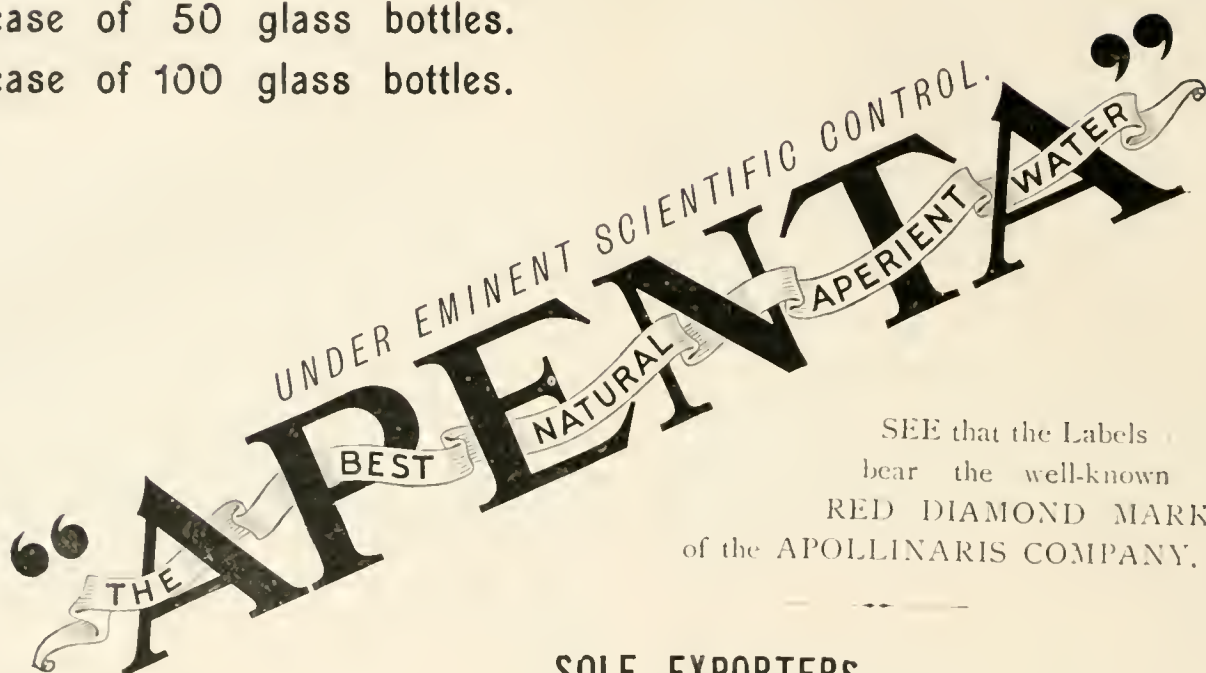
And it is further provided that with a view to secure reciprocal trade with countries producing the following

The Prices to RETAILERS

are as follows :

\$8.--case of 50 glass bottles.

\$8.--case of 100 glass bottles.



SEE that the Labels
bear the well-known
RED DIAMOND MARK
of the APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED

SOLE EXPORTERS

THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LD., LONDON.

JOHN CAFFREY, 21 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Representing CHARLES GRAEF & CO., New York.

articles, whenever and so often as the President shall be satisfied that the Government of any country or colony of such Government producing or exporting to the United States coffee, tea and hides, or any of such articles, imposes duties or other exactions upon the agricultural, manufactured or other products of the United States, which, in view of the free introduction of such coffee, tea and hides into the United States, he may deem to be reciprocally unequal and unreasonable, he shall have the power and it shall be his duty to suspend, by proclamation to that effect, the provisions of this Act relating to the free introduction of such coffee, tea and hides, raw or uncured, whether dry, salted or pickled; Angora goatskins, raw, without the wool, manufactured; asses' skins, raw or manufactured; and skins, except sheepskins with the wool on, of the products of such country or colony, for such time as he shall deem just, and in such cases, and during such suspension, duties shall be levied, collected and paid upon coffee, tea and hides, the products or exports from such designated country, as follows:

On coffee, 3 cents per pound.

On tea, 10 cents per pound.

Hides, dry or uncured, whether dry, salted or pickled; Angora goatskins, raw, without the wool, manufactured; asses' skins raw or unmanufactured, and skins, except sheepskins, with the wool on, 1½ cents per pound.

DRAWBACKS.

SEC. 21. That where imported materials on which duties have been paid are used in the manufacture of articles manufactured or produced in the United States, there shall be allowed on the exportation of such articles a drawback equal in amount to the duties paid on the materials used, less 1 per centum of such duties: provided, that when the articles imported are made in part from domestic materials, the imported materials or the parts of the articles made from such materials shall appear in the completed articles that the quan-

tity or measure thereof may be ascertained; and provided further, that the drawback on any article allowed under existing law shall be continued at the rate herein provided. That the imported materials used in the manufacture or production of articles entitled to drawback of customs duties when exported shall, in all cases where drawback of duties paid on such materials is claimed, be identified, the quantity of such materials used and the amount of duties paid thereon shall be ascertained, the facts of the manufacture or production of such articles in the United States and their exportation therefrom shall be determined, and the drawback due thereon shall be paid to the manufacturer, producer or exporter, to the agent of either or to the person to whom such manufacturer, producer, exporter or agent shall in writing order such drawback paid, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.

PROTECTION OF TRADE MARKS.

SEC. 6. That no article of imported merchandise which shall copy or simulate the name or trade mark of any domestic manufacture or manufacturer shall be admitted to entry at any Custom House of the United States: and in order to aid the officers of the customs in enforcing this prohibition, any domestic manufacturer who has adopted trade marks may require his name and residence and a description of his trade marks to be recorded in books which shall be kept for that purpose in the Department of the Treasury, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and may furnish to the department fac similes of such trade marks; and thereupon the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause one or more copies of the same to be transmitted to each collector or other proper officer of the customs.

RAISINS, ETC.

265. Figs, plums, prunes, raisins and other dried grapes, 2½ cents per pound; dates and currants, Zante or other, 1½

cents per pound; olives, green or prepared, in bottles, jars or similar packages, 25 cents per gallon; in casks or otherwise than in bottles, jars or similar packages, 15 cents per gallon. 266. Grapes and peaches, 1 cent per pound.

The following self-explanatory correspondence has passed between this city and Washington:

[COPY OF TELEGRAM TO CALIFORNIA DELEGATION.]

The California wine growers, winemakers and dealers and our people demand a full restoration of the McKinley tariff on wines and brandies. No reciprocity on wines.

(Signed) E. K. TAYLOR,
Chairman Republican State Central Committee.
CHARLES W. MANWARING,
Chairman San Francisco County Committee.

To this the following reply has been received:

[copy.]

Your telegram in regard to tariff on wines and brandies received and I take pleasure in sending you to-day, under separate cover, a copy of the new tariff bill, which shows its provisions regarding wines.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) GEO. C. PERKINS.

A FRAUD ON THE PUBLIC.

Objection 14th: The item "For the use of State University Department of Viticulture, ten thousand dollars," and the item "For use of State University Forestry Stations, eight thousand dollars," and the item "For State University of Agriculture for experimental purposes, relative to the diseases, breeding and other necessary information connected with the raising and care of poultry in this State, and the issuance of bulletins concerning same, five thousand dollars," are each objected to and not approved, for the reasons, first, that the same are excessive, and second, whatever allowance may be necessary, in the judgment of the Regents of the University of the State of California, can be made from the other funds of the said University.

During the past two years the State has liberally responded to the requests of the University, giving in 1895 a quarter of a million dollars for its affiliated colleges, and so providing for the University itself by the Act of 1897 that it shall receive two cents per annum on every one hundred dollars of taxable property in this State, being annually nearly another quarter of a million dollars. In my judgment, with this annual income, together with the income from the regular funds now on hand, no further provision should be asked for by that institution, and, under existing financial conditions, it is the duty of the University to use such careful economy as will make its present available resources sufficient for the conduct of its departments and stations as in the judgment of the Regents it may be necessary to maintain.—*Veto of Governor Budd.*

Mr. Budd could have given a better reason than that for vetoing the viticultural appropriation. He could have truthfully said that the "Viticultural Department" is a fraud and money expended on it wasted. Nevertheless, it is only another object lesson of his turning on his friends.

Scaring off Importers.

Congressman Dingley and his associates in the House of Representatives have evolved a plan to prevent importers from taking advantage in any great measure of the low rates of duty under the Wilson-Gorman law. The Dingley bill provides that the new tariff now being framed shall go into effect April 1st, notwithstanding the fact that the Senate will probably wrangle over the bill until July 1st, and possibly August 1st, before the final vote comes. Mr. Dingley and his associates undoubtedly want to scare importers for the present and prevent importations in the next few months, so that the volume of imports will not fall off immediately after the President signs the new measure, and to the further end that there may be no temporary decrease in the revenue of the Government when the bill is finally through.

Mr. Dingley has stated his full confidence that the law can be made to operate from April 1st, but we believe just as firmly that Mr. Dingley, to use a slang phrase, is bluffing.

The manner of enacting a law is fully provided for in Section 7 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States. It distinctly says that all bills must be passed by the House and by the Senate, and then sent to the President for his approval. If signed, the bill becomes a law; if not, or disapproved, provision is made as to subsequent action necessary to make it a law or to fail entirely.

But Congress is limited as to its powers in the enactment of a law. In Section 9 of the same Article, this provision appears: "No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed."

Mr. Dingley's proposition, it appears to us, is clearly an attempt to pass an *ex post facto* law. Duties are now being collected under the Wilson-Gorman law. They will continue until this law is superseded by the Dingley bill or some other measure. To enact a new law, Mr. Dingley must go through the Constitutional procedure, when, if the President signs the bill, it becomes a law, and not till then.

Under what right, by what Constitutional provision, can such a bill be made retro-active? It seems to us that if the time of going into effect is fixed at April 1st, the law will be made *ex post facto*, and therefore clearly unconstitutional. If Mr. Dingley and his tariff-makers have the right to fix the time at April 1st, they clearly have an equal right to fix it at August 28th, 1894, when the Wilson-Gorman law became operative, to assess back duty on all importations made since that day, and to nullify any and every act of the Democratic "tariff reformers." There does not appear any other logical conclusion.

We think Mr. Dingley is running a huge bluff.

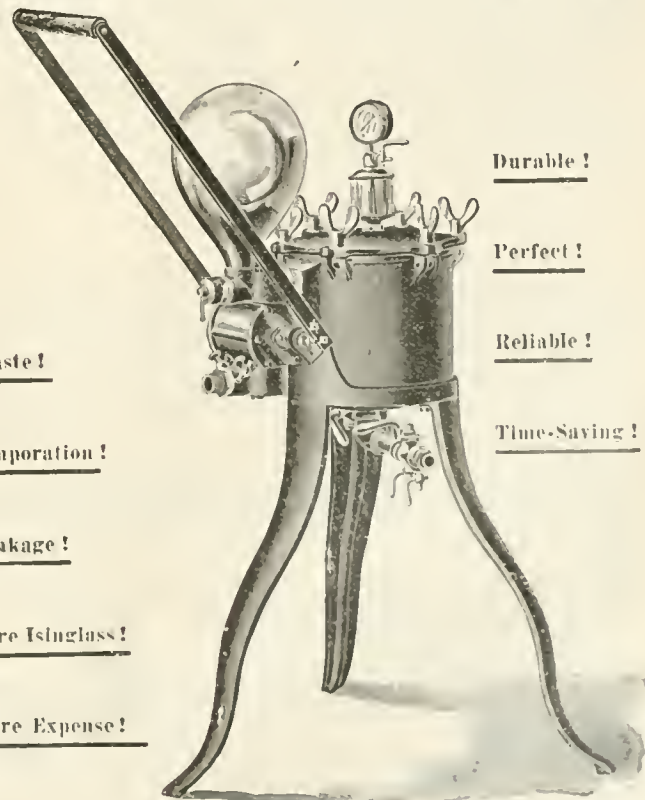
A Sea of Wine.

The cellars of Messrs. Moët & Chandon, the largest champagne house in the world, contains eight miles of walks, and about \$26,000,000 bottles of champagne. The different sections of the vast cellar are named after the various countries to which shipments are made. Russia and England occupy the largest place, special provisions being made for the requirements of the courts.—*Exchange.*

Loew's System Filter

—FOR—

WINES, BEER, CIDER, LIQUORS, CORDIALS, WATER, &c.



Durable!

Perfect!

Reliable!

Time-Saving!

No Waste!

No Evaporation!

No Leakage!

No More Isinglass!

No More Expense!

Wine Dealers and Growers, Brewers and Liquor Merchants are invited to see filter in operation at Pacific Coast Agency

7 FIRST ST., S. E. Cor. Market, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Trade Mark Violations.

There is abundant evidence at hand that the leading importers of San Francisco are about to institute a general movement against trade mark infringements, and in this movement we hope they will have the success they deserve. They have had additional provisions and safeguards given by the recent Legislature, notably the right of search for fraudulent labels, etc. and spurious goods, and they can now conduct raids the same as is done in many Eastern States.

We understand that they intend doing this work on the same line as the Wine and Spirit Traders' Society of New York; that is, to proceed under both Federal and State laws wherever practicable.

This step is a genuine reform, and one that commends itself to every honest dealer. Few there are who have any conception of the amount of frauds perpetrated in San Francisco in this direction. It is not too much to say that fully one-half of the alleged foreign wines and liquors sold in San Francisco are not what they purport to be. This is especially true as to spirituous liquors, such as brandy, gin and the various cordials. There are houses which are well known to every one in the trade, which make a specialty of such deceptions. Refilled bottles, the use of "skeleton" cases and all the other devices of fraud are too well known, and too generally practiced.

Morally speaking, these men who pirate other men's brands, are guilty of a felony. The San Quentin penitentiary is the proper place for them. A poor, hungry devil steals fifty dollars in this State, and the penitentiary yawns for him; a so-called respectable "business man" pirates another man's brand, which has been advertised, nursed, boomed into popularity on its merits, and he generally goes free. He steals another man's work, another man's capital, another man's industry, which may represent in the aggregate many thousand dollars, and the law lays a light hand on him, if indeed it ever touches him.

This does not alone apply to such articles as wines, whiskies and liquors generally. It applies to all classes of goods, whether domestic or foreign. Pirating on genuine liquors is common enough, but there are other lines that suffer. Lea & Perrin's Worcester Sauce gets it probably worse than anything, and the American representatives, John Duncan's Sons, must be asleep.

There isn't a single champagne, gin, brandy, still wine or other liquor importer but who has suffered greatly in the last few years. It behooves them to stir themselves and cinch the trade thieves.

By What Right?

In order to insure the continuance of Internal Revenue General Bonded Warehouse No. 1 in this city, Bode & Haslett are doing their utmost to exclude alcohol and spirits from storage. To effect this, they have stated their intention of charging \$1 per barrel per month. This is to conform with the idea of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to the effect that if whisky, gin, etc., alone are stored therein, the warehouse may be continued.

Bode & Haslett belong to what is generally known as the warehouse ring. This aggregation has the reputation of doing about as it pleases, and this latest edict is in the line of past performances. Legally we see nothing to prevent the warehouse men to charge what storage rates they please, but morally this action is an outrage.

Admitting the fact that the warehouse was primarily intended for whisky storage, what business is it of Bode & Haslett as to what class of distilled spirits are stored in the warehouse? Is there any risk entailed in the storage of spirits not equally applicable to the storage of whisky? And who are Bode & Haslett to make a law unto themselves where the Government is entitled to do so?

One thing is plain and that is, in refusing to sanction the storage of spirits and alcohol, the warehouse has made

enemies of a class of merchants, notably the wholesale druggists, who want to speculate in alcohol and spirits. As long as that warehouse is there, they have the moral right to do so, and the self-made law of Bode & Haslett is not calculated to imbue them with any friendly feelings.

Apollinaris and Johannis, Limited.

The *Wine Trade Review* of London announces the formation of a new company, designated as above, as follows:

Messrs. Schroder & Co. are authorized to receive subscriptions to £2,380,000, the capital of the company at Apollinaris and Johannis, limited, which consists of 119,000 ordinary shares of £10 each, and 119,000 cumulative preference shares of £10 each, in addition to which there is an issue of £850,000 4 per cent. debenture stock. The company is formed for the purpose of acquiring and amalgamating under one management the business of the Apollinaris Company, Limited, and of Johannis, Limited. The prospectus states that the combined profits of the Apollinaris Company and the Apollinaris Brunnen for the year ending December 1, 1895, together with £14,286 from the Johannis Company, amounted £171,302, but as the result of the amalgamation of these businesses, a large saving is anticipated in respect of management, advertising and other expenses. The purchase price is £3,230,000.

Portland Retailers on Law Breaking.

In reply to the letter of District Attorney C. F. Lord, addressed to the Retail Liquor Dealers' Union of Portland, Or., in relation to the evil of admitting girls and boys under age in back rooms of saloons, and of other violations of law, the Union has addressed the following letter to Mr. Lord, under the seal of the Union:

PORTLAND, Or., March 25, 1897.

Honorable Charles F. Lord, District Attorney:

DEAR SIR: Your communication of 15th inst., concerning young girls and minors visiting saloons, at hand. We, as a Union of Retail Liquor Dealers, agree and heartily approve of the suggestions in your communication, and you may depend upon the support and co-operation of all the members of this Union in whatever action you may deem proper to bring to justice those parties who are violating all laws of common decency.

By order of the Retail Liquor Dealers' Union

Yours respectfully,

J. H. MOORE, Pres.,

CHAS. F. FERRAU, Vice-Pres.,

H. I. LARSEN, Secretary.

[L. S.]

More Gaugers Wanted.

Now that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that the General Bonded Warehouse in this city shall not close on May 1st, as was contemplated, we think it timely to suggest to that official that something be done to make that warehouse more of a convenience than it is.

More gaugers are needed, and that badly. A merchant who has whisky stored in the warehouse does not want to wait from two weeks to a month to get his goods when he needs them. There is no question but that the service at the warehouse has been miserable beyond belief. Merchants who wanted goods out of it have been compelled to wait weeks for the gauger to do his duty.

The plain truth is, that the Government has not supplied the necessary force to accommodate the needs of the warehouse. We doubt the economy of saving up on gaugers, but when to this is added the poor service of the First District officials, the aggravation is only intensified.

The Commissioner has stated that the reason for the continuance of the warehouse is the desire to accommodate the trade, if this be so, let us have more and better gaugers.

Auction in England.

At the auction sale of Molloy, Kelly, Graham & Co., of 61 Mark Lane, London, E. C., held on March 11th, 1897, the following California brandy was sold:

247 bbls Vina brandy, vintage of 1889, from Bremen at 2s. 5d to 3s. 1d. per gallon (58 to 74 cents).
303 bbls Vina brandy, vintage of 1890, from Hamburg, 2s. 5d to 2s. 10d. per gallon (58 to 68 cents).

Additional Boulevard Subscriptions.

Jesse Moore Hunt Co.....	\$25
Spruance, Stanley & Co.....	10
John Sroufe & Co.....	10
National Brewing Co.....	50
Jones, Mundy & Co.....	5
Sherwood & Sherwood.....	25
Louis Taussig & Co.....	20
A. Eisenbach.....	10

Selling Distillery Bottled Goods.

With all due respect to the opinions of certain persons, we give it as a fact that very few Kentucky distillers have any wish to sell the retail trade. The average Kentucky distiller is not over fond of details, and he realizes that were he to try to sell the retail liquor trade of the United States it would probably land him in an early grave or else in an insane asylum. Therefore, we predict that all of this talk of the middle man being ignored by distillers is sheer nonsense.

It is probably true that some distillers will send salesmen to the retail trade to push the sale of their brands in bottles, but the orders will be turned over to middle men, and the jobber will receive a good profit on such business.—*T. M. Gilmore, in Bonfort's.*

Brandy from Figs.

The fruit-growers, canners and preservers of this State are just now very much interested in proving that the fig is a berry. Upon the establishment of that proposition depends an industry which they think, from experiments already made, will add a considerable percentage to the profitableness of fig culture, and in some years save the crop from almost total loss.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is the final arbiter who is to determine this question, unless Congress is appealed to as a more potent authority.

What makes the question of whether the fig is a berry or not an important one just now is the fact that it has been found that a very remarkable quality of brandy in good quantity can be made from figs. But the regulations of the Internal Revenue Department provide that the only materials from which fruit brandies can be made are apples, peaches, grapes, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries and prunes, unless the distiller operates his plant under the same regulations as grain and molasses distilleries. It is clear that the fig is not any one of these unless it is a berry. The Fresno fig growers have taken up the subject, and have retained John R. Youngberg, the internal revenue broker, to present the matter to the Department and secure, if possible, a ruling permitting the distillation of brandy from figs under the clause permitting the use of berries. If this is secured, it is said it will add practically a new industry to California. In some years the fig crop is almost a total failure because of the imperfect ripening of the fruit. But a large part of their value could be saved if they are permitted to be used in making brandy.

GROWERS who wish to sell good California wines for cash on delivery, at moderate prices, to Eastern buyer, please correspond with "B." care editor this paper.

Needed Damiana Bitters.

What Corbett needed for his fight,
With Lanky Robert Fitz,
Was not hard work from morn till night
But "Damiana Bits."

Of trainers he had ten or more,
Of handball hours each day,
But when it came to stamina
He couldn't win the fray.

In idleness he spent ten years
And wasted all his powers,
No wonder, then, Fitz had no fears
Of Jim and all his blowers.

What Corbett needed for his fight
With Lanky Robert Fitz,
Was not hard work from morn till night,
But "Damiana Bits."

Death of Joseph Coblentz.

Joseph Coblentz, head of the firm of Coblentz, Pike & Co., and one of the most widely known and respected merchants of the coast, died on the 3rd inst., at his home in San Francisco after a short illness.

On the 2nd of March he slipped and fell while walking along Battery street, but at the time nothing serious was apprehended. He was confined to his home as a result for nearly four weeks, but the shock weakened his system bodily. He was again at business on March 31st and April 1st, and contracted pleurisy, from which he died on the 3d. The end was peaceful and painless.

Mr. Coblentz was born in Lorraine, and was in his fifty-seventh year. He came to California in 1856, when a young man, and bought into a general merchandise business at Folsom, remaining there until about 1870, when he removed to Los Angeles. There he entered the wholesale and manufacturing cigar and tobacco business. After nine years of success in the south he came to San Francisco, and bought into the same line with John S. Bowman, the firm being John S. Bowman & Co. In 1887 a line of liquors was added to the business, and in 1890 the cigar and tobacco department was dropped, the firm dealing exclusively in wines and liquors at wholesale. Mr. B. D. Pike, the remaining partner, was admitted to partnership the same year, and in 1892 Mr. Bowman retired.

The present firm of Coblentz, Pike & Co. was formed to succeed to the business, and so continued to Mr. Coblentz's death.

Mr. Coblentz was a quiet, reserved man, careful, energetic and thoroughly whole souled and generous. He left a family of four children, three daughters and a son, as well as four brothers well known in San Francisco, Felix, David, Gus and Samuel. The funeral took place on the 5th inst., and the interment was in the Home of Peace Cemetery in San Mateo County.

ESTABLISHED 1724



E. RÉMY MARTIN & CO.

COGNAC

(FRANCE)

Agents in San Francisco, Cal.

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.

See quotations on page 31. 525 FRONT STREET.

WAYLAND & CO.

U. K. WORKS,
LONDON, ENG.

15-25 WHITEHALL STREET,
NEW YORK

To Wine Growers, Distillers, Etc.

Gentlemen:

We beg to advise having opened branch in New York as above, for the sale of our Wine Finings, Capillaire, Spirit Colorings, Essences, Preservatives, etc.

May we ask a trial order, that you may prove the EFFICACY, PURITY and ECONOMY of our Materials?

Yours truly,

W. A. WAYLAND & CO.

WAYLAND'S WINE FININGS, GUARANTEED FREE FROM

TANNIN, SALICYLIC and ANILINE.

Require no preparation, are always ready to use, clarify the choicest descriptions of wines, also those of low alcoholic strength. IN NO WAY

IMPAIR THE WINE. ONCE BRILLIANT,
PERMANENTLY BRILLIANT.

TRADE CIRCULARS.

FROM L. GANDOLFI & Co.

NEW YORK, March 17, 1897.

GENTLEMEN:

The following is the list of our importations during the fortnight ending March 15, 1897:

Per s.s. Werra—970 boxes Genoa macaroni, Profundo brand; 100 tubs Gorgonzola cheese, Polenghi brand; 200 cases Fernet Branca.

Per s.s. Sarnia—5 bbl. Chianti wine.

Per ship Jabez Howes—400 bbl. claret, Italian-Swiss colony.

Per Barbara Preve—250 cases vermouth of Turin, Martinazzi brand; 10 cases menthe, same brand;

Per Arolaa—1 pipe extra marsala, L. & N. Flores brand; 39 octaves same, same brand.

Per California—1,010 boxes extra Naples macaroni, Dello Jojo brand.

Per s.s. Fulda—25 bbl. Naples wine, G. B. Profumo brand; 200 bags rice, same brand; 60 cases Roman cheese, same brand; 100 cases salt anchovies, Cheappe brand.

Per Prospero Padre—500 cases vermouth, Martini & Rossi brand; 250 cases vermouth, Martinazzi brand.

Per Pietriono—24 octaves marsala, Platamone brand.

FROM UNION DISTILLING Co.

"Zeno" Sour Mash is strictly old-fashioned; mashed in small tubs—nicely matured, and as fine as silk.

"Tippecanoe" whisky is made of sound grain, of which 40 per cent by weight is Rye and Barley Malt. This gives it a heavy flavor, good body and pleasant drinking qualities.

"Lancet" is a regular mash fire copper whisky. It matures early, and will replace many higher priced whiskies to your advantage and the entire satisfaction of the consumer. The crop are conservative and well distributed.

"A. Keller" whisky is an old-fashioned, Central Kentucky Sweet Mash. Known to the trade since 1840, and there is no whisky better and more favorably known than the "A. Keller" among the larger Eastern Wholesale Dealers. It is today the leader of Sweet Mash.

FROM THOMPSON DISTILLING Co.

PITTSBURGH, PA., March 23, 1897.

DEAR SIR:

We invite your attention to our Sam Thompson Pure Rye Whisky, and request your investigation. It is one of the oldest and most favorably known brands produced in the Monongahela Valley, the home and origin of Eastern Ryes. It is our sole product, and nothing but the best selected rye and malt is used in its manufacture. For fine flavor and heavy body it has no superior, as is attested by the liberal patronage it receives from leading houses throughout the country. Its cooerage is the best obtainable and it is stored in steam-heated warehouses of exceedingly high character. Its storage charge is 5 cents a barrel per month, and insurance rate 80 cents a hundred and "Outage" guaranteed not to exceed Government allowance. It is most conservatively produced, and no expense is spared to give it the widest possible distribution. Statistically it is in most excellent condition, as the accompanying statement shows. This is especially true when it is considered that there was but a very limited amount of Sam Thompson produced in Fall '93 and Spring '94, none at all in Fall '95, but a small crop in Spring '95, and none since the close of June last, and there will be none until after September, '97.

Will be pleased to submit samples on request, and have you compare with other goods of highest reputation.

Yours very respectfully,

THOMPSON DISTILLING Co.

Statement showing production and stock in the free and bonded warehouses of Thompson Distilling Co. on March 31st, 1897:

INSECTION.	PRODUCED.	IN BOND.	FREE HOUSE.
Spring '90.....	2,928	.....	11
Fall '90.....	1,812	.....	30
Spring '91.....	2,534	.....	1
Fall '91.....	796	120	.....
Spring '92.....	2,807	556	.....
Fall '92.....	1,992	834	2
Spring '93.....	2,784	1,381	.....
Fall '93.....	176	95	.....
Spring '94.....	1,520	1,399	.....
Fall '94.....	1,105	1,089	.....
Spring '95.....	2,896	2,880	.....
Fall '95.....	None	.....	.....
Spring '96.....	2,186	2,186	.....
Totals.....	23,536	10,651	51

FROM DALEMAND & Co.

DEAR SIR:—We beg to inform you that on April 1st, 1897, we removed from 215 California street, to 212 Sansome street, and shall be pleased to have a continuance of your always welcome and desirable favors, as we are in a position to fill any orders either from San Francisco or Chicago, Ills., for goods in our line.

Thanking you for past favors, we remain

Very truly yours,

DALEMAND & Co.

FOR SALE—One-half interest or the whole of the right to a wine faucet, recently patented, which enables wine men to keep dry wines on tap in 5-gallon demijohns, pure and wholesome, without manipulation. It is simple and thoroughly effective, and is a result that has long been sought, as it will enable retailers to carry small quantities of dry wines "on tap" without spoiling. For particulars address "Q," this office.

WINEMAKER and Distiller, 30 years of age, holding highest references for 12 years' services in leading establishments, open for engagement. Address "S. S.," this office.

FROM C. H. EVANS & SONS.

NEW YORK, March 20, 1897.

To the Trade

Your profits on imported ales will soon be reduced by the advance in the tariff. We call your attention to this fact in order to illustrate and substantiate our claim that Evan's India Pale Ale and Brown Stout are lower in price because they pay no tariff or ocean freights. The consumer gets the best value for his money when he buys our ale and stout. If you do not find this to be so, don't recommend them. If you do, why shouldn't you?

Yours truly,

C. H. EVANS & SONS.

Brewery and bottling works, Hudson, N. Y., New York City depot, 127 Hudson street. Telephone, 1624 Franklin.

Drink Problem in Russia.

The British Ambassador at St. Petersburg has sent to the Foreign Office certain documents relating to the new system of a Crown monopoly for the sale of spirituous liquors. An Ambassador's report and the documents in question have just been laid before Parliament. M. de Witte's policy is to supersede the Excise system under which vodka, or corn brandy was sold by private individuals by one under which the Crown would entirely monopolize the sale. The Minister's object is not only to increase the public revenue, but also to supply corn brandy of a quality superior to that supplied under the present system, and to remove some of the evils attending the old type of dramshops, where illegal pawnbroking was combined with the sale of spirits. In January, 1895, the new system was introduced by way of experiment in the provinces of Perm, Ufa, Grenburg and Samara. As the results were satisfactory, especially in a financial sense, the system was extended from July 1, 1896, to Bessarabia, Polhynia, Exaerinoslay, Kieff, Podolia, Poltava, the Taurida, Kherson and the Black Sea provinces, and it is to be introduced in the rest of the empire from July 1 next. The main features of the scheme are the abolition of the present Excise on corn brandy, the official control of the existing distilleries, and the supply by them to the Crown of rectified spirits in such quantities and at such prices as may be decided, the establishment of central spirit stores by the Crown in each province, whence the spirits will be distributed in sealed vessels to especial stops in towns and rural districts where the liquor is sold by official agents. There is also a system of licensing inns and eating houses to sell the spirits. The new scheme applies only to vodka, and not to wine, beer, etc.; which continue to be sold under ordinary licensing arrangements. Sir N. O'Connor points out that the scheme has not been applied over sufficiently wide areas or sufficiently long to enable safe general conclusions to be formed.—*Wine and Spirit Gazette (London).*

Imports and Exports

DURING THE PAST FORTNIGHT.

EXPORTS OF WINE.

TO NEW YORK Via PANAMA—PER STR. S. S. COLON March 3, 1897.

DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
New York.....	Hilbert Bros.....	12 cases.....		\$ 36
Brooklyn.....	F. Chevalier & Co.....	53 barrels.....	2700	1351
Fall River, Mass.....	Lenorinan Bros.....	2 barrel.....	103	41
Brooklyn.....	Goldberg, Bowen & Co.....	1 barrel 2hf.....	108	70
New York.....	Lachman & Jacobi.....	220 barrels.....	11,207	3,230
".....	Burns Bros.....	2 barrels.....	100	40
".....	Gundlach B. Wine Co.....	200 barrels.....	9,640	2,740
Pittsburg.....	Cal. Wine Association.....	72 barrels.....	3,600	1,465
".....	".....	5 cases.....		62
Detroit.....	".....	84 barrels.....	4,200	2,600
New York.....	".....	200 barrels.....	10,000	2,719
Total amount—37 cases and.....			41,567	\$14,384

TO CENTRAL AMERICA—PER STR COLON, March 31, 1897.

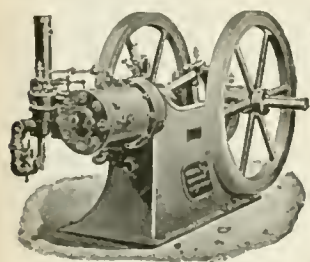
San J. de Guatamala.....	Duval & Carroll.....	10 cases.....		26
".....	Napa & S. Wine Co.....	10 kegs.....	100	50
".....	".....	10 cases.....		32
".....	Cal. Wine Association.....	100 cases.....		325
Corinto.....	".....	8 barrels, 20 kegs.....	600	290
La Libertad.....	".....	40 half barrels.....	1,048	368
Acajutla.....	".....	12 casks.....	720	216
San J. de Guatamala.....	C. Schilling & Co.....	30 kegs.....	300	110
".....	".....	10 cases.....		36
Corinto.....	".....	5 kegs.....	65	41
La Libertad.....	".....	100 cases.....		316
".....	".....	7 kegs.....	70	51
".....	".....	4 barrels.....	219	101
Acajutla.....	Lachman & Jacobi.....	2 half barrels.....	61	17
".....	".....	80 cases.....		88
San J. de Guatamala.....	A. Bresane.....	40 barrels.....	2,000	400
La Libertad.....	B. Frapelli & Co.....	10 cases.....		40
".....	Wetmore-Bowen Co.....	28 cases.....		165
".....	".....	34 hf. 160 kegs.....	7,916	3,994
San J. de Guatamala.....	".....	20 cases.....		65
Corinto.....	".....	5 barrels, 9 half.....	406	143
Acajutla.....	".....	6 half barrels.....	165	99
".....	".....	128 cases.....		644
".....	".....	3 bbls 71 hf.....	2,566	1,219
".....	".....	36 kegs.....		305
San J. de Guatamala.....	Gundlach-Bond, W. Co.....	102 cases.....		419
Champerico.....	".....	4 barrels, 20 kegs.....	600	132
Acajutla.....	".....	50 kegs.....	273	225
".....	".....	5 barrels.....		76
Corinto.....	".....	55 cases.....		196
".....	".....	2 bbls, 6 half.....	291	174
".....	".....	2 kegs.....		
Total—603 cases, and.....			18,323	\$10,378

TO MEXICO—PER STR. ORIZABA, March 27, 1897.

Eisenada.....	Western Trans. Co.....	2 cases.....		15
Culican.....	Crown Distilleries Co.....	10 barrels, 66 kegs.....	1,198	784
Mazatlan.....	Gundlach-Bond, W. Co.....	6 barrels.....	306	83
Guaymas.....	Luke Marsh & Co.....	10 kegs.....	100	48
Santa Rosalia.....	F. S. Kordt.....	8 barrels, 7 kegs.....	406	140
Guaymas.....	".....	4 barrels.....	114	70
".....	H. Levi & Co.....	6 barrels, 22 kegs.....	525	195
".....	F. Santellier.....	3 half.....	84	30
".....	".....	6 cases.....		24
Mazatlan.....	C. Schilling & Co.....	2 barrels.....	109	38
Guaymas.....	W. A. Schultz & Sons.....	2 half.....	66	28
".....	Italian-Swiss Colony.....	7 kegs.....	70	27
Altata.....	".....	2 barrels, 8 kegs.....	185	114
Mazatlan.....	".....	7 barrels, 1 keg.....	429	151
Torres.....	Jesse M. Levy & Co.....	1 half barrel.....	27	11
Guaymas.....	B. Frapelli & Co.....	1 barrel, 20 kegs.....	261	84
".....	Cal. Wine Association.....	1 hf cask, 40 kegs.....	432	195
La Paz.....	".....	1 cask, 5 kegs.....	168	65
Mazatlan.....	".....	6 cases, 1 barrel.....	259	103
Eisenada.....	".....	1 barrels, 20 cases.....	307	110
Total amount 8 cases and.....			6,016	\$2,208

TO HAWAII—PER BKT. W. H. DIMOND, March 24, 1897.

Honolulu.....	Cal. Wine Association.....	17 barrels.....	850	300
".....	Gundlach-B. Wine Co.....	10 barrels, 6 half.....	1,100	485
".....	".....	75 kegs.....		767
".....	".....	5 cases.....		60
".....	John C. Nobmann.....	10 bbls, 145 kegs.....	1,655	767
".....	".....	10 case.....		60
Total—16 cases, and.....			3,665	\$1,612



HERCULES GAS, GASOLINE AND DISTILLATE ENGINES.

The Best to Buy and the Cheapest to Operate.

For Pumping, Hoisting, Milling and all Stationary Purposes.

ENGINES AND PUMPS COMBINED FOR RACKING, A SPECIALTY.

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Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded.

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SAN FRANCISCO,
CALIFORNIA.

TO MEXICO PER STR CITY OF SYDNEY, March 20, 1897.

Tonalá	Paul Masson	10 barrels	496	203
San Benito	C. M. Mann	15 half barrels	487	278
Mazatlan	Southern Pacific Co	4 cases	60	60
Tonalá	Castle Bros	42 half barrels	1,186	628
Puerto Angel	F. S. Kordt	6 half barrels	170	70
San Benito	Napa & S. Wine Co	10 half barrels	200	160
	Gundlach-Bund. W. Co.	514 eggs	500	220
	1 cante	10 kegs	101	69
	H. Levi & Co	10 cases	350	350
		50 kegs	600	235
	W. A. Schultz & Sons	5 half, 10 kegs	214	114
	Stevens, Arnold & Co	10 kegs	207	100
		10 cases	48	48
	C. Schilling & Co	1 barrel	53	48
		1 keg, 2 barrels	123	64
	Cal Wine Association	10 kegs	100	60
		44 cases	181	181
	F. S. Kordt	42 cases	168	168
	Italian Swiss Colony	2 kegs	16	12
Total amount 199 cases and			4,466	\$1,178

TO CENTRAL AMERICA—PER S. S. CITY OF SYDNEY, March 20, 1897.

La Libertad	C. M. Mann	4 barrels	29	100
		100 cases	410	410
San J de Guatemala	Castle Bros	2 cases	4	4
Ocosingo	Napa & S. W. Co.	26 cases	75	75
La Union	C. Schilling & Co	26 barrels, 16 kegs	1,407	942
		2 kegs	24	14
Amapala		10 barrels, 46 kegs	1,231	742
San J de Guatemala		50 kegs	600	270
Ocosingo		3 half barrels	80	375
San J del Sur		41 cases	201	62
El Triunfo		12 cases	43	201
La Libertad		49 barrels	3,485	43
		27 hf, 14 kegs	1,117	2,077
Puntas Arenas		10 cases	60	431
		10 half barrels	266	266
Acajutla		188 cases	749	62
La Union	Cal. Wine Association	1 barrel, 1 half	86	150
		1 keg	1	90
Amapala		50 cases	128	150
Acajutla	C. A. Baldwin	24 cases	90	128
Champierico	Gundlach-Bund. W. Co.	52 cases	60	26
		5 kegs	26	68
San J de Guatemala		2 cases	101	37
		2 barrels	122	480
La Union		2 half, 31 kegs	703	307
La Libertad	Wetmore-Bowen Co.	16 barrels	1,993	618
Guatemala	Baruch & Co.	30 barrels, 60 kegs	1,006	600
Champierico	Gadden & Cioeco	100 kegs	177	177
	Stevens, Arnold & Co.	41 cases	20	22
	B. Frapolli & Co.	2 kegs	20	17
Amapala	Italian-Swiss Colony	3 kegs	20	17
Total—605 cases, and			13,260	\$9,673

TO NEW YORK—Via PANAMA—PER S. S. CITY OF SYDNEY, March 20, 1897.

New York	Lachman & Jacobi	182 barrels, 20 half	9,776	2,769
Savannah, Ga.	Stelson Renner D. Co.	1 barrel	52	13
Rome, Ga.		3 barrels	150	17
New York	Gundlach-Bund. W. Co.	180 barrels	7,079	2,227
Jacksonville, Fla.	St. George V. Co.	27 cases	135	135
		20 barrels, 12 hal l.	1,871	615
New York	Cal Wine Assn	786 bbls, 10 pns.	39,960	10,976
Total—27 cases, and			69,188	\$16,762

TO MEXICO PER S. S. COLON, March 31, 1897.

Acapulco	Napa & S. W. Co.	1 barrel	50	40
	Cal Wine Association	6 cases	360	175
San Blas		6 kegs	90	77
Manzanillo	B. Frapolli & Co.	1 barrel, 3 half	133	60
Acapulco	Stevens, Arnold & Co.	40 cases	166	41
		3 barrels, 1 keg	166	110
Total—10 cases, and			799	\$487

TO HAWAII PER S. S. AUSTRALIA, March 23, 1897.

Honolulu	John C. Nobman	1 barrels	600	200
		3 cases	36	36
	Cal. Wine Association	23 bbls, 10 half bbls	1,749	652
		46 kegs	22	22
		6 cases	30	221
	M. G. Simas & Co	47 kegs	40	40
	Gundlach B. W. Co	22 cases	290	104
	Italian-Swiss Colony	6 barrels	52	34
	J. Schussler & Co.	1 barrel	52	34
Total—23 cases and			2,921	\$1,811

TO BRITISH COLUMBIA—PER S. S. QUEEN, March 31st, 1897.

Victoria	C. N. Mann	2 barrels	104	562
Nanaimo	Pac. Trans. Co.	2 barrels	100	50
Comox		1 barrel	50	25
Kamloops		1 barrel	50	25
Roslyn	River Express Co.	1 barrel	52	12
Total			356	\$174

TO JAPAN PER S. S. PERU, March 24, 1897.

Yokohama	Beringer Bros	2 barrels	102	60
	Langfeldt & Co.	5 barrels	287	86
Kobe	Mohs & K.	4 barrels	220	110
Total			609	256

TO NEW YORK PER SHEM P. GRACE, March 31st, 1897.

Huston	Italian Swiss Colony	26 bbls	1,200	\$ 650
New York	Lachman & Jacobi	2,056 bbls	103,920	41,268
	Cal. Wine Ass'n	2,500 bbls	125,000	50,000
Total			231,220	\$92,218

TO TAHITI—PER BKT. TROPIC, BIRD, March 31, 1897.

Tahiti	T. E. Thayer	21 bbls	107	\$ 13
	Lachman & Jacobi	20 bbls	1,011	260
	Cal. Wine Ass'n	181 bbls	9,341	2,510
		4 hf bbls		
Total			10,489	\$3,143

EXPORTS OF BRANDY TO DOMESTIC PORTS.

From March 15th to 31st, 1897.

VESSEL	DESTINATION	SHIPPERS	PACKAGES	GALLONS	VALUE
City of Sydney	New York	Berges & D.	5 barrels	225	\$440
Colon	Fall River, Mass.	Lenormand Bros.	1 package	22	40
	New York	Hellman Bros. & Co.	23 cases		569
	Pittsburg, Pa.	Cal. Wine Association	5 half bbls	190	227
	Detroit		2 bbls, 1 half	119	220
Total—23 cases and				496	1,496

SHERWOOD and SHERWOOD,

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

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212-214 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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PACIFIC COAST AGENTS FOR

"Keystone Monogram Rye" and "Old Saratoga"—The Finest Eastern Rye.

MOET & CHANDON Champagne. ESCHENAUER & CO'S Clarets and Santernes. MACKENZIE & Co's Spanish Sherries and Ports.
 HUNT ROOPE TEAGE & CO. Cased Ports. A. HOUTMAN & CO'S Holland Gin. E & J BURKE'S Nonpareil Old Tom Gin.
 E. & J. BURKE'S 111 1/2 and 4 Star Brandy. LAWSON'S Liqueur Scotch Whisky. BURKE'S Hennessy Brandy and Dry Gin.
 BASS RATCLIFF & GRETTON, Ltd.—Bass GLENLIVET Scotch Whisky in Wood. SCHLITZ Milwaukee Beer the "Pilsener" and
 Ale in Wood. JOULE'S Stone Ale in Hhds. and H Hhds. Light Sparkling, also Schlitz in Wood.
 E. & J. BURKE'S Best Ale and Dublin Porter (GUINNESS) MEINHOLD'S Anchor Brand New York Cider. ROSS' Belfast Ginger Ale, Club Soda, etc.
 FLEISCHMANN'S ROYALTY GIN. HENK WALKER'S Mineral Water. 'CLUB COCKTAILS.' EVANS Hudson Ale.

ROSEMAN, GERALD & CO., PHILADELPHIA, PURE WHISKIES—"MASCOT," "ROBIN HOOD," "O. P. S." AND "PRIVATE STOCK."

Finest Canadian Rye Whisky (Goderham & Worts, Ltd. Toronto, Canada). Bottled Under Government Supervision.

RE-IMPORTED AMERICAN WHISKIES—Carlisle Bourbon, Spring '81, '86, '89, '90; Horsey Rye; O. P. C.; Springhill. W. H. McBrayer; Hermitage; M. V. Monarch; Kentucky Club; Mellwood; Mattingly; Chickencock; E. C. Berry and other standard brands.

ALSO AGENTS FOR NAPA VALLEY WINE CO'S WINES AND BRANDIES IN CASES. CALIFORNIA WINES AND BRANDIES IN WOOD.

EXPORTS OF WHISKY.

From March 15th to 31st, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
City of Sydney.	La Libertad.....	Wetm. re-Bowen Co.	2 barrels.....	75	85
"	Amapala.....	"	8 cases.....	96	48
"	Puerto Angel.....	F. S. Kordt.....	10 cases.....	46	96
"	Champerico.....	Wm. Wolf & Co.....	20 cases.....	150	160
"	Tonala.....	Carroll & Carroll.....	1 barrel.....	46	19
"	"	"	4 cases.....	24	24
"	Panama.....	Crown Distilleries Co.	26 cases.....	248	248
"	Ocos.....	"	6 cases.....	54	64
"	San Benito.....	"	6 cases.....	78	78
"	Ocos.....	Rosenfeld Bros. & Co.	1 barrel.....	43	65
"	San J de Guat'la.....	C. Schilling & Co.....	2 kegs.....	40	160
"	Ocos.....	"	1 case.....	12	12
Empire.....	Sydney.....	Crown Distilleries Co.	100 cases.....	900	900
Peru.....	Peking.....	Spruance S. & Co.....	4 cases.....	30	30
"	Shanghai.....	Cotting Packing Co.....	5 cases.....	45	45
Australia.....	Honolulu.....	Crown Distilleries Co.	120 cases.....	965	965
"	"	J. Schussler & Bros.....	2 cases.....	17	17
J. D. Spreckels.....	Mahukona.....	J. D. Spreckels & Bros.....	5 cases.....	24	24
Orizaba.....	Ensenada.....	John T. Williams.....	6 barrels.....	237	170
"	Culican.....	Crown Distilleries Co.	21 cases.....	189	189
"	Mazatlan.....	"	55 cases.....	443	443
"	"	Wm. Wolf & Co.....	16 cases.....	120	120
"	La Paz.....	"	5 cases.....	37	37
"	Hermosillo.....	"	1 barrel.....	45	45
Colon.....	Acajutla.....	Crown Distilleries Co.	2 kegs.....	20	75
"	Manzanillo.....	"	6 cases.....	49	49
"	Panama.....	"	11 cases.....	123	123
Total—481 cases and.....					\$4 320

EXPORTS OF BRANDY TO FOREIGN PORTS.

From March 15th to 31st, 1897.

VESSELS.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
City of Sydney..	Puerto Angel.....	F. S. Kordt.....	10 cases.....		\$130
"	Champerico.....	B. Frapolli & Co.....	2 kegs.....	20	62
"	Amapala.....	Italian-Swiss Colony	1 keg.....	5	13
"	San Benito.....	Crown Distilleries Co	2 half.....	56	16
"	San J de Guat'la.....	C. Schilling & Co.....	1 keg.....	20	60
"	Ocos.....	"	1 case.....	12	12
Australia.....	Honolulu.....	John C. Nobman.....	1 barrel.....	40	45
W. H. Dimond.....	"	Crown Distilleries Co	10 cases.....		97
Orizaba.....	Culican.....	"	9 kegs.....	90	75
"	Mazatlan.....	I. Gutte.....	2 pkgs.....	14	42
Total—21 cases.....					\$892

WHISKY AND SPIRITS TO SAN FRANCISCO BY RAIL.

From March 15th to 31st, 1897.

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CONSIGNEES.	SPIRITS			WHISKY.		BRANDY.			GIN.
	Bbls.	Cases.	Bbls.	1/2 Bbls.	Bbls.	1/2 Bbls.	Kegs.	Cases.	
Bode & Haslett.....	150								
Crown Distilleries Co.....	345		75	10					
Louis Taussig & Co.....	65		72						
Jones, Mundy & Co.....	130								
W. Wolf & Co.....	108								
O. F. T. Co.....	60		99		2	6	60	5	
Hilbert Bros.....		500							
Dallemand & Co.....		50							
Lachuan & Jacobi.....		26							
Theo. Gier, Oakland.....		60							
Mack & Co.....		5							
Sherwood & Sherwood.....		20		5					
Stevens, Arnold & Co.....		50							
C. L. Doychert.....		60							
Carroll & Carroll.....		7							
J. L. Nickel.....		12							
L. Siebenbauer.....		12							
Collector of Port.....		17		4					
H. Heitman.....		5							
O'Connell & Bro.....		6							
F. Obermayer.....		6							
T. Randall.....		1							
J. H. Mitchell, Oakland.....		1							
F. Green.....		1							
J. P. Dwyer.....		1							
Peter Jacobsen.....		1							
Cook & Co.....		1							
Total.....									

EXPORTS OF MISCELLANEOUS LIQUORS.

From March 15th to 31st, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES AND CONTENTS.	VALUE.
Queen.....	Victoria.....	F. DeBarry & Co.....	40 cases champagne.....	\$817
Mohicani.....	Honolulu.....	Williams, D. & Co.....	529 cases gin.....	2,116
City of Sydney.....	Mazatlan.....	S. P. Co.....	12 cases bitters.....	100
"	Ocos.....	Crown Distilleries Co.....	5 cases.....	35
"	San Benito.....	"	20 cases.....	62
"	"	A. Vignier.....	6 cases champagne.....	108
Walla Walla.....	Victoria.....	"	10 cases vermouth.....	32
"	"	E. G. Lyons Co.....	5 cases liquors.....	30
Australia.....	Honolulu.....	A. Vignier.....	8 cases.....	42
"	"	F. DeBarry & Co.....	80 cases champagne.....	333
"	"	Crown Distilling Co.....	2 cases bitters.....	72
W. H. Dimond.....	"	JDSpreckels & Bros Co.....	15 cases gin.....	401
Orizaba.....	"	Crown Distilling Co.....	2 cases cordials.....	13
Colon.....	Ensenada.....	Western Trans. Co.....	1 case ferret.....	7
"	New York.....	Wm. Wolf & Co.....	30 cases schnapps.....	720
Total 953 cases, etc.....				\$1,671

MISCELLANEOUS WINE EXPORTS.

From March 15th to 31st, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
Queen.....	Golden, B. C.....	Gundlach, B. W. Co.....	4 barrels.....	154	158
"	Union, B. C.....	Morton D. Co.....	1 barrel.....	49	24
Walla Walla.....	Victoria.....	Lachman & J.....	5 barrels.....	254	70
"	"	E. G. Lyons Co.....	7 cases.....	117	47
Peru.....	Samarang.....	Cal Wine Association	12 cases.....	730	491
Umatilla.....	Vancouver.....	Gondlach, B. W. Co.....	1 barrel.....	52	31
"	Victoria.....	Gaddini & Ciocca.....	1 barrel.....	50	9
"	Vancouver.....	C. Schilling & Co.....	4 barrels.....	110	39
"	"	Geo. E. Hall.....	4 cases.....	17	17
Albert.....	Honolulu.....	Lachman & J.....	140 kegs.....	150	494
"	"	"	20 cases.....	1	1
Colon.....	Hamburg.....	Cal. Wine Association	8 hf cks 250 kg.....	1,512	502
"	"	Wm. Hoelscher & Co	1 pun, 2 casks.....	145	146
M. P. Grace.....	London.....	Liebman & Waters.....	2 cases.....	18	18
"	"	"	2 hf barrels.....	57	29
Total—26 cases and.....					\$2,070

BEER IMPORTS BY RAIL.

From February 15th to 31st, 1897.

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CONSIGNEES.	BOTTLED.			BULK.			
	Cases.	Casks.	Bbls.	Bbls.	1/2 Bbls.	1/4 Bbls.	Kegs.
Royal Eagle Distilleries Co.....	145	124		225	184	40	40
W. Bogen & Co.....		25		65	165		100
E. G. Lyons Co.....	100		80				
J. D. Spreckels & Bros.....		120					
Sherwood & Sherwood.....	6		85				
C. W. Craig Co., (Stout).....		61					
Total.....							

FROM NEW YORK—PER SHIP W. H. MACY, March 19, 1897.

Flint & Co.....	4 bbl. bottled beer.....	J. F. Chapman & Co.
"	77 pkg whiskey.....	"

FROM NEW YORK VIA PANAMA—PER S. S. COLON, March 28th, 1897.

.....	300 cases cider.....	Coburn Tevis & Co.
-------	----------------------	--------------------

FROM EUROPE.

.....	35 cases wine.....	Chas. Meinecke & Co.
.....	75 cases liquors.....	Goldberg Bowen & Co.
.....	2 barrels wine.....	A. Ross.

FROM VICTORIA—PER STR. UMATILLA, March 22d, 1897.

.....	110 cases liquors.....	A. P. Hotaling & Co
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FROM EUROPE—Via PANAMA—PER S. S. CITY OF SYDNEY, March 17th, 1897.

Evariste Dupont & Co.....	12 cases wine.....	E. G. Lyons Co.
Liders & Stange.....	56 cases wine.....	Wm. Haas.



"PERFECTION"

(THE STANDARD)

TURKISH PRUNE JUICE

Is warranted a PURE FRUIT EXTRACT, whose component parts are so perfectly blended that its action, used as proportioned, on every description of spirits, such as BRANDY, RUM, GIN and particularly WHISKY, is truly wonderful. It FINE, PURIFIES, MELLOWs and otherwise GENERALLY IMPROVES to a remarkable degree.

"PERFECTION" TURKISH PRUNE JUICE is an article which cannot be judged by its taste or bouquet, it must be blended with the spirits in wood to prove its value. Samples and information regarding proportion to use, etc., will be gladly furnished by either our Agent or ourselves.



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PACIFIC COAST AGENT
404 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.

The advantage of giving immature spirits, in a VERY SHORT TIME, the character of age, and thereby greatly increasing their value, is obvious.

M. HAHN & CO.,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS
125 Water Street, New York.

FROM NEW YORK PER SHIP KENAWORTH, March 17th 1897.

Mehmolt & Heimenh. n.	80 cases cider	Sherwood & Sherwood.
C. H. Evans & Co.	10 bbl bottled ale	"
D. Lawrence & Sons	10 bbl rum	Hellman Bros & Co.
Jesse Mann Hunt Co	54 barrels whiskey	Jesse Moore Hunt Co.
J. A. Burke	2 barrels whiskey	J. A. Burke
C. K. & Bernheimer Co.	4 barrels whiskey	Livingston & Co.
J. W. D. & Dist. Co.	4 barrels whiskey	Order
C. H. N. Kingston & Co.	60 cases mineral water	Redington & Co.
Clark & Fildard	81 cases champagne	A. Haraszthy.

EXPORTS OF BEER.

From March 15th to 31st, 1897.

VESSEL	DESTINATION	SHIPPERS	PACKAGES	VALUE
R. Merrick Dhu	Hilo H. I.	S. F. Breweries Ltd.	10 casks bottled	90
"	"	J. D. Spreckels	10 bbl bottled	100
City of Sydney	San Benito	I. Gutte	5 " " "	58
"	"	H. Levi & Co.	25 cases bottled	134
"	La Union	"	30 " " "	804
"	La Libertad	"	50 cases " " "	
"	"	Wetmore Bowen Co.	1 cask " " "	12
"	San Benito	Anheuser B. Co.	56 cases " " "	216
"	La Libertad	"	100 cases " " "	500
"	San J de Guat	"	50 cases " " "	250
"	Ocos	"	50 cases " " "	250
"	La Union	S. F. Breweries, Ltd.	20 cases " " "	100
"	El Triunfo	"	20 cases " " "	100
"	Ocos	"	20 cases " " "	100
"	Champerico	"	25 cases " " "	75
"	San Benito	"	25 cases " " "	130
"	"	"	40 cases " " "	270
"	La Libertad	"	1 cask " " "	9
"	Anapala	E. G. Lyons Co.	2 cases " " "	13
"	La Union	C. Schilling & Co	1 case " " "	3
"	"	"	3 bbls " " "	34
Peru	Vladivostok	S. F. Breweries	150 cases " " "	1,153
Australia	Honolulu	Enterprise Brew. Co.	100 half bbls. bulk	760
"	"	"	60 third bbls. " "	
"	"	"	20 eighth bbls " "	46
"	"	"	5 casks bottled " "	
"	"	S. F. Breweries, Ltd.	21 casks " " "	180
"	"	"	100 third bbls. bulk	300
"	"	Royal E. Dist. Co.	40 eighth bbls. " "	75
"	"	Buffalo Brewing Co.	150 quarter bbls. " "	478
"	"	"	27 casks bottled " "	
"	"	J. D. Spreckels & B.	1 case " " "	9
W. H. Dimond	"	Hildebrandt P. & Co.	50 cases " " "	425
"	"	Enterprise Brew. Co.	40 cases " " "	350
"	"	Hilbert Bros	16 cases " " "	162
"	"	S. F. Breweries	30 cases " " "	270
Orizaba	Guaymas	"	120 cases " " "	545
"	Ensenada	"	2 cases " " "	18
"	Horeitas	"	10 cases " " "	45
"	Guaymas	F. S. Kordl	1 bbl. " " "	10
"	"	H. Levi & Co.	50 cases " " "	175
"	La Paz	Enterprise B. Co.	5 cases " " "	50
Colon	San Jose de Guat.	S. F. Breweries	295 cases " " "	1,700
"	"	"	2 cases " " "	18
"	Acajulla	"	10 cases " " "	180
"	Acapulco	"	15 cases " " "	57
"	La Libertad	C. Schilling & Co.	4 cases " " "	22
"	Acapulco	E. G. Lyons Co.	21 cases " " "	175
"	Ocos	Buffalo Brewing Co.	150 cases " " "	809
"	Acajulla	"	24 cases " " "	
"	San Jose de Guat	"	14 cases " " "	400
"	Corinto	Royal Eagle Dist. Co.	16 cases " " "	
"	"	"	45 boxes " " "	1,374
"	San J de Guat	"	85 cases " " "	
"	"	"	100 boxes " " "	34
"	Acapulco	W. Loiza	10 cases " " "	
Tropic Bird	Fabiti	S. F. Breweries	1 cask " " "	10

Total - 1,859 cases, 265 casks, 19 barrels, 145 boxes bottled, and 100 half barrels, 150 third barr 48 150 quarter barrels and 110 eighth barrels bulk \$13,170

IMPORTS PER RAIL IN BOND.

From March 15th to 31st, 1897.

375 cases champagne	Wm. Wolf & Co.
621 cases champagne	G. H. M. & Co.
12 cases wine	Order

SWEET WINE PRODUCTION SEASON OF 1896-1897.

RECAPITULATION TO FEBRUARY 1st, 1897.

OFFICIAL FIGURES.

	Wine gallons.
Port produced	1,623,018.48
Sherry produced	1,409,066.26
Angelica produced	411,313.30
Muscatel produced	539,098.12
Malaga produced	2,269.11
Frontignan produced	9,020.07
Tokay produced	974.34
Total for season to February 1, 1897.	3,994,759.68

FIRST DISTRICT, FEBRUARY, 1897.

	Pkgs.	Tax Gals.	Wine Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification	301	41,096.1	
Brandy withdrawn from special warehouse for fortification	129	11,897.3	
Brandy used for fortification	710	71,890.9	
Port produced			3,463.14
Sherry produced			178,929.50
Muscatel produced			114,253.76
Angelica produced			277.86

FOURTH DISTRICT, FEBRUARY 1897.

	Pkgs.	Tax Gals.	Wine Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification	45	3,095.3	
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification	101	8,058.0	
Brandy used for fortification	122	9,289.2	
Port produced			28,761.43
Sherry produced			10,217.61
Angelica produced			658.81

RECAPITULATION TO MARCH 1, 1897.

	Wine Gals.
Port produced	1,655,243.05
Sherry produced	1,598,243.37
Angelica produced	412,249.97
Muscatel produced	653,351.88
Malaga produced	2,269.11
Frontignan produced	9,020.07
Tokay produced	974.34
Total for Season to March 1, 1897.	4,331,321.99

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.

Importers and General Agents,

327-329 Market Street,

San Francisco, Cal.

-AGENTS FOR-

MESSRS. MOIT & HANSON, EPERNAV, Champagne.	MESSRS. P. DOLPHO WOLFF'S SON & CO., SCHIEDAM, Aromatic Schnapps.	THE ROYAL WINE CO., OSORTO, Port Wines
JOHANNIS DE JORDAN, King of Natural Table Waters	MESSRS. READ BROS., LONDON, The "Dog's Head" Bot	MESSRS. YZAGUIRRE & CO., REUS, Tarragona Wines
EDWARD CANTRELL & CO., IRVINE, BELLAIR, Ginger Ale	thing of Guinness' Stout and Bass' Ale	THE ROYAL HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT WINE, C. L. LARS, BUDAPEST, Hungarian Wines.
J. R. J. & F. MARTELL, Cognac, Martell Brandy	BARTHOLOMEY BREWING CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y., Kulkkerbocker Beer	PSCHORR AND OTHER GERMAN BEERS
MESSRS. HIRAM WALKER & SONS, LTD., WALKERVILLE, Canada, Canadian Club Whisky	MESSRS. DUBON FRERES, BORDEAUX, Chateaus and Sau	M. R. THEO LAPPE, NEUDENDORF, Aromatic Bitters
MESSRS. ANDREW USBER & CO., FIDELITY, Scotch Whisky	Wines	MR. MARNER LAPOSTOLLE, SEINE ET OISE, FRANCE, Grand Maruler
THE DISTILLERS' DISTILLERS CO., LTD., Wm. Jameson & Co., Dublin, Irish Whisky	MESSRS. DEINHARD & CO., COBLENZ, Rhine and Moselle Wines	MESSRS. J. C. SENECHER, F. H. SAINE & CO., PARIS, Cordons
MESSRS. JOHN DEKUYPER & CO., ROTTERDAM, Gin	MR. F. CHAMALNET, NANTES, COTE D'OR, Burgundy Wines	ANDREAS SALLEITNER, BUDAPEST, Hungary Janos Sauer
MESSRS. J. A. GILKINSON, GILKINSON & CO., FOCKU, Shottles	MESSRS. MORGAN BROS., PUERTO DE SANTA MARIA, Shottles	MR. JOHANN MARIA FARINA, COLOGNE, Gegermelter dem Juichschplatz, Cologne, Eau de Cologne

Re-imported American Whiskies, - '86 F. & S. J. Spring '89 Belle of Nelson, Spring '90 Old Grand Dad; Hume; Mayfield; O. F. C.; Chickencock and other Staple brands. Lowest market quotation furnished on application, to the wholesale trade only.

BRANDY PRODUCTION

FIRST DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, FEB. 1897.

	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded	21,220.3
Received from dists. in Fourth District, Cal.	1,365.6
" " S. B. W., Fourth District, Cal. ....	.....
Transferred from dists. to S. B. W., Eastern Dists.	41,192.2
" " S. B. W. to S. B. W., East. Dists.	5,664.7
Tax-paid	20,162.
Exported	56.6
Remaining in bond Feb. 28, 1897	629,869.2

FOURTH DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, FEB. 1897.

Produced and bonded	1,316.0
Transferred from dist. to S. B. W. in 1st Dist., Cal.	1,365.6
" " " " Eastern Dists.	4,898.6
" " S. B. W. to S. B. W., 1st Dist., Cal. ....	.....
" " " " East. Dists.	16,259.9
Exported .....	.....
Tax-paid	3,373.9
Remaining in bond Jan. 31, 1897	479,518.5

Grand total in State Feb. 28, 1897.....1,106,387.7

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

New York, March 30, 1897.

The general condition of trade here shows no improvement, and the stagnation rules that has been with the trade for so long a period. Local trade is yet affected by the excise tinkering of the haysceds who are the controlling factor in the State Legislature, and they are preparing to saddle on this city an amended Raines Law, which will make the retail trade "walk Spanish," a proceeding that will undoubtedly cause the Republicans the loss of this city, politically, when the next election day rolls around. The wine trade is especially dull, both in imported and domestic wines, because of the uncertainty as to what is to be done with their interests in the new Dingley Tariff Bill now occupying the attention of Congress. As a consequence, trade is quiet. Dealers are confining their purchases to small lots sufficient for their immediate needs, until these vexatious questions are settled so they will know where they "are at." The domestic wine trade is exceedingly quiet and values, on California wines especially, are ruling weak and uncertain. Competition for what little trade there is continues very keen, and business is done very much on the principle of "what will you give," where goods in any quantity are involved. A number of outside lots of sweet wines, several of them quite large, are being urgently offered to the trade at prices ranging all the way from 32 to 37 cents per gallon for ports on the dock; these offerings have so demoralized prices that regular deal-

ers; being unable to meet them, are forced to retire from the field temporarily or else sell wines either at or below actual cost price to maintain their regular trade.

Another disturber of the trade equilibrium here is the fact that a number of California wine men, who must either be decidedly hard up, or else have wine so poor that the California buyers won't touch it, are consigning it to be sold "on account" at auction. It is almost needless to say that under the depressed condition of the market, that it is "sold." An outsider in any way familiar with the prices a decent wine ought to bring, would be more inclined to think "given away" a more appropriate designation for the transaction, at prices less than wine is being sold for in California. Selling wine at auction might do if our growers had brands known to the trade generally, for certain qualities that could be depended upon to be the same year after year. Unfortunately, such wines are not plentiful, and the fortunate owner of a wine with such a reputation is most decidedly not going to take any auction chances, but prefers to sell his wine through channels of trade which he can control. As long as department stores, which cater to the cheaper class of trade, are in the market for job lots of wine, and auction houses, whose sole aim is to secure their brokerage for selling such goods exist, there will be enough misguided growers to furnish the wines; but as lightning rarely strikes twice in the same place, it would seem a natural consequence that all the suckers would eventually be reached and the auction sales die for lack of stock to operate upon. But there is an old adage to the effect of "a fool being born every minute," and the wine growing element will probably contribute its pro rata.

The whiskey market remains unchanged. Sales as a rule are in small lots. It is the general opinion of the better informed members of the trade that the privilege to bottle in bond will serve to take off the market the larger proportions of old whiskies. If such should be the case the position should change for the better in the course of a few months after the bottling in bond bill goes into general operation.

Mr. Theo. Blankenberg, of Dresel & Co., the well-known Sonoma wine growers, was in the city last week.

Benny Kittredge, of the Sonoma Wine and Brandy Co., is just recovering from a bad case of la grippe, which is quite prevalent just now.

J. D. W. Sherman has effected a settlement with his creditors, and is now looking after the New York business of Chapin & Trull, the New England rum distillers.

W. H. GEFT.

T. M. FERGUSON.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER AND IMPORTER OF

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Private Stock Whisky.

**FINEST
STRAIGHT WHISKY
IN THE MARKET . .**

JESSE M. LEVY & CO.,

CONTROLLERS.

506 Market Street, - San Francisco.

CONSULAR REPORTS-

SHERRY WINE INDUSTRY OF SPAIN

On two previous occasions (CONSULAR REPORTS for August and November, 1894), I have referred to the terrible scourge, phylloxera, which threatens the existence of the vines on the favored hills around the town of Jerez, the district which, from time immemorial, has produced the wine known as sherry. The production of sherry and its shipment was indeed an old-established trade in the time of Shakespeare, as may be seen from his numerous allusions to it, or "sack," as it was then termed, and there is no doubt that it was at that time the most popular wine in England, though it is supposed to have been very sweet.

The output of sherry represents the chief item in the exports from the port of Cadiz, as the cultivation, the growth, and rearing of the vine does the staple industry of the province.

The vineyards on the white Jerez hills have given the wine drinkers of northern Europe for many generations their first favorite, but the lower plains of sandy soils have produced wine adding nothing to the luster or reputation of sherry, although it has found ready buyers in all countries, the United States included, on account of its low price and substantial body. The tendency of modern times to bring prices to low levels, the keen competition, the modern craze for the cheap, have thrown wines of inferior Jerez origin and other districts (not sherry proper) into foreign markets, that of the United States among the rest, under the same name and description as good sherry.

It is, in my opinion, the confusion existing between the good sherry and the cheap which has prevented the further development of the trade with Cadiz in our country. Good sherry only comes from a certain number of acres of white soil (albariza). The nature of this soil and the antiquity of the vine growing on it prevents any large yield per acre (the average quantity is about 300 gallons). The wine is subject

to greater vicissitudes of fermentation than others, so that a considerable percentage is always lost; it costs also much more to cultivate than land yielding double the quantity of inferior wine. Besides all this, it requires longer storage to reach maturity. The sherries of low grades and prices are grown at a cheaper rate.

Nature appears to have set her limits and laws so definitely in the matter of vines growing that no skill of art in man has yet succeeded in producing fine wine from uncongential soil; however similar the fruit may be, the result in the development is always the same, the birthright ever manifest.

There are four kinds of soil bearing grapes in the district of Jerez.

(1) The albariza (the choice vineyards), consisting chiefly of carbonate of lime, with a small admixture of silex clay and occasionally magnesia.

(2) The Barros, of quartz or sand mixed with clay and red or yellow ochre, forming horizontal bands extending from the mouth of the Guadalquivir to Conil.

(3) The arenas, quartz or sand.

(4) The bugeo, containing argillaceous of loam, sand, and a large proportion of vegetable mold.

The first named is the soil (about 12,000 acres) producing the fine quality, and its average yield is 36,000 butts per annum.

In addition to the land yielding fine wine in Jerez, there is also a cluster of vineyards in Montilla (some 100 miles distant), which produces a famous wine called Moriles, which equals, in all respects, the best wines of Jerez.

In nearly all the wine growing districts, there are sections which produce large quantities of grapes available for cheap wines, the price of the grapes being so low that there would be no temptation to seek any substitute with a view of adulteration.

Viticulture abstracts from the soil a smaller proportion of alkalies and other numerous constituents than either corn or root crops, hence the exhaustion of the soil is slower and the

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CALIFORNIA WINE ASSOCIATION

MAIN OFFICES:

SECOND and FOLSOM STS.

SAN FRANCISCO,

CALIFORNIA

INCORPORATED.



NEW YORK OFFICE:

No. 45 BROADWAY.

AUGUST 10, 1894.

vine can be cultivated on land incapable of yielding any other crop.

All sheries in a natural state are quite dry—that is, the fermentation has removed all trace of sugar—and in this dry state the wines are allowed to mature in the growers' cellars; but the actual demand, out of Spain, for absolutely dry wines is very limited. Public taste demands a slight admixture of Pedro Ximenes, or sweet wine, this addition of sweet wine varies from 1 to 10 per cent.

The vineyards during the winter months present a dreary appearance of long rows of twisted, gnarled stumps; but what a contrast in the spring and summer—everything becomes a mass of green. All through the winter and early spring the vineyard is carefully attended to, the earth round each vine kept thoroughly moved and soft. These vines grow out laterally and not upwards, hence they soon interlace with one another and hide the ground.

The vintage takes place in September. The grapes are put into "lagares" (wine presses), of which there is one in each vineyard, and pressed. These lagares are a species of wide trough, rather larger than a billiard table, but with high sides, and the juice runs out at the corner or corners into casks placed beneath. The fermentation, usually of a tumultuous nature, commences immediately, and in this state the wines are brought from the vineyards to the cooler bodegas of Jerez, where the fermentation is allowed complete freedom. By the beginning of March, this is finished and the process of racking from the lees takes place. The contents of each cask is kept distinct and separate, and each is left to develop its own characteristics. One of the most curious phenomena in oenology succeeds. Although the uniform produce of each vineyard is stored together, as time goes on there will be many varieties in what should be uniform quality, the conditions being precisely the same. There will be casks of first, second, third and fourth merit, or even vinegar, so subtle and eccentric is the influence of fermentation in sherry. Chemists have devised systems to make a uniform quality of wine of a given crop of grapes, but in all cases they have failed, and the old plan of leaving the wine to itself is everywhere observed. The inequality of development is a matter of chance, of caprice in fermentation, but from the natural separation of varieties starts the diversified group of sheries, known as tinós, olorosos, amontillados, bastos, and rayas, and, according to their quality, each wine is given its valuation.

What is now basto started from the vineyard with the same chance as that which is now amontillado, but it has gone wrong in the race and is worth very little, while amontillado and oloroso are worth four times as much. Raya is only fair quality, and the vinegar is a total failure. This will explain the difference of prices even in an albariza vintage. Only a certain quantity even of the best crop reaches perfection.

As a rule, the course initiated by the young wine is continued to the end, the superior qualities developing according to early promise, inferior ones seldom improving their class with age.

When the vintages have remained sufficiently long for the qualities to be set and determined, which time may vary from five to ten years, the merchant masses together in different lots all the casks of each quality—that is, all the amontillado casks are blended together, all those casks containing oloroso, all those with basto, and so on. These lots, in their turn, are taken to the almacenista's bodega, or cellar, and blended with wines of similar quality, but older. These masses or large quantities of homogeneous wine are called soleras. The soleras existing in a shipping bodega may be called the pillars on which the reputation of the firm rests, as the uniformity of the shipper's exports can only be maintained by keeping up the soleras at a proper standard of age and excellence. The system observed in the shipment of sherry varies from that of all other wine. Here, there is never a selling out of any particular solera; only a small quantity proportionately is drawn for sale from a solera. The quantity thus drawn off is replaced by a wine of almost equal age and quality, so that the newly added wine merges with the larger bulk and the solera quickly recovers what it might have lost by the extraction of the old and the addition of a slightly younger wine.

A specialty made in Jerez is the Pedro Ximenez, a sweet wine from the grape of that name. It usually comes from the albariza vineyards. The grapes of this wine are dried in the sun, and when reduced nearly to the condition of raisins, are pressed, and give a very sweet, dark wine; this, of course, is very expensive, as the grapes lose such a large percentage of their liquid. Thus, the quantity of P. X. grapes required to fill a butt would be six times as much as the quantity required of an ordinary grape.

Between the soleras of the exporter and the marks known to his customers there is the consequent connection. If the soleras are kept at the same standard of value, the wines taken by his client are, year after year, the same, the consumer relying on and expecting always his sherry to be the same, whereas, as with claret and other wines, he is content to accept varying quality and character according to the year.

With the exception of a limited export of wines shipped in a vintage form, good sheries are all matured in soleras. Many of these latter are of considerable age, a founding of fifty and one hundred years not being uncommon.

It is in the collection of soleras that the merits of a shipping firm are more clearly discerned, and it is a matter of considerable interest to a keen observer to pass from one solera to another and see with what care the quality and type of each is preserved from year to year. It is here the personal direction of the master is given, his individual taste impressed, in



EL PINAL VINEYARD

ESTABLISHED 1852.

Largest Producers of

PURE SWEET WINES

IN AMERICA.

Geo. West & Son

STOCKTON, CAL., U. S. A.

many cases some of the soleras having "criaderas," or, so to speak, nurseries.

This is particularly the case in fine sheries, in which a solera will have two or three criaderas, each more stylish and elegant than the last, until at length, almost imperceptibly, the standard of the solera is reached. The solera will be refreshed from criadera No. 1, No. 1 from No. 2, and so on. It must also be remembered that every butt of wine loses from 5 to 10 per cent a year in evaporation; thus a vintage of twenty years' age will have lost some 60 per cent of its contents, though as the wine gets older it gets more concentrated and loses less.

The stores, or bodegas, are in reality not cellars at all, but above-ground warehouses, large and cool stone buildings open to the inspection of visitors, and where a lesson in tasting is always available. To me it appears that nowhere does the wine drunk by Shakespeare and Cervantes taste better than in its native home. Whether it is that all fear of consequences is removed by the sight of the workmen engaged in them, who partake to the extent of an average of two bottles each day and are proverbially healthy, being free from gout and rheumatism, or that the climatic conditions favor the consumption of the wine of the country as is frequently the case, I know not. At all events, it is the wine consumed by high and low, and visitors are not long in falling into the popular taste. From personal experience, I must confess that any prejudice I had acquired from numerous interested writings against the wine have been removed, as I find good sherry is a sound, health-giving wine. Since my residence in Cadiz I have been asked many times by American visitors whether genuine sherry was anywhere to be obtained; my invariable answer has been, most assuredly, by paying a fair price for it.

Sheries in large quantities are shipped to the United States, from the medium class to the highest qualities of indisputable origin and genuine growth. As it has been my duty to examine closely this important branch of business in my consular district, I have taken an interest in every stage of the industry, from the insect trouble, now affecting the vine, to the study and analysis of the wines in the export casks.

Although I am dealing with a subject of minor interest to the mass of my countrymen (the entire consumption of European wine representing only a fourth of a bottle per individual per annum), these facts may be of value to a section of our people—the wine growers, connoisseurs and dealers.

There always exists a difficulty for the public in discriminating between the real thing and its imitation. The statement of the great writer on Spain, Richard Ford, still holds good: "Sherry is not less popular amongst us than Murillo, in spite of the numerous bad copies of the one, which are passed off for undoubted originals, and butts of the other, which are sold neat as imported."

It behooves all buyers of sherry to obtain their supply from wine dealers of reputation, many of whom are receiving the genuine sherry wines from here. Excellence in all things is achieved only by trouble and expense.

CHAS. L. ADAMS,
Consul.

CADIZ, July 21, 1896.

Almeria Grape Crop of 1896.

The shipment of this year's crop of grapes at Almeria Malaga having ceased, I have the honor to transmit the following report in reference thereto, with a comparative table showing the amount exported for the years 1895-96, which has been compiled from statistics published in the Gaceta Minera y Agrícola, of Almeria, dated the 2d instant:

The prices obtained for grapes in the New York market have not been high, due possibly to the poor condition in which the fruit is received, owing to the long ocean voyage. Fruit delivered in fair condition was sold at from \$3.50 to \$6.50 per barrel.

The London market proved satisfactory, good prices having been obtained. Certain special marks sold as high as 33s.

per barrel; regular, from 13s. to 16s.; medium, from 10s. to 12s.; superior grades from 17s. to 21s. The most ordinary did not fall below 8s.

The total crop is 562,000 whole barrels and 4,500 half barrels, as against 692,690 whole barrels and 8,234 half barrels last season.

The total shipments, crop of 1895, was 560,059 whole barrels and 4,183 half barrels, as against 629,965 whole barrels and 3,518 half barrels in 1895, or 69,906 whole barrels less and 665 half barrels more than in 1895.

R. M. BARTLEMAN,
Consul.

MALAGA, Nov. 8, 1896.

Vintage of the Rhine for 1896.

"Quantity large; quality, poor," are words heard every day when speaking of the wine crop of the Rhine and vicinity for 1896. The mild weather of the latter part of the year 1895 continued for the first months of the year 1896 and was very beneficial to the vines. The work in the vineyards commenced early, and seldom has it been the case that the vineyards could be kept in such perfect condition, owing to the favorable weather. By the end of March, the vines had all been trimmed and looked healthy, strong and full of sap. The sprouts were a little backward until the 1st of April, but the warm rains soon brought them out in full force and strength, and better prospects were seldom, if ever, seen for a most magnificent vintage. In consequence of the fine quality of the cuttings or sets, a great many new vineyards were started and the loss of vines in the old vineyards, caused by the severe cold of the last few winters, was repaired. Though the weather was somewhat unsettled in April, the vines made good progress. The much-feared cold nights, so often experienced at that time of the year, did not make their appearance, and though the weather in May was far from being satisfactory, the prospects in June were splendid—the vines were as heavy with grapes as could possibly be expected. Heavy rains were followed by very hot weather until the first days in July, when we had some cooler weather, but it was again followed by a hot spell which advanced the quality and general appearance of the grapes. Only in a few places was there any appearance of disease: the peronospora showed in a few places, but was quickly done away with. In August came the unfavorable weather. August is called by the wine growers the "cooking month," being always the hottest month, but this year it was just the contrary; it was rainy and cool and the nights were really cold, so much so that the grapes did not ripen at all.

Mount Vernon

DISTILLERY BOTTLING

Pure Rye Whiskey

The consumer buying this—the only distillery bottling of MOUNT VERNON (in SQUARE bottles, each bearing the numbered guaranty label)—secures the highest grade of Pure Rye Whiskey in its natural condition, entirely free from adulteration with cheap spirit and flavoring.

FOR SALE BY ALL RELIABLE DEALERS.



I. W. KINGMAN,

PACIFIC COAST AGENT.

Office and Warehouse, 41 to 49 FIRST STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

The quantity of grapes on the vines being so large, the vines should have had very hot weather up to October, but we had so much rain and cloudy and cool weather that the grapes began to rot and a disease (oidium) made its appearance. In all parts of the wine-growing districts, a very large crop was gathered and almost everywhere it amounted to what is called a "full crop" in quantity, but the quality is very poor and the hopes the wine growers entertained in the spring and early summer were by no means realized.

The product of the 1896 crop was in some places and districts equal to the vintage of 1894; in some places a little better, but the exceptions were few. The average results are what is called a "small wine," which has to be very carefully treated. It is a very light wine and useful to the trade, as light and cheap wine has been very scarce in the past few years. As before mentioned, the "new wine" must be very carefully treated, as so many of the grapes began to rot in the early autumn and this will seriously affect the quality. Even the early grapes gave very poor results. In Rhine-Hesse, the sweet wines, the Frühburgunder and Portugieser must, weighed only from 56 deg. to 63 deg. Oechsle's wine measurement, with from 10 to 13½ per cent acidity. The most of selected grapes in the lower districts weighed only from 51 deg. to 65 deg. Oechsle, and in better parts 65 deg. to 85 deg., with from 7 to 11 to 14 per cent acidity; in the Rhinegau (Assmanshausen) red grapes weighed from 80 deg. to 90 deg. Oechsle, with 10 to 11 per cent acidity; in the Middle Rhine districts, the Frühburgunder weighed from 68 deg. to 75 deg. Oechsle, with 8½ to 9½ per cent acidity. The vintage of the Portugieser in the Haardt district was finished about the 1st of October, and the results were more than satisfactory as to quantity, but the quality, as everywhere, was poor, the average weight being from 60 deg. to 65 deg. Oechsle.

The weather at the commencement of the vintage was bad and continued to grow worse, so much so that the crop of grapes had to be gathered much earlier than usual, but there was no use holding off, as the grapes could not ripen and the longer they were left on the vines the worse the rot got into them. Not for years has there been anything like such a large crop, but it is the same story in all districts—quantity enormous, but quality poor. The wine growers had the greatest difficulty in getting casks enough to hold their wine.

On the Mosel, in some places, a little better result was shown and the must weighed in the best districts from 55 deg. to 85 deg. Oechsle, and from 9 to 15 per cent acidity; on the Nahe, the average weight was from 55 deg. to 70 deg. Oechsle, with 9 to 12 per cent acidity. The results in the Haardt district, in the Palatinate, were pretty much the same—quantity very satisfactory, but quality poor; the average weight of the must was from 55 deg. to 85 deg. Oechsle, and from 7 to 12 per cent acidity.

The 1896 wine will be a very light and a very cheap wine. Of course a great deal of sugar will have to be used to make it palatable. A general estimate of the quantity of the wine crops for the last four years from the Rhine and adjoining districts is as follows:

	Gallons
1896	130,000,000
1896	38,630,000
1894	74,610,000
1893	100,306,000

PERRY BARTHOLOW,

MAYESB, January 26, 1897.

Consul.

Charles P. Pressly, United States Vice-Consul at Marseilles, France, has the following to say about French wines and how they are mixed.

"The French do not like a heavy wine," said Mr. Pressly, "and the claret they drink is quite light. Even this thin wine is nearly always mixed with water, half and half. They say water brings out the fruity flavor.

"The English, on the other hand, like a thick, heavy wine with good body. When they taste the French native

wine they say it is nothing but colored and flavored water. To meet the English and other foreign demand, the French wine dealers at Bordeaux take the thin native wines and mix them with the much heavier wines of Spain and Portugal, and the result is the 'Bordeaux' of commerce.

"They have a wonderfully effective and rapid method of doing this mixing. Two bins of French wine are placed close to one bin of Spanish and one bin of Portuguese wine. Above them all is placed another bin, empty, and ready for the receipt of the mixed wine. An electric engine, to which is attached four rubber suction pipes, does the work of mixing. One pipe goes from each bin of wine into the empty bin above. The wine from the four bins is sucked up and poured in equal quantities into the empty bin.

"The mixing is thorough. Malaga wine from Spain, port, perhaps, from Portugal, and the thin French claret all go into the one compound, and you have 'Vin Bordeaux.' Its component parts are all good wine.

"The French don't like it to be known that 'Vin Bordeaux' is a mixture. The former United States Consul at Bordeaux, George W. Roosevelt, now Consul at Brussels, was shot down in the streets after having described this process in a consular report.

"Another misconception about the French drinking of wine is that they consume great quantities of it. This is not correct. A Frenchman will go into an inn, call for a glass of wine, and sit down and play a game of cards. He may be playing for any hour, but the wine lasts him all that time. He takes but one glass. It is needless to say that under similar circumstances an American would call for several glasses of wine—or something stronger."

FOR SALE—Brewery, Distillery, Soda Works, Buildings and Lots in Ensenada, Lower California; business without competition; in full working order; \$9,000—could not be duplicated for three times that amount.

Summary—Four town lots, 333 feet frontage in heart of the city. Fire-proof building, corrugated iron, 40 x 50; annex, corrugated iron, 14 x 18. Dwelling house (4 rooms, furniture, etc.) barn and stable. Fine beer garden, well ornamented with trees; the only one in town, for picnic purposes. Wind mill, iron turbine, 10 buckets; galvanized water pipes, through buildings and grounds; galvanized iron tank, 6000 gallons. Boiler and steam generator, 12-h. power. Brass steam pump. Copper still rectifier, 16 compartment column; copper still rectifier for pomace or mescal; 1 small still. Grape crusher, press hand pump, tanks; tools; Fairbanks scale 2000 lbs. Complete malting department, roller for malt; beer kettle, heated by steam; zinc cooler; reservoir tanks, barrels, etc. Complete soda-bottling works apparatus. Strong horse and harness, new delivery wagon, top-board buggy, etc. Only two men needed to run this plant—one for inside work and the other for outside.

Expenses are very small and profits very large. Any enterprising party with a small capital cannot fail to make money in a short time. For further particulars address "Brewery," care REVIEW office.

Hey, Grauerholz & Co.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

WINES & LIQUORS.

—SOLE AGENTS FOR—

Davy Crockett Whisky.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT, THEN GO AHEAD.

224 FRONT STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO CAL

PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS, ETC.

The following list of recent patents and trade-marks of interest to our patrons is reported by Wm. G. HENDERSON, solicitor of American and foreign patents and trade-marks, Norris Building, 501 F street, Washington, D. C. A copy of any of the United States patents will be furnished by him for 25 cents.

- 579,055—Apparatus for mixing liquids. Alfred Gates, Liverpool, England.
- 578,884—Apparatus for drawing off liquids containing carbonic acid. August Kremper, Brosnan, Germany.
- 578,996—Bottle stopper. Thomas F. Langley, Haverhill, Mass.
- 578,756—Lock sealing cap for bottles. Schuyler W. Morgan.
- 578,767—Valve operating mechanism for syrup jars. John Ormerod, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 578,770—Bottle. John F. Pope, Ottumwa, Ia.
- 579,013—Bottle stopper. Francis Schenker, Vincennes, Ind.

TRADE MARKS.

29,699—Whisky. John Blank & Co., New Orleans, La. Essential feature: The monogram "J. B. F Co.," coupled with the words "Mount Auburn."

Issue of March 23, 1897.

Patents.

- 579,224—Bottle. Charles E. Beleh, Natick, Mass.
- 579,515—Sealing device for bottles. Henry L. Ferris, Harvard, Ill.
- 579,516—Bottle. Albert L. Howell, Baton Rouge, La.
- 579,374—Bottle. Claude F. dit E. Larone, Pontarlier, France.
- 579,301—Bottle. Johan A. Pearson, Glen Cove, N. Y.
- 579,353—Hood and drip tray for bottles. Fred T. Trebilecock, London, and C. A. Bastedo, Toronto, Canada.
- 579,197—Bottle. Richmond G. Van Orman, Lorain, Ohio.
- 579,290—Stopper extractor. Edwin Walker, Erie, Pa.

TRADE MARKS.

29,738—Whisky. William M. Fliess & Co., New York, N. Y. Essential feature: The words "Gold Seal" associated with the letter "F."

Quand on emprunte, on ne choisit pas (When a person borrows he cannot choose). Mohns & Kaltenbach, the well-known distributors of fine wines and liquors, 29 Market street, near Steuart street, San Francisco, acting upon the foregoing principle, have concluded to establish their own stables, and for that purpose they have rented the premises 810-812 Fremont street. Their rolling-stock consists now of five horses and four vehicles, with an expectation of an early expense. The firm is now running two stores, with thirteen employees all told, all of which certainly points to a good and constantly increasing business.—*Alameda Argus*.

WINE AND BRANDY RECEIPTS.

	Wine.	Brandy.
March 16 ..	21,400	
" 17 ..	15,300	
" 18 ..	17,900	
" 19 ..	13,300	
" 20 ..	59,200	
" 22 ..	21,900	
" 23 ..	25,200	
" 24 ..	27,000	
" 25 ..	39,100	
" 26 ..	39,550	
" 27 ..	20,700	
" 29 ..	32,100	
" 30 ..	16,600	
" 31 ..	43,900	

TRADE NOTES AND PERSONALS.

J. D. W. Sherman is the New York agent for the famous rum made by Messrs. Chapin & Trull of Boston.

E. D. Carroll, of E. D. Carroll & Co., is recovering very slowly from his protracted illness. He has been suffering from a complication of liver and kidney disorders, and recovery is very tedious.

Joseph B. Greenhut of Peoria is visiting the Salt River Valley in Arizona, where he has a large amount of money invested in irrigation enterprises.

John McFadden has opened a wholesale and retail house at 130 South Main street, Los Angeles. Mr. McFadden was formerly in business at Butte, Mont.

Louis Taussig & Co. have refitted their offices at their store, 26 and 28 Main street. They now have as comfortable a suite of offices as any house in the city.

Burr & Malpas have given up their wine cellar at 18 California street, and have warehoused their stock. They have opened offices at 303 California street.



To the Trade and the Public :

The "R. B. HAYDEN"

Old Style Hand-Made Sour Mash Whisky Distilled by

GREENBRIER DISTILLERY CO.

(OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY.)

GREENBRIER, NELSON CO., KY.

Is the only whisky of this name ever made in Nelson County, Ky. On ordering R. B. Hayden from your dealer see that you get the Whisky that is distilled by the Greenbrier Distillery Company.

Greenbrier Distillery Co.—Gentlemen: In response to your inquiry I have to say that your distillery is operated on the old fashioned hand made sour mash plan, and is one of the very few distilleries in the State that adheres to the old style methods that have made Kentucky sour mash distilleries famous. Your house and its methods cannot be improved on.

Respectfully yours,

BARDSTOWN, KY., November 1, 1892.

JNO. B. WELLER,
Dist. Dep. Collector Int. Rev., Nelson Co., Ky.

"R. B. Hayden."

The Finest Sour Mash Whisky made in Nelson Co., Kentucky. Charles Meinecke & Co., Agents, S.F.

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS

314 SACRAMENTO STREET



C. Jost & Son, the distillers, are soon to remove their San Francisco office to 400 Front street, corner of Clay. The corner building is especially equipped for their use.

A. P. Hotling, Jr., has been making an extended to southern California. He has spent several weeks at Coronado and Los Angeles, and his health is greatly improved.

Clarence Hothheimer, of Hothheimer Bros., Cincinnati, has been on the Coast for the past two weeks in the interest of "White Mills" and the other brands controlled by the firm.

W. W. Erskine has opened an office at 121 Market street. He represents the Uman-Goldsborough Co. of Baltimore, Maryland, and will place the eyes of that house on the coast market.

F. C. Muller, manager of the A. Finke's Widow Champagne house, is seriously ill at his home with pneumonia. It is expected that it will be several weeks before he will be able to be about again.

Martin Erlenbach, the importer, has moved his offices to new and larger quarters at 209 Battery street. He has been enlarging his lines recently, and the change was made necessary to get more room.

The wholesale firm of M. & K. Gottstein of Seattle, Wash., has dissolved, Mr. Moses Gottstein retiring. The business will in future be conducted by Michael and Kaskill Gottstein, under the old firm name.

The Cresta Blanca Wine Company have developed a handsome trade in Mexico and Central America, and are now among the largest shippers to those countries. A glance at our export tables will show what they are doing.

James L. Hackett, of the Greenbrier Distillery Company, has returned to Kentucky after a month's visit here. He placed about 800 barrels of "R. B. Hayden" while on the Coast, and is abundantly satisfied with the result.

H. Braunschweiger, head of Braunschweiger & Co., is in Guatemala, whither he went to attend to the installation of the firm's exhibit at the Central American exposition as well as the details of handling the same during the show.

Dallemand & Co. are now located in their comfortable offices at 212 Sansome street, all their stock in San Francisco having been warehoused. Mr. J. P. Edoff will remain in charge of the house, Mr. Dallemand having removed to Chicago for the present.

Paul Masson, the San Jose champagne manufacturer, has made a change in his Coast agency. The agency has been accepted by James T. Rucker, one of the most popular Native Sons of the Garden City. His offices are located at 306 Market street.

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.

525 FRONT STREET,

CORNER JACKSON, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

PACIFIC COAST AGENTS FOR—

KRUG & CO., Reims.....Champagne
 JOS. PERRIER FILS & CO., Chalons sur Marne. Champagne
 GARVEY & CO., Nerez de la Frontera. Sherries
 FORRESTER & CO., Nerez de la Frontera..... Sherries
 OFFLEY, CRAMP & FORRESTER, Oporto Port Wines
 E. REMY MARTIN & CO., RouillacCognacs
 H. UNDERBERG ALBRECHT, Rheinberg am Niederrhein
 Boonekamp Bitters
 J. B. SHERRIFF & CO. Ltd., Glasgow, (Scotch Whisky
 (Jamaica Rum.
 JOSEPH GUY, Aigre, Cognacs
 J. F. GINOULHIAC, Bordeaux,Clarets

ALSO OFFER FOR SALE

IRISH WHISKY—of Dublin Distillers' Co., Ltd., Dublin.
 GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT—"Harp" Brand—bottled by Cameron & Saunders, London.
 HOLLAND GIN—the "Comet" Brand of F. J. F. Brands, Schiedam.
 SCOTCH WHISKY in cases. The "Struan" Whisky, bottled in
 Cases especially for this market.
 ITALIA DO PISCO from M. A. Wardle and A. R. McLean.... Peru
 MEDIUM RUM from Daniel Lawrence & Sons.
 DOMESTIC GIN The "Anchor" Brand, Eastern Distilling Co.
 SINGAPORE PINEAPPLES—in cases, Brand "Tan Twa Hee"
 "Chop Tek Wat."
 KENTUCKY WHISKIES—Blue Grass, Boone's Knoll—Hermitage
 Hermitage Rye—Old Crow—U. S. Club—E. C. Berry.

CAUTION!

Decisions have been rendered in my favor by the Hungarian Minister of Commerce in August and October, 1896, in consequence of which the trade marks of the following aperient waters, viz:

"APENTA," "UJ HUNYADI,"
 HUNYADI MATYAS,
 " LAJOS,
 " LASZLO, Etc., Etc.

have been cancelled, all being imitations of my "HUNYADI JANOS" trade mark. No other water except my HUNYADI JANOS is allowed to use the name "HUNYADI," this name being my exclusive trade mark making a part of the name of my

HUNYADI JÁNOS

NATURAL HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER

The Trade is hereby cautioned not to handle waters bearing any of the above mentioned names, as I shall hold all parties selling such waters responsible in damages and protect my trade-mark-rights to the fullest extent, by action against all infringers.

ANDREAS SAXLEHNER,

Buda Pest London New York

Pacific Coast Agents for HUNYADI JANOS WM. WOLFF & CO
 327-9 Market St., S. F.

TRADE MARKS.

WM. G. HENDERSON, Patent Attorney and Solicitor.

NORRIS BLDG., 5th and F Sts., Near U. S. Patent Office, Rooms 20 to 23

P. G. Box 122.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Seventeen years' experience, including service in Examining Corps, U. S. Patent Office American and Foreign Patents procured, Caveats filed. Rejected applications revised Opinions given as to scope and validity of patents. Infringement suits prosecuted and defended. TRADE-MARKS, LABELS AND COPYRIGHTS registered.

Copy of any printed patent, trade-mark or label furnished for 25 cents. Correspondence invited. Hand-book on Patents furnished FREE on application.

THE - DIVIDEND,

5 Loddendorf Street.

JAMES O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

Importer of FINEST WINES, LIQUORS

Irish and Scotch Whiskies,
 Bass' Ale and Guinness' Stout.

Moore, Hunt & Co's Whiskies a Specialty.

BONESTELL & CO.

DEALERS IN

PAPER,

— A specialty made of —

FOURDENIER TISSUE

—AND—

STRIPPED MANILA

For wrapping bottles.

401 & 403 Sansome Street, S. F.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

SAMUEL WANDELT,

— STEAM AND HAND —

COOPERAGE

61, 63, 65 NORTH THIRD ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Wine and Liquor Barrels and Tanks

A Specialty.

Learn how prepared to make and furnish the largest, as well as the smallest article in the Cooperage. Estimates given with promptness. All work warranted to be finished in most suitable manner and equal to any in the market.

PRICES CURRENT.

These are the long prices. The rate of discount on purchases of a considerable quality can be learned by applying to the agent or dealers. We urgently request dealers, agents and producers to notify us when a change occurs in the prices current of the goods they handle.

California Wines and Brandies.

[The Prices given are for quarts and pints, put up in cases of twelve and twenty-four bottles.]

C. CARPY & CO.

511-517 Sacramento St., San Francisco	
La Loma, Grand Medoc	\$ 7.00 \$ 8.00
Burgundy	5.00 6.00
Zinfandel	3.50 4.50
Sauterne	5.00 6.00
Riesling	4.00 5.00
Sweet Muscatel, 1882	9.00 10.00
Sherry, 1882	9.00 10.00
Port, 1882	8.00 9.00
Cal. Rochelle Brandy	12.00 13.00

MONT ROUGE WINES.

Chauche & Bon, Livermore.

Office and Depot, 13-15 First st., S. F.	
Burgundy	Quarts \$ 9.00
Chablis	9.00
Claret, Retour d'Europe	9.00
Jurancon, Favorite wine of Henry IV, King of France	9.00
Haut Sauternes	7.00
Sauternes	6.00
Light Sauternes	5.00
Claret Grand Vin	6.00
Table Claret	4.00
Zinfandel	3.00
\$1.00 additional for pints. Red and white wines in bulk at all prices.	

GUNDLACH BUNDSCHU WINE CO.

Cor. Second and Market Sts., S. F.	
PRICES PER CASE. QUARTS. PINTS.	
Traminer, 82	\$ 5.00 \$ 6.00

Gutedel, 82	6.00	7.00
Burgundy, 84	6.00	7.00
Zinfandel, 83	5.00	6.00

INGLENOOK WINES.

Agency, Stanford and Townsend Sts., San Francisco.	
Table Claret, Blended from choice foreign grapes, vintage 1890.	\$3.50
Zinfandel	4.50
Extra Table Claret, Medoc type, red label, 1889	5.50
Burgundy, 1888, reserve stock	7.00
Sauterne, dry, Sauvign'n Vert, '85	8.00
Gutedel, Chasselas Vert, 1889	5.50
Hock, Rhenish type, 1889	6.00
Burger, Chablis type, 1889	5.50
Riesling, Johannisberg type, 1888	6.50
Pints of 2 dozen \$1 per case additional None genuine unless bearing seal or cork brand of the proprietor.	

KOHLER & FROHLING.

601 Folsom Street, San Francisco.	
Riesling	\$ 4.00 \$ 4.50
Hock	3.50 4.00
Gutedel	4.50 5.00
Sauterne	4.50 5.00
Zinfandel	3.75 4.25
Zinfandel, old	4.50 5.00
Burgundy	4.00 4.50
Superior Port	10.00
Sherry	7.50
Angelica	6.00
Muscatel	6.00
Madeira	6.00
Malaga	6.00
Brandy	10.00

KOLB & DENHARD.

420-426 Montgomery St., San Francisco	
Per Case	
Hock	\$3.00
Riesling	3.50

Gutedel	4.00
Sauterne	4.00
Sauterne, 1885	5.00
Claret	2.50
Zinfandel	3.00
Cabernet	3.50
Burgundy	4.00
Port, 1884	7.00
Port, 1887	5.00
Sherry	5.00
Cognac, 1885	10.00

S. LACHMAN CO.

453 Brannan street, San Francisco.	
Old Port	\$ 7.00 \$ 8.00
Zinfandel	3.50 4.00
Riesling	4.50 5.00
Madeira	8.00
Malaga	8.00
Cognac	14.00

C. M. MANN.

(Successor to I. DE TURK.)

Office and cellars, 216-218-220 Sacramento St. and 221 Commercial St., San Francisco.	
Cognac Brandy, XXXX (quarts)	\$10.00
" " XX	9.00
Tienturier Port	5.50
Trousseau Port, No. 1	4.00
Dry Sherry, private stock	5.50
" " superior	4.00
Angelica, old selected stock	4.00
Muscatel	4.00
Malaga	4.00
Madeira	4.00
Tokay, best old selected stock	6.00
Tokay	4.50
Haut Sauterne	5.00
Riesling, old	3.50
Gutedel	3.50
Hock	3.00
Cabernet, "Grand Vin"	5.00
Burgundy	4.50
Zinfandel, Claret, selected Claret	3.50
XX Claret	3.50
Claret	2.75

NAPA VALLEY WINE CO.

Second and Folsom Sts., S. Francisco	
SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD, Agents.	
212-214 Market Street, San Francisco.	

Hock, green label	\$ 3.00	\$ 4.00
Hock, black label	3.50	4.50
Gutedel	4.00	5.00
Riesling	4.50	5.50
Cabernet	4.50	5.50
Burgundy	4.00	5.00
Claret, black label	3.50	4.00
Claret, red label	2.75	3.70
Private Stock Hock	5.00	6.00
" " ElCerrito	9.00	10.00
" " Sauterne	8.00	9.00
" " Claret	5.00	6.00
" " Burgun'v	7.00	8.00
" " VineCliff	12.00	13.00
Sherry	4.50	
Port	4.50	
Angelica	4.50	
Tokay	4.50	
Muscatel	4.50	
Madeira	4.50	
Brandy Crown	10.00	
" " *	12.00	
" " **	15.00	
" " ***	18.00	

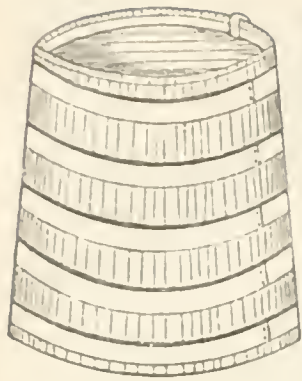
L. J. ROSE & CO., Lim., San Gabriel, Cal.

Port, 1873, 1 doz. qts. in case	\$15.00
" 1876 " " " "	12.00
" 1882 " " " "	9.00
" 1886 " " " "	7.50
Sherry, 1882, 1 doz. qts. in case	9.00
" 1886 " " " "	7.50
Angelica, 1882, 1 doz. qts. in case	9.00
" 1886 " " " "	7.50
Muscatel, 1882 " " " "	7.50
Tokay, 1882, 1 doz. qts. in case	9.00
" 1886 " " " "	7.50
Madeira, 1882, 1 doz. qts. in case	9.00
" 1888 " " " "	7.50
Brandy, 1881, " " " "	15.00
Zinfandel, 1890, 1 doz. qts. in case	4.00
Burger, 1890, 1 doz. qts. in case	4.00
" " 2 " pts.	5.00

All the foregoing vintages are true to name and age, as indicated on label. We guarantee the absolute purity of every bottle of wine and brandy put up by us.

A. Guckenheimer and Bros.
Proprietors;
Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. A. Solomon,
57 Beaver St. New York.
721 Walnut St. Philadelphia.



REDWOOD TANKS.

F. KORBEL & BROS.

723 VAN SIRETT, SAN FRANCISCO

Or at NORTH FORK MILL
Humboldt County, California.

Liquor Flavors WILLIAM H. RUDKIN,

74 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

GENUINE XX BEADING OIL XX

Reduced To \$7.50 Per Gallon.

Goods For Sale in California only by

REDINGTON & CO. 23-27-29 SECOND ST., SAN FRANCISCO

Tissue Paper

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PAPER

OF ALL KINDS.

A. Zellerbach & Sons, Cor. Sansome & Commercial Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO.

ESTABLISHED

1864

A. Finke's

Widow.

Producers of

CALIFORNIA

First Premium

CHAMPAGNES.

ABSOLUTELY PURE

GOLD SEAL.

CARTE BLANCHE,

NONPAREIL.

OFFICE:

809 MONTGOMERY ST.,

San Francisco.

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First Premiums for Best California Champagnes awarded by the State Fairs, 1870-92 and wherever exhibited.

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A Wonderful Tonic and Strengtheners

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EXTRA DRY

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 WETMORE-BOWEN COMPANY.
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 Sauterne Souvenir... \$ 6.00 \$ 7.00
 Haut Sauterne Souvenir 9.00 10.00
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IN ADDITION TO ABOVE
 Zinfandel... 4.00 5.00
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 Port, Vintage 1890... 5.50
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 Port, " 1836... 8.00
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 Sherry, " 1886... 8.00
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 Muscatel... 5.50
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 Brandy, 1890... 11.00
 Brandy, 1888... 13.50
 Brandy, 1886... 16.00
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 Chateau Lacroix... 8.00 9.00

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" 1881	9.00	10.00
St. Julien 1887	9.00	10.00
St. Estephe 1887	9.00	10.00
Chateau du Gallan 1881	10.00	10.00
" 1878	12.50	12.50
" le Pain, 1878	11.50	12.50
Pontet Canet, 1887	13.50	14.50
Chat. Beychevelle, 1887	16.00	17.00
" 1881	17.00	17.00
Chateau Langoa 1881	18.00	17.00
" " 1878	21.00	22.00
" " 1874	24.50	25.50
Chat Brown Cantenac, 1887	23.00	24.00
Chat Leoville, 1887	24.50	25.50
" " 1878	25.50	25.50
" Larose, 1874	24.50	25.50
" Lafite, 1874	29.00	30.00
" Margaux, 1874	29.00	30.00
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Pauillac, 1889	9.00	10.00
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Chateau Leoville, 1889	16.50	16.50
Chateau Bataille, 1881	17.50	18.50
Chat. Kirwan, 1878	22.00	22.00
Chat. Lapointe Pomerol 1878	22.00	22.00
Chat. Pontet Canet, '74	23.00	23.00
" Beycheville, 1874	25.00	25.00
" Larose, 1870	24.00	24.00
" Talbot d'Aux, '75	24.00	25.00
" Leoville, 1878	25.00	25.00
" Cos d'Estourmel '78	25.00	25.00
(Du Vivier & Co., Bordeaux.)		
St. Marc	\$ 7.00	\$ 8.00
Pontet Canet	11.00	12.00

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 (Barton & Guestier, Bordeaux.)
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 Vin de Graves, 1878... 10.50 11.50
 Barsac, 1878... 11.00 12.00
 Haut Sauternes 1887... 17.50 18.50
 Haut Sauternes 1874... 18.50 19.50
 Chateau Yquem 1884... 39.50 41.50
 Chateau Yquem 1874... 36.00 37.00
 (H. Cuvillier & frere, Bordeaux.)
 Chateau Giraud, 1884... 28.00 29.00
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 Graves premieres... 9.00 10.00

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 (A. Duval)
 Burgundy, 1889... 5.00 6.00
 Cabernet Sauvignon, '90... 5.00 6.00
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 (A. Duval)
 Riesling 1889... 4.50 5.50
 Chablis 1888... 5.00 6.00
 Sauterne 1889... 5.00 6.00
 Creme de Sauterne, '89 (private stock)... 7.50 8.50
 BURGUNDIES—RED WINES.
 (Bouchard pere & fils, Beaune Cote D'Or.)
 Macon 1884... 11.00 12.00
 Pommard... 15.50 16.50

Clos de Vougeot, 1887
 Monopole) 25.50 26.50
 Chambertin, 1884... 26.00 27.00
 (Bouchard Pere & Fils, Beaune, Cote D'Or.)
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 (S. Friedborig, Mayence.)
 Laubenheimer, 1889... \$ 9.50 \$ 10.50
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 Rautenthaler, 1884... 21.00 22.00
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 Liebfraumilch, 1876, "Extra Quality"... 30.00 31.00
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 Schloss Johannisberger, '68... \$45.00 \$46.00

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 Nebbiolo, red, sparkling, in cases of 12 bottles... 8.50
 Brachetto, red, sparkling, in cases of 12 bottles... 8.50
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 Pints \$1 per case more.
 C. & F. Giocobini, Altomonte, Calabria.
 Fancy wines for altar and medical use
 Moscato Calabria, in c'ses 12 btl's 7.00
 Lacryma Christi, " 12 " 7.00
 Tokay, " 12 " 7.00
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 " 4 " pints... 13.00
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 Pasquale Scala, Naples.
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 Falerno, red, per case of 12 bottles... 7.00
 Capri, per case of 12 bottles... 6.50
 Pints 75 cents per case more.
 SPARKLING WINES.
 Pasquale Scala, Naples.
 Lacryma, Christi, quarts... 17.50
 " " pints... 18.50
 Filli, Gancia & Co., Canelli (Asti.)
 Moscato, white, in cases of 12 quarts... 14.00
 Moscato, white, in cases of 24 pints... 15.00
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 525 Front street San Francisco.
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 Forrester & Co., Jerez, in wood, per gallon... \$ 1.50 \$ 5.00
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PEERLESS WHISKIES.



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 Duff Gordon & Co., Sherries, in wood, per gallon..... 2.00 to 5.50
 Lacave & Co., Sherries, Crown Brand, in 1/2 gal. 1.40 to 1.75
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 St. Croix Rum, L. B. 5.50
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 St. Julien Superior.... 9.50
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 Pontet Canet..... 11.50
 La Rose..... 12.00
 Gold Seal..... 13.50
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 Mackenzie's Ports and Sherries in wood, per gallon..... 1.75 to 4.50
 Mackenzie's Ports and Sherries in cases..... 10.00 to 14.00
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 Henkell & Co., Mayence.... \$7 to \$29
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Journu Freres, Kappelhoff & Co., Bordeaux..... \$6 50 to \$26 00
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Journu Freres, Kappelhoff & Co., Bordeaux..... \$7 50 to \$17 50
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 Jerez de la Frontera.

SHERRIES. Per Gal.
 No 1 P Table, full bodied } ..\$1.40
 1VP Table, very pale }
 2 P Full and round } .. 1.70
 2VP Very pale, light, fine }
 3 P Full body, soft, rich } .. 1.55
 3VP Very pale, light, full }
 4 P F'l body, old, mellow } .. 2.15
 4VP Very pale, delicate, dry }
 5 P Full body, rich, fruity } .. 2.50
 5VP Pale, old, fine }
 6 P Extra Full and fruity } .. 2.75
 6VP Very fine and mellow }
 7 Amo AMONTILLADO, old and nutty.... 2.85
 8 CLO OLOROSA, mellow, soft..... 3.25
 9 Rex Superb old Dessert Wine..... 3.35
 10 AMONTILLADO Solera, very old and nutty.... 4.40
 11 QUEEN VICTORIA, grand old wine..... 5.65
SPECIAL WINES.
 Velvet A Clean, sound wine.... \$1.25
 " B Full body and rich..... 1.50
 Special N Soft, full and fine.... 1.60
 " W Soft, full body..... 1.75
 " B Clean and sound-Fino 1.80

Seco Fine, old and dry.... 1.85
 O S Fine, rich and fruity... 3.45
 C N Superb Table..... 3.10
 Corona Delicious and delicate. 3.25
 Special S Grand old wine..... 4.00
 Nectar-Fino, N. P. U..... 4.65
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 Wilhelm Panizza, Mayence.
 Per Case.
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 Niesteimer..... 10.25
 Hochheimer..... 11.50
 Liebraumilch..... 13.25
 Foster Jesuitgarten..... 13.75
 Rudesheimer..... 14 00
 Ebacher..... 14 75
 Geisenheimer..... 17.25
 Marcolrunner..... 17.50
 Rautenthaler.... 19.00
 Geisenheim Rothberg..... 21.00
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 Rudesheimer Berg..... 23.00
 Bulk wines at f. o. b. prices.

PORTS.
 Silva & Cosens. Per Gal.
 T-Tawney..... \$1.90
 R-Extra full body and rich... 2.05
 V T-Very tawney..... 2.25
 V O T-Very old tawney..... 2.35
 T P-Extra tawney, delicate... 2.50
 F P O-Tawney, extra old... 3.10
BRANCO-White-Fine White
 Port..... 3.25
JEWEL-A specialty, old and mellow...... 3.50
S O-Superior old...... 3.85
EMPEROR-50 years in wood, grand old wine...... 4.75
M C R-1827-Choicest Royal. 6.35
 Direct shipping orders solicited on the most favorable terms.

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 Jose Boule, Tarragona.
 Qrs. & octs. per gal.
 * Fine, clear and smooth... \$1.15
ROYAL PURE JUICE - Full body and rich...... 1.25
TAWNEY PORT-Light color, soft and old...... 1.25
 These wines have none of the objectionable astringency so common in wines of this class, and are absolutely pure.

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 Claret in casks of 60 gals..... \$95.00 to \$160.00
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 (Morgan Bros., Port. St. Mary.)
 Ports and Sherries in wood, per gallon.... \$2.00 to \$5.00
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 (Mackenzie & Co., Jerez.)
 Ports and Sherries in wood, from \$1.75 to \$4.50

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 Liberal discount to the jobbing trade.

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 Nonpareil AA..... 5.00 12.00
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 Canteen O P S..... 5.00 11.00

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 John Gibson Son & Co. \$2.00 to \$4.00

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 404 Front Street, San Francisco.
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 A A " " " " 4.00
 B " " " " 3.50
 C " " " " 3.00
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 C in cases..... 8.50

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 Phoenix Old Bourbon, At. \$2.75
 " " " old st'k 3.00
 " " " At, 90 pf 2.50
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 " " " Pony, pri. stk 4.00
 Club House Bourbon, old \$4.50 6.00
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 Superior Whisky..... 1.75
 " BB Whisky..... 1.50
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 Per Case.
 Phoenix Bourbon OK, in 5s... \$10.50
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 Kentucky Favorite..... \$ 3.00
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 Ilvaia..... 2.75
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 Marshall..... 2.25
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 Old Bourbon..... 1.50

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 Carlisle in bbls. Reimported Spring, '86, per gal..... 3.25
 Keystone Monogram Rye in cases, per case..... 14.75
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 Mascot Bourbon in bbls per gal 2.25
 Robin Hood Bourbon in bbls, per gal..... 2.50
 Sherwood Private Stock in bbls, per gal..... 3.00
 O. P. S. Sherwood in bbls, per gal..... 3.25
 Old Saratoga in bbls, per gal.. 4.00

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.
 329 Market street, San Francisco.
 Carlisle reimported, Spring, '90 \$2.50
 R. B. Hayden & Co.'s Old Grand Dad, Spring, '90..... 2.25
 Mayfield, Spring, '89..... 2.65
 Atherton, Spring, '90..... 2.35
 Anderson Co., Spring, '90..... 1.85
 Hume, Spring, '89..... 2.45

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 Half pts "Special" \$42 in cases of 48 bottles..

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 Joseph Perrier fils & Co., per basket.... 19.00 20.00
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 Louis Roederer, Carte Blanche..... \$34.00 \$36.00
 Louis Roederer, Grand Vin Sec..... 34.00 36.00
 Louis Roederer, Brut.. 34.00 36.00

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 Gold Lack Sec, per case..... \$32.00 \$34 00
 Gold Lack Sec. 6 Magnums, per case..... 31.00
 Cabinet Green Seal, per basket..... 25.50 27.00
DUPANLOUP & CO., REIMS.
 Carte Blanche, per case \$21.00 \$22.00

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 N. E. Cor. Dupont and Green sts., SF
 Monte Cristo, 12 quarts to case. \$12.00
 " 24 pints " " 13 00
 Special discount for quantities.

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SPARKLING SAUMUR.
 Ackerman-Laurence, Saumur, France
 Dry Royal..... \$21.00 \$23.00
 Brut "..... 21.00 23.00

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 Quarts. Pints.
 White Seal (Grand Cuvee)..... \$34.00 \$36 00
 Brut Imperial..... 38 00 40.00

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 (H. Cu villier and Frere Cognac.)
 Quarts. Pints.
 Fine Champagne, "Reserve," 1870..... \$52.00
 Grand Fine Champagne, 1860.. 36 00

L. GANDOLFI & CO.
 427-431 West Broadway, New York.
 (Prices f. o. b. New York.)
 *** Albert Dubois & Co., Cognac, 12 quarts..... \$12.75
 *** Ruppard & Co., 12 quarts. 10.50
ITALIAN-FRATELLI BRANCA, MILAN.
 Cognac Fine Champagne, Croix Rouge, per case..... \$10.00

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.
 525 Front street, San Francisco.
 E. Remy Martin & Co., Cognac.
 Coenac in octaves per gal. \$5.50 \$6.50
 In cases, see special advertisement.
 P. Frapin & Co., Cognac.
 Cognac in octaves per gal. \$5.65 \$6.50
 Planat & Co., Cognac.
 Cognac in octaves per gal. \$5.25

E. REMY MARTIN & CO., Cognac.
HELLMANN BROS. & CO., AGENTS.
 525 Front street, San Francisco.
 Eau-de-Vie vieille..... \$15.00
 " " " " " " " " 17.00
 " " " " " " " " 19.00
 Fine Champagne..... 20.00
 Grande Champagne vieille..... 22.00
 Grande Champagne, extra..... 25.00
 Grande Champagne, V O P 1858..... 30.00
 Grande Champagne, S O P 1848..... 35.00
 Grand Champagne, V S O P, 1834..... 50.00
 In octaves..... \$ 4.70 to 6.25

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,
 314 Sacramento street, San Francisco
 Champ Vineyard Proprs. Co., Boutelleau & Co. managers Cognac in Octaves per gal..... \$ 5.25 to 8.50
 The Vineyard Proprs. Co. Boutelleau & Co., managers Reserve Vintages..... \$11.00 to 14.00

W. A. TAYLOR & CO.

39 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

REPRESENTING

GONZALEZ, BYASS & CO.,	Sherries	JOSE BOULE,	Tarragonas
SILVA & COSENS,	Ports	A. BRONDUM & SON,	Acquavit
BLANDY BROS. & CO.	Madeiras	ROUYER, GUILLET & CO.,	Brandies.
ACKERMAN-LAURANCE,	Sparkling Saumur	JOHN JAMESON & SON, Ltd.	Irish Whisky
WILHELM PANIZZA,	Rhine Wines	THE AROBEG DISTILLERY CO.,	Scotch Whisky
MARTINI & ROSSI,	Vermouth	CHAS. TANQUERY & CO.,	Old Tom Gin
I & V. FLORIO,	Marsalas	MAGNUM BRAND,	Jamaica Rum
PETER F. HEERING,	Cherry Cordial	MAGNUM BRAND,	St. Croix Rums
REIN & CO.,	Malagas	MAGNUM BRAND,	Holland Gin

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SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN TERMS, PRICES, ETC.

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John Jameson & Son, Limited

FAMOUS

IRISH WHISKY

In all lands it is recognized as being

WITHOUT AN EQUAL!

Sells in Dublin, at auction, for nearly double the price
of any other Irish whisky

CHAS. TANQUERAY & CO.

OLD TOM and UNSWEETENED GIN

The highest type of English Gins. Fast becoming
popular in the East.

WILL SELL THEMSELVES.

SCOTCH WHISKY

"GOLF CLUB" "PIBROCH"

These two Whiskies are the finest types of Scotch
Whisky to be found anywhere. Won in their
class in competition against the best known
brands in the market.

"RED LION"

JAMAICA RUMS

An exceedingly fine, old London Dock Cased Rum.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST, TRY IT.

SOLE AGENTS **W. A. TAYLOR & CO.** 39 BROADWAY, N. Y.

JOHN CAFFREY, (representing
CHAS. GRAEF & CO., New York)
21 Sutter Street, San Francisco.
Vve. Pommiery Fils & Co., Reims.
Pommiery & Greno "Sec".....\$34 50
" " " pints. 36 00
Vin Nature (Brut)..... 37 50
" " " pints..... 36 00

W. A. TAYLOR & CO.,
39 Broadway, New York.
COGNAC BRANDIES.

ROUYER, GUILLET & CO., COGNAC.
Vintage. Qt. Casks per gal.
1886.....\$ 4 85
1884..... 5 40
1875..... 6 55
1869..... 7 40
1840..... 12 25
VSO..... 17 50
Octaves, 5 cents per gal extra.
CASES.
Cases * 14 50
" ** 16 20
" *** 17 80
" **** 19 50

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.
329 Market street, San Francisco.
Martell's Brandy, * per case \$15.00
" " ** " 17.00
" " *** " 19.00
" " VO " 26.00
" " VSO " 32.00
" " VSOP " 50.00
" " in octaves 5.00 to 9.25

Imported Whiskies.

W. B. CHAPMAN,
123 California street, San Francisco.
SCOTCH WHISKY.
Dawson's "Perfection".....\$12.50...
Old Highland "Extra Special"..... 13.00...
Old Highland "Special Liqueur"..... 16.00...

HELLMAN BROS. & CO.
525 Front street, San Francisco.
J. B. Sherriff & Co., Lochindale
Islay, Scotch whisky in wood,
per gallon.....\$3 80

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.
525 Front street, San Francisco.
J. B. Sherriff & Co. Lochin-
dale Islay, Scotch whis-
ky per case..... 12.00
Dublin Distillers Co. Ltd.,
Dublin, Irish whisky,
in wood, per gallon... 4.50
Dublin Distillers Co. Ltd.,
Dublin, Irish whisky,
per case..... 12.00

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.
Boord & Son, London Finest
Irish Malt Whiskey..... 12.00
Royal Hghld Scotch Whisky
John Ramsay, Islay Malt
Scotch Whisky..... 13.50

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD.
212-214 Market street, San Francisco.
Burke's * * * Irish, cases
" " " " " 12.00
" " " " " 14.00
" " " " " 12.25
" " " " " 13.50
Lawson's Liqueur " " 13.50
Uam Var, " " 12.00
McKenzie's Glenlivet * * *
Scotch, per case..... 12.50
Bushell's Club Irish, in wood
per gallon..... 4 50

W. A. TAYLOR & CO.
39 Broadway, New York.
The Ardbeg Distillery Co., Islay.
Qrs. Octs.
New.....\$3 85 \$3 99
One Year..... 4 20 4 25
Two Years..... 4 55 4 60
Three Years..... 4 95 5 00
CASES.
*one doz. bot. \$11.00
* * 13.00
* * * 20.00
JOHN JAMESON & SONS, DUBLIN.

Qrs. Octs.
New.....\$4 00 \$4 05
One Year..... 4 40 4 45
Two Years..... 4 70 4 75
Three Years..... 5 05 5 10
Four Years..... 5 45 5 50

CASES
*1 doz bot. \$12 00
* * 14 50
* * * 24 00

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.
329 Market street, San Francisco.
Canadian Club...per case... \$15.00
IRISH WHISKIES.

(Wm. Jameson & Co., Dublin)
Green Diamond, per case.....10 50
Gold Diamond "11 50
Three Diamond "14 50
In octaves, proof 122, per gal... 4 00
SCOTCH WHISKIES.
(Andrew Usher & Co.)
Old Vatted Glenlivet, per case.. 12 00
Special Reserve, per case..... 13 50
"The Very Finest," per case... 30 00
In octaves, proof 111, per gal.... 4 25

Domestic Champagnes.

ARPAD HARASZTHY.
San Francisco, California.
THREE NEW BRANDS.
"Haraszthy Sec".....\$16.50 \$19.00
"Haraszthy Dry"..... 15.50 18.00
"Haraszthy Brut"..... 14.50 17.00
Eclipse Extra Dry..... 14.50 17.00
Two year's natural fermentation in
bottle.
Trade discounts mailed on application

ITALIAN-SWISS COLONY.
L. Gandolfi & Co., Proprietors.
427-431 West Broadway, New York.
Montecristo, extra dry, naturally
fermented, in cases of 12 qts. \$12 00
Montecristo, extra dry, naturally
fermented, in cases of 24 pts. 14 00
Liberal discount to the trade.

PAUL MASSON,
San Jose, California.
Less than 5 cases.
Premiere Cuvee, Dry.. \$16.00 \$18.00
" " Special 16.00 18.00
Special discount for quantities of 5
cases or more.

A. WERNER & CO.
52 Warren street, New York.
Extra Dry.....\$ 7.00 \$ 8.00

Syrups, Cordials, Etc.

KOLB & DENHARD,
421 Montgomery street, San Francisco
Rock Candy Syrup 75c. per gal.
Raspberry Syrup..... 75c. " "
Orange Syrup 75c. " "

Imported Goods.

(MISCELLANEOUS.)

W. B. CHAPMAN,
123 California street, San Francisco.
Plymouth Gin (unsweetened) \$15 00

L. GANDOLFI & CO.,
427-431 West Broadway, New York.
(Prices f. o. b. New York)
Fili Mancabelli, Brescia.
Anesone, cases of 12 bots, pr case \$11.50
FERNET OR BLANCA BITTERS.
Fili. Branca & Co., Milan.
25 case lots and above, qts..... 11.00
10 " " " " 11.25
5 " " " " 11.50
Single case, qts..... 12.00
Case of 24 pints bottles..... 10 50

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.,
525 Front street, San Francisco.
Blankenheim & Nolet.
Union Gin 2 60
Vaughan Jones
Old Tom Gin, in cases.. 11 00
Orange Bitters " 11 50
Patterson & Hibbert
Bass' Stout, per double doz 3 00
Guinness' Stout, " " 3 50
H. Underberg-Albrecht.
Boonekamp of Maag Bit'rs 12.75 to 13.75
J. B. Sherriff & Co.
Jamaica Rum in 1/8s and 1/4s
per gallon..... 4.30 to 5.10

Farragota Port in 1/8 casks
per gallon..... 1.25
Adrien M. Warde's Italia de
Fisco, per case..... 30.00
Sardines, brand "Philippe & Canaud"
KOLB & DENHARD,
426 Montgomery street, San Francisco
Birch's Crystal Belfast Ginger Ale—
Lots of 5 barrels.....\$12.75
1 barrel..... 13 0
Net cash.

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.
(BOORD & SONS, LONDON.)
Old Tom Gin, per case.....\$11.00
Pale Orange Bitters, per case.. 11.50
Ginger Brandy, Liqueur " ... 12.00
Jamaica Rum, Old pr case 12.00 to 14.00
IAIN Royal Batavia Gin in
cases of 15 large black
bottles per case..... 23 50
in cases of 15 large
white bottles per case 24 50
Kirschwasser, Macholl
Freres Bavarian High-
land, per case..... 20.00
Swan Gin in 1/8 casks..... 3 75
Double Eagle Gin in 1/8 cks 3 60
John Ramsay Islay Scotch
Whisky in 1/8 casks.... 4 75
Boord's Pineapple brand Ja-
maica Rums in 1/8 casks. 25 to 6 50

W. A. TAYLOR & CO.
39 Broadway, New York.
MAGNUM BRAND, JAMAICA RUM.
Qrs. Octs.
A—Full body.....\$3.90 \$3.95
B—Rich, fat and old.... 4.30 4.35
C—Superfine, extra.... 5.05 5.05
MAGNUM..... 3.10 3.50
GINS.
CHAS. TANQUERAY & CO., LONDON.
Bulk.
Old Tom Gin, quarter casks.... \$3.25
Old Tom Gin octaves..... 3 30
Cases, one dozen each..... 8.75

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD.
212-214 Market street, San Francisco.
Per case
A. Houtman & Co's Gin,
large black bottles.. \$21 50
A. Houtman & Co's Gin,
medium black bottles 18 50
A. Houtman & Co's Gin,
small black bottles.. 9 00
A. Houtman & Co's Gin,
large white bottles.. 22 50
A. Houtman & Co's Gin,
medium white bottles 19 50
A. Houtman & Co's Gin,
small white bottles.. 9 50
A. Houtman & Co's Gin,
octaves per gallon... 3 55
Bass' Ale in wood, bhds. 50 00
Joules Stone Ale in wood,
bhds..... 50 00
Ross Ginger Ale, per bil
" Soda Water, per case 7 00
" Tonic Water, " 7 00
" Potash Water, " 7 00
" Raspberry Vinegar 6 to
gal. per case..... 7 00
" Raspberry Vinegar 8 to
gal. per case..... 6 00
" Lime Juice Cordial 6 to
gal. per case..... 6 00
" Lime Juice Cordial 8 to
gal. per case..... 4 50
" Lime Fruit Juice 6 to
gal. per case..... 4 60
" Lime Fruit Juice 8 to
gal. per case..... 3 50
" Orange Bitters, per case 8 00
Burke's Bass' Ale pints, per
bbl of 8 doz 16 00
Burke's Guinness' Stout,
pts, per bbl of 8 doz.. 16 00
Burke's Jamaica Rum per cs
" Old Tom Gin " 12 50
" Dry Gin " 10 75
" Hennessy Brandy,
per case..... 16 00
" Port Wine, Gato br'd
per case..... 10 00
Fleischman's Royalty Gin,
to gal. pkages, per gal 2 25
Fleischman's Royalty Gin,
15 gal. pkages, per gal 2 22 1/2

Fleischman's Royalty Gin,
20 gal. pkages, per gal 2 20
Fleischman's Royalty Gin,
50 gal. pkages, per gal. 2 15
Meinhold's Anchor Brand
Cider, per case, quarts 3 25
Meinhold's Anchor Brand
Cider, per case, pints. 4 00

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.
329 Market street, San Francisco.
J. deKuyper & Sons Gin, large bot 20 00
" " med. " " 16 00
" " small 9 00
Cantrell & Cochrane Belfast Gin-
ger Ale per barrel of 10 doz. 15 00
Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps per
case, quarts..... 9 50
Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps per
case, pints..... 10 50
Benedictine, per case, quarts... 20 00
" " pints... 21 50
Theo. Lappe's Genuine Aromat-
ique per case 12 00
Gilka Kummel per case 12 50
Dog's Head Brand of Bass' Ale
Per case 8 doz. pints, glass,
Read Bros., London 14 60
Per case 4 doz quarts, glass 13 00
Dog's Head Brand of Guinness'
Stout, per cs. 8 doz pts, glass 14 00
Per case, 4 doz quarts " 12 40
Old Tom Gin, Sutton, Carden & Co 10 00
Creme de Menthe, E. Cusenier
fils Aine & Co. 16 00
Pousse Cafe, E. Cusenier, Aine Co 15 50
Maraschino, Romano Viahov Zari 15 50
Batavia Arrack, 12 quart bottles 12 00
Jamaica Rum in octaves, proof
116, per gallon..... 4 50
Kirschwasser, Macholl Bros., 18 00
Nordhauser Kornbranntwein cases 12
jugs, Red label..... 20 00
Black label..... 16 00
Cherries in Maraschino. 12 qts 10 00
French Vermouth, Noilly Prat & Co 6 75
Grand Marnier, 12 bottles, large 20 00
" " 24 " small 21 50
J. H. Schroeder's Cocktail Bitters
24 pints..... 12 00
Chianti, Giorgi Giglioli, Leghorn
Italy—quarts..... 10 00
pints..... 11 00

Mineral Water.

JOHN CAFFREY, (representing
CHAS. GRAEF & CO., New York)
21 Sutter Street, San Francisco.
APENTA HUNGARIAN BITTER
WATER.
ex San Francisco Warehouse.
5 CASE LOTS.
Case of 50 glass bottles..... \$ 7 50
" 100 glass quarter bottles 7 50
Payable 6 months from date of invoice.
Subject to a rebate of 50 cents per
case on certain conditions; particu-
lars on application.
APOLLINARIS NATURAL MIN-
ERAL WATER.
ex San Francisco Wareh'se, 10 cs lots.
Case of 50 glass qts Apollinaris 7 00
" 100 " pts " 10 50
Payable 30 days from date of invoice.
Subject to a rebate of 50 cents per case
on certain conditions; particulars
on application.
FRIEDRICHSHALL APERIENT
WATER.
ex San Francisco Warehouse.
Per case of 50 bottles (5 case lots) 10 00
WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.
329 Market street, San Francisco.
JOHANNIS MINERAL WATER, ZOLLHAUS
GERMANY.
TEN CASES OR MORE.
Case of 50 quarts..... \$ 6 25
" 100 pints..... 9 75
" 100 splits..... 7 50
ONE CASE.
Case of 50 quarts..... 7 25
" 100 pints..... 10 75
" 100 splits..... 8 25
(Terms—Net 30 days)
HUNYADI JANOS.
Case of 50 bottles, per case.... \$11 00
5 cases and over, per case.... 10 00

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BOURBONS.			
BELLE of ANDERSON DIST'G CO. Add: S. Greenbaum, Louisville. Rate 1.25	Belle of Anderson, Glenarrie, Jessamine, Arlington.	GREENBRIER DISTY CO. Greenbrier D. No. 329 Add: Wm. Collins & Co., Louisville. Rate 1.55.	Greenbrier, R. B. Hayden.
MELWOOD DISTY CO. D. No. 34 Louisville, Ky Rate 85c.	Melwood Dun Dee.	ANDERSON & NELSON DIST'G Co., Louisville. Add: Anderson & Nelson Distilleries Co. Rate 85c. Louisville.	Anderson, Nelson, Buchanan.
EARLY TIMES DISTY CO. Early Times, Ky. D. No. 7 5 M. E. of Bardstown. Rates, 1.25 Add: B. H. Hurt, Louisville	Early Times, A. G. Nall, Jack Beam,	R. F. BALKE & CO. D. No. 12 Louisville, Ky. Rate 85c.	"G. W. S." Old Watermill Runnymede.
O. F. C. DISTILLERY. D. No. 113 Frankfort Add: Geo. T. Stagg Co., Frankfort Rate 85c.	O. F. C., Carlisle.	OLD KENTUCKY DISTILLERY, D. Moschendorf, 205 W. Main St., Louisville, Ky. Insurance: 85c., \$1.00 and \$1.25.	Kentucky Dew
RYES.			
SUNNY BROOK AND WILLOW CREEK DIST'G CO'S Distilleries, Louisville, Ky. Contract'g Offices, 128-30 Franklin st. Chicago, Ill.	Willow Creek, Sunny Brook.	SUSQUEHANNA DIST'G CO., Milton. Add: Jas. Levy & Bro., Cincinnati. Rates 85c & 1.25.	Susquehanna.
ROSENFELD BROS. & CO., prop'rs Rates, 85c. and 81. Nos. 5 and 297	J. B. Walthen & Bro., Kentucky Criterion.	NORMANDY DIST'G Co., Louisville, Ky. P. O. Box 2354. Rate 85c.	Normandy, Rubicon.
J. B. WATHEN & CO. Louisville Rate 85c.	J. B. Walthen & Bro., Kentucky Criterion.	A. OVERHOLT & CO., Add: A. Overholt & Co., Pittsburg, Pa. Rate 80c.	Overholt.
OLD TIMES DISTY CO., Distillery No. 1 Louisville Rates, \$1.00 and \$1.25	Old Times.	J. B. WATHEN & CO., Louisville. Rate 85c.	Lackawanna Rye.
OLD KENTUCKY DISTY CO., Louisville, Ky. Rates, \$1.00 and \$1.25	Kentucky Comfort and Gladstone.	ANDERSON & NELSON DIST'G Co., Louisville. Add: Anderson & Nelson Distiller's Co. Rate 85c. Louisville.	Nelson.
E. J. CURLEY & CO., D. No. 3 & 15 Camp Nelson Rates "B," "D," "E" 1.25, "F" 3.50	Blue Grass, Boone's Knoll.		



Best Line
—TO—
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Cincinnati
AND THE
South.

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232 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO

Louisville, St. Louis & Texas Railway

"BEECHWOOD ROUTE."

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For rates and other information, address the undersigned:

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Traffic Man'g. Gen. Man'g. Asst. Gen. Frt. Agt
Louisville, Ky. Louisville, Ky. Louisville, Ky.

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Cresta Blanca

SOUVENIR VINTAGES.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXPOSITION, 1889
 LOCATION OF VINEYARD: LIVERMORE, ALAMEDA CO, CAL.
Fac-Simile of Label on Genuine Cresta Blanca Wines.



These Wines are served to the Gues's of all the leading Hotels and Restaurants on the Pacific Coast.

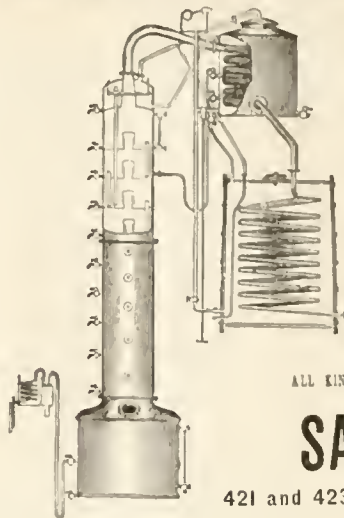
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140 MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
 BOTTLING CELLARS, CORNER LARKIN AND McALLISTER STS

NABER ALFS & BRUNE,
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WINE & LIQUOR MERCHANTS
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This cut represents our latest Improved Continuous Still which has been perfected after years of experiment and large expense.

This Still has the advantage over all others, as it is economical, easily operated and separates the aldehyde and other inferior oils and makes a pure and high-class brandy; and reduces the cost fully ninety per cent in labor and fuel. It requires very little or no water and utilizes all heat heretofore wasted.

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PAT'D SEPT. 29, 1891.

D. V. B. HENARIE.

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IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE

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411 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

— SOLE AGENTS FOR —

J. F. CUTTER AND ARGONAUT OLD BOURBONS.

CHAS. W. FORE.

JOHN SPRUANCE.

Spruance, Stanley & Co.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF FINE

Whiskies, Wines and Liquors.

Sole agents for the Celebrated African Stomach Bitters.
 416 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

OLIVINA VINEYARD.

The OLIVINA comprises 600 Acres of Hill Side Vineyard, Located in the Livermore Valley.



DRY, DELICATE, WELL MATURED TABLE WINES A SPECIALTY.

SEND FOR SAMPLE ORDER,

Correspondence Solicited by the Grower.

JULIUS PAUL SMITH, LIVERMORE, CAL.

N. Y. OFFICE, 65 AND 67 DUANE STREET;

JOHN BERNARD.

SECONDO GUASTI.

Guasti & Bernard,

- : - Growers and Distillers of - : -

California WINES and BRANDIES

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LARGE PRODUCERS OF SWEET WINES.

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INTERNAL REVENUE AND CUSTOMS BROKERS.
 THE EXPORTATION OF GRAPE BRANDY, WHISKY AND SPIRITS FROM BOND OR WITH PRIVILEGE OF DRAWBACK, SPECIALTIES.

Dealers in U. S. Standard Hydrometers and Extra Stems, Prime's Wantage Rods, Die Wheels and Gauging rods. Also Distillers', Rectifiers, Wholesale Liquor Dealers and Brewers' Books.

OFFICE, 424 BATTERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.
 P. O. Box 2409. Telephone 646.

WALDEN & CO.

Geyser Peak Vineyards and Brandy Distillery,

GEYSERVILLE, SONOMA CO., CAL.

WALDEN COGNAC, MANZANITA SHERRY, & C.
 OLD BRANDY IN CASES, BRANDIED FRUITS.

WALDEN COGNAC is made after the French formula, from selected fresh grapes, has been successfully introduced, and is now regularly sold in the principal markets of Europe, in competition with French Cognac. Official German and English chemists have pronounced it the purest Brandy which comes to their markets.

It is especially suitable for the drug trade and others, where purity is demanded. While abroad these goods successfully compete, paying the same duties as the French the American buyer has the advantage in price, between the Internal Revenue tax assessed here and the Customs duties on foreign Brandy.

SAMPLES WILL BE SENT ON APPLICATION

EASTERN OFFICE, 20 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.



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KOLB & DENHARD

OLD NONPAREIL

BOURBON AND RYE WHISKIES.



IMPORTERS AND SOLE AGENTS
PACIFIC COAST FOR

CALIFORNIA WINES and BRANDIES.

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1885

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FRANCE



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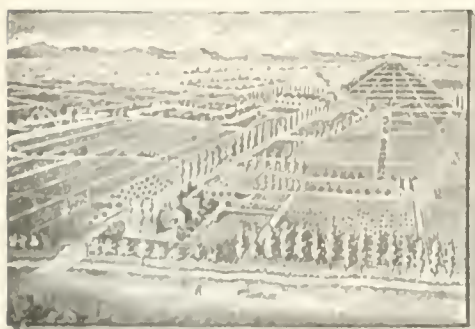
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JOURNAL OF VITICULTURE



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The PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW is the only paper of its class West of Chicago. It circulates among the Wholesale and Retail Wine and Spirit Dealers of the Pacific Coast, the Wine Makers and Brandy Distillers of California, the Wine and Brandy buyers, and the Importers, Distillers and Jobbers of the United States.

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For further particulars address WINFIELD SCOTT, care of PACIFIC WINE & SPIRIT REVIEW, or apply at Room 2, seventh floor, Mills Building, from 9 to 10 A. M.

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MARKET REVIEW.

CALIFORNIA WINES.—There is little to be said regarding the situation. Considering the general business conditions, the March exports were of good volume as shown by accompanying figures. In fact, they were better than could have been expected. Rail shipments, in particular, show up in a fairly satisfactory manner, the total of rail movements being nearly 800,000 gallons, with nearly 3,000 cases. The distribution was general, and looks well. It is only in recent times that New Orleans has paid any attention to our better grades of wines, especially in glass. While maintaining her big demand for bulk goods, she is developing a healthy trade in case goods, as shown by the fact that in March the shipments to that city were nearly 700 cases, all of which is a comfortable status. At this rate it will not be long ere that city will develop into one of our best customers in that line.

In the Livermore Valley grape growers are getting anxious about the dry weather, and state that another good rain is needed to offset the effects of the long-continued hot weather and north winds. However, we have heard no similar complaints from other sections.

Reports from Fresno county are to the effect that the "thrip" is appearing in large numbers, and it is feared they will do great damage. In case their ravages cannot be checked, the production of sweet wines and brandy in that section may be largely reduced this season.

Late advices from New York are as follows: "During the past two weeks the Californian wines and brandies have not received much consideration from the jobbers, trade in general being exceedingly dull, and imported goods receiving the first call, owing to the contemplated advance in duty. Nearly every dealer is securing a supply, and until this buying movement in imported goods subsides, the domestic products will be neglected."

At the auction in New York on the 15th inst., the following lots were sold: Port, 35½ to 34c; Muscat, 31½ to 32½c; Sherry, 40c; Zinfandel, 30 to 27½c; Riesling, 27½ to 25½; Angelica, 30½ to 28c; pure claret, 21 to 28c; choice red table wine, 22½ to 20½c; choice white table wine, 14 to 13c; choice red wine, 19c; fruity Concord, 26 to 23c.

A dispatch from Fresno dated April 17th says: "The vine growers of the county are greatly concerned over the sudden appearance of myriads of small hoppers or bugs on the vines, accompanied by a shrinking and folding of the leaves. The promise has been for a splendid raisin year, but the insects are so numerous that it is feared that only extensive spraying can save the crop. The damage is nominal as yet,

but the result will be known in a very few days. Many of the wine grape vineyards are said to be affected."

The total exports of California wine by sea and rail in March were as follows:

	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
By sea	1,818	475,948	\$185,926
By rail overland	2,840	771,480	319,952
Total	4,658	1,247,428	\$505,878

CALIFORNIA BRANDY.—Trade is in a dead-alive condition, and, like the clown's sick mule, is getting no better fast. Still, it could be a great deal worse. This is indicated by the fact that rail shipments during March aggregated over 35,000 gallons and 161 cases. With a curtailed production this year, this branch of the business ought to get in good condition ere long.

The total exports of brandy by sea and rail in March were as follows:

	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
By sea	46	765	\$ 2,158
By rail overland	161	35,246	54,479
Total	207	36,011	\$56,637

WISKIES.—Without exception the jobbers report business quiet. At the same time they are not discouraged, but generally look for a marked improvement, beginning with the movement of the coming harvest. This opinion appears to prevail among capitalists and business men generally, and it is to be hoped that their judgment will prove correct. After the last four years of depression, the trade could endure "large quantities" of business revival without finding it necessary to enlarge their plants.

Exports for the fortnight were light, and imports the same. Receipts of spirits were unusually heavy.

T. M. Gilmore, writing in "Bonfort's" of the proposed consolidation of Kentucky distilling interests, says: "The scheme to form a combination among certain of the Kentucky distillers has not been given up, and there are no end of secret meetings on the part of committees having the matter in charge. Those who are interested have but little to say, and we prefer not to give anything in the shape of rumors. If the combination should be formed and not include the large houses, that, so far, are taking no interest in it, there is little doubt that wise counsels would be required to handle it successfully."

IMPORTATIONS.—The importers are still making their clean-up, and have been the busiest men in town, filling orders for customers who want to save money on tariff duty. As a consequence, they are feeling more than usually comfortable.

Prof. Husmann on Hayne.

"We are sorry thus to differ with our friend Hayne, towards whom we have the friendliest personal feelings. But we consider it our duty to further the interests of our grape growing friends, to the best of our knowledge and belief, and to expose anything which to us seems detrimental. So we cannot help echoing the opinion of a friend and grape grower, though perhaps expressed a little too tersely: 'Let him be corralled and kept at home, instead of making confusion worse confounded, as he has done so far. We want practical advice, not vague theories, contradicted at every instance, where he tries to let his rush light shine before the benighted wine growers,' who have advanced beyond swallowing everything they hear from authorities."—George Husmann, in California "Fruit Grower."

Louis Ober & Co. have accepted the Coast agency of the Val. Blatz Brewing Co. of Milwaukee. This line, together with Bethesda Water and "White House" whisky, gives the firm a fine line with which to go to the retail trade.

Dowdell's Damage Suit.

James Dowdell and Arthur B. C. Dowdell composing the firm of James Dowdell & Son, filed an action against Charles Carpy, J. H. Wheeler, Owen Wade, the California Wine Association and the California Wine Makers' Corporation to recover \$50,000 damages. For cause of action the complaint alleges that Dowell & Son are and have been wine-makers for many years; that the two defendant corporations were organized to control the wine output of the State. During the season of 1894 the plaintiffs had 368,000 gallons of wine, cooperage, wineries and distilleries, valued at \$25,000. To assist them in carrying on business, the firm, on October 15, 1894, borrowed \$25,000 from the Bank of St. Helena, through Owen Wade, its cashier, and gave as security a mortgage on the wine, cooperage and wineries. On January 15, 1895, they obtained an additional \$2500 on an unsecured note. The plaintiffs say that they refused to sell their wine to the defendant corporations, but instead, on April 3, 1895, with the consent of the bank, sold 368,000 gallons to F. Chevalier & Co. The complaint then alleges acts of conspiracy by defendants, and recites the following specific acts: Carpy, for the benefit of his associates, obtained the mortgage held by the bank on April 13, 1895, and followed his purchase up with a suit in foreclosure, which prevented the consummation of the sale to Chevalier & Co. A receiver was appointed, and on May 29, 1895, the Court rendered judgment against the Dowdells for \$28,518.75. A new trial was denied, and the property was sold under an execution. Last month the Supreme Court reversed the judgment, and held that the action on the mortgage could not be maintained.

The present suit is based on the charge that the defendants conspired to ruin the plaintiffs, and that the Dowdells suffered in credit, and were unable to secure money with which to purchase grapes during 1895; that the defendants procured attachments to be levied against them by other creditors, and have discouraged and prevented competition at the foreclosure sale.

Persons connected with the two defendant corporations gave their version of the controversy, which throws a different aspect upon the entire transaction. They give the following facts:

The Dowdells, during the season of 1894, were members of the California Wine Makers' Association, and as such agreed to deliver their wine to the corporation, but, instead, sold the wine to Chevalier & Co., which they had no right to do in the face of a prior agreement, under which the corporation claimed the wine, and made a demand for it upon the Dowdells. Carpy took up the mortgage from the bank as an individual investor; none of the corporations with which he is connected had any interest in that transaction. The wine of the Dowdells was sold under an execution and bought by persons outside of the corporations. The California Wine Association, it is claimed, had no dealings with the Dowdells, either directly or indirectly, nor any of its officers as such, and they are surprised to find that the association is made one of the defendants in the action.

Tenney Company Seizure.

The plant of the A. F. Tenney Packing Company, at Fresno, has been seized by the Internal Revenue officers for an alleged violation of the internal revenue laws. The company has been making fig brandy under the same laws as govern the manufacture of brandy from grapes, apples, peaches, pears and other specified fruits. Unless the company can convince the officers that a fig is a "berry," the cost of this proceeding will amount to a pretty penny.

Morally speaking, the Company is right. There is no reason why a distiller should not use one fruit as well another under the same law; legally, the company has violated the law unless, as stated before, the fig can be proved a berry.

The writer some years ago drew up an amendment to the government law, exempting "all seed and stone fruits" from the provisions of the law governing grain and molasses distilleries. But the text of this law was changed, and now it is impossible to use, for instance, cherries in the manufacture of brandy.

We hope that the Tenney Company will succeed in clearing themselves from this useless technicality of the law.

WINE AND BRANDY RECEIPTS.

	Wine.	Brandy.
April 1	35,200	.....
2	14,500	.....
3	62,100	1,000
5	21,600	.....
6	33,400	.....
7	.....	.....
8	47,800	.....
9	40,650	.....
10	30,700	.....
12	26,600	.....
13	51,700	1,200
14	25,800	.....
15	30,300	.....

Spring Elections Won.

After the hardest and most unique campaign ever known in Southern California, the election of officers to serve the city of Pomona for two years, took place on the 12th. The high-license party easily elected all its candidates except the City Marshal and the Attorney. The vote for these was close. Prayer meetings were held every hour in the churches by the women election day, who prayed for the success of the prohibition cause in this election. The high-license party worked hard all day, and, by carriages and committees to get out every vote, they rolled up the largest high-license vote ever known here. Pomona has been the leading prohibition town in California for two years. Now two saloons at \$1000 license annually will be licensed in the course of the next month.

The Alameda city election was held on the same day. An advisory vote was taken as to whether saloons should be allowed in the different precincts. Of the eleven precincts in the city, eight went for license, four against license, and in one the vote was a tie.

It is not thought that anything further will be heard of the "no license" party. The vote at its worst was merely in the nature of an advisory proposition, and binds the City Trustees, a body of sensible men, to nothing. The saloons of the city are conducted in an orderly manner, and there is no complaint from any of them, and, furthermore, the City needs the \$11,000 which it annually collects in the form of license.

Should any effort be made to enforce precinct local option, the proposition can be easily beaten in the courts, as the plan is clearly unconstitutional. The prohibitionists are welcome to all the satisfaction they can get out of the situation.

The vote on the saloon license was as follows:

- First precinct, 105 yes, 74 no.
- Second precinct, 66 yes, 93 no.
- Third precinct, 65 yes, 65 no.
- Fourth precinct, 78 yes, 70 no.
- Fifth precinct, 68 yes, 81 no.
- Sixth precinct, 63 yes, 59 no.
- Seventh precinct, 55 yes, 70 no.
- Eight precinct, 70 yes, 67 no.
- Ninth precinct, 16 yes, 67 no.
- Tenth precinct, 95 yes, 75 no.
- Eleventh precinct, 132 yes, 98 no.
- Twelfth precinct, 126 yes, 49 no.
- Thirteenth precinct, 53 yes, 42 no.

Viticultural Laboratory Burned.

The Viticultural Laboratory at Berkeley was destroyed by fire on the 16th inst. All of the records, etc., of the department are gone, and all of the contents of the experimental cellar ruined. The loss is upward of \$15,000. It is stated that the books of the old Viticultural Commission were destroyed, as well as the reports of the College of Agriculture. The origin of the fire is not known.

H. J. Barling has bought the interest of C. F. J. Pokrantz in the St. Hubert Vineyard Company at 224 Bush street, and in the future the affairs of the company will be managed by Mr. Barling and Capt. St. Hubert. The St. Hubert Tonic Port will be made a specialty of the company. We wish both Capt. St. Hubert and Mr. Barling success in their venture.

Coblentz, Pike & Co. Embarrassed.

Immediately after the death of the late Joseph Coblentz, senior partner of Coblentz, Pike & Co., it became known that the affairs of the house were badly involved, and for awhile it was reported that if they had not failed outright, there would need be speedy action to settle matters satisfactorily to all concerned. For some days the firm has made no effort to transact ordinary business, the creditors wanting some sort of settlement with the surviving partner, B. D. Pike.

As near as can be learned the firm has outstanding accounts to the amount of \$120,000, largely due from general merchants and others of that class in the country. The trade of the firm is widely scattered, and collections from this source are necessarily slow. In addition to this the firm has stock to the value of \$25,000 or \$30,000.

The indebtedness consists almost wholly of borrowed money. William Wolff & Co. are the only trade creditors who are concerned to any considerable amount, their claim being for about \$2400. The balance of the \$80,000 or \$90,000 which the firm owes is principally duo bankers and the relations of Mr. Coblentz, the principal amounts being as follows:

Coblentz Brothers.....	\$20,000
Nevada Bank	18,000
I. Kohn	15,000
Melanie Levy	4,000

On the face of the statement the firm is perfectly solvent, but it is understood that the brothers of Mr. Coblentz are wanting their money, or a secured settlement. One of these brothers, Felix, is known to be distinctly hostile to Mr. Pike, and, in the meantime, J. H. Jellett, the lawyer, has been put in charge to look after the interests of all concerned.

Much sympathy is felt by all in the trade for Mr. Pike. Wherever known, and that is pretty generally, he is regarded as a straight-forward, honest man, who has been involved in this trouble through no fault of his.

Recent Treasury Decisions.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26, 1897. }
CONCERNING COCKTAILS.

Murray Vandiver, Esq., Collector Internal Revenue, Baltimore, Md

SIR—In reply to the several questions contained in your letter of the 22d inst., you are hereby advised that, under the long settled ruling, a retail liquor dealer who, by mixing distilled spirits with other materials, manufactures compound liquors for sale, under the names "Cocktails," or "Rock Rye," or "Rock and Gin," or any other names (even though the quantity compounded by him from time to time is less than five gallons at a time), is required to pay special tax as a rectifier under the third subdivision of Section 3244 R. S., if he puts up these compounds for sale by the pint or quart bottle or larger package, and keeps the bottles or packages of the compounds on his shelves, or in stock, ready for delivery to customers.

But, where these compound liquors are not mixed by the retail liquor dealer in advance of orders therefor, and kept in stock, or in bottles or other packages on his shelves, but merely, at the request of a customer, and at the time when the order is given, mixes and puts up and delivers a bottle of cocktail, or rock and rye, or other like mixture, it is held by this office that this does not come within the notice of the law, and, therefore, does not necessitate the payment of special tax by the retail liquor dealer as a rectifier.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) W. S. FORMAN, Commissioner.

St. Helena citizens have organized a Board of Trade, the moving spirits being well-known wine-makers of the Napa Valley. The officers are: President, F. Beringer; First Vice-President, J. H. Steves; Second Vice-President, William Rennie; Secretary, L. G. Clark; Treasurer, Geo. W. Fco. Executive Committee—A. N. Bell, R. H. Pithie, Henry Lange, F. W. Loeber, W. F. Mixon, N. Lauter, H. J. Chinn, W. W. Lyman and H. J. Lewelling.

"APENTA"

LATEST CIRCULAR.

Our attention has been called to further circulars issued by Andreas Saxlehner warning the Trade against handling imitations of the label and name under which Hunyadi Janos Aperient Water is sold.

The Decision in the Court of Chancery, London, referred to in such circulars, is strictly limited in its effect to the United Kingdom and has no reference whatever to the position of the controversy in this country.

We gladly direct attention to the fact that the "APENTA" Natural Aperient Water drawn from Springs at Buda Pest is and has been sold under labels radically dissimilar from those used for Hunyadi Janos Water or for any other Mineral Water, and we are advised by eminent Counsel that such labels are lawful in every particular. We are therefore prepared to, and will, fully protect the Trade in the use of same.

CHARLES GRAEF & Co.,

AGENTS FOR THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY LIMITED, London,

SOLE EXPORTERS OF "APENTA" NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

NEW YORK, APRIL, 1897.

Southern Wine Interests.

The remarkable and steady increase of the wine industry of Southern California is always a subject that demands general attention, for experience has taught growers and dealers as well as makers that for really exquisite flavor there is no country on earth that can excel California's best and genuine wines.

While wines commonly known as dry wines are comparatively in as high favor as the sweet wines, the American taste demands, largely, the sweet wines, and to this class Southern California is devoting the greater energy.

Sherry, Port, Angelica, Muscat and Malaga are among the many brands of sweet wines; and much of these are made in Southern California, while the northern and central parts of California excel in the production of dry wines—without sugar, such as Claret, Rieslings and Sautesnes.

There are at present sixty-one stills in the southern revenue district, which represent about one-third of the number of vineyards; as many vineyards sell their grapes and do not make wine. But a limited number of vineyards make dry wines and do not require any stills.

There are thirty-two bonded wineries in this district in active operation from August to January, and their product, in round figures, for the season of 1896, was more than half a million gallons of sweet wine. But this was only about one-half the usual product, as the crop was excessively short last year.

Among the largest producers was the San Gabriel Wine Company, whose immense plant is located at Shorb Station, within seven miles of Los Angeles. A controlling interest in this is held by J. W. Hellman, who also owns a large interest in the next largest winery, the Cucamonga Vineyard Company, located at Cucamonga, San Bernardino county.

Charles Stern, whose large plant is located within the city limits, on Macy street, is perhaps next in point of importance, though he is not strictly among the producers, as he purchases his grapes.

The L. J. Rose Co., limited, an English corporation, who operate the old L. J. Rose vineyard property at San Gabriel, are heavy producers, and rank very high in the quality of the wine produced.

E. J. Baldwin, the "lucky" millionaire owner of the famous Santa Anita vineyard, produces great quantities of the choicest wines, and recently made the most important sale which has been effected in California for many years, through the well-known wine broker, Guy B. Barham. This sale comprised over 200,000 gallons of choice wines and old brandies from the Baldwin wine cellar to the Sonoma Wine and Brandy Company of New York—B. R. Kittridge, buyer—who is one of the heaviest purchasers of wines in this country, and is the leading member of the firm. He comes west twice a year for that purpose.

The Sierra Madre Vineyard Company and the Mountain Company of Lamanda Park are also large producers of the choicest brands of wines, mostly sweet. These are in Los Angeles county.

Emile Vache & Co. and Edward Reinert are leaders in the wine industry in San Bernardino county, whose goods rank high.

The vineyard and winery of C. B. Pironi, who has a well-established wholesale house on Main street, is one of the reliable representative men of California, and a visit to his winery, still and vineyard at West Glendale gives one an intelligent understanding of the business and its outlook. By the courtesy of this gentleman a Herald representative was afforded a most thorough examination of his winery. His buildings were originally intended for a suburban hotel, erected during the days of the late lamented boom, and are therefore commodious, under the changes in plans, while they retain something of their original picturesqueness, and located as they are in one of the most beautiful valleys of California, seven miles from Los Angeles, northwest, the visit is one long to be remembered.—Los Angeles Herald.

Power Means Money.

Have you power? If not, it will pay you to buy a "Hercules" Gas or Gasoline Engine; reliable, safe, economical. See page 15.

License Inspector Henry Maloon of Oakland has given notice that all breweries and beer-bottling establishments must procure municipal liquor licenses.

Eustis, Mayor of Minneapolis.

At the morning sessions of the Center Street Court three days of last week, Magistrate Cornell had company in the person of a smooth-faced gentleman, apparently about fifty years of age, who sat beside him and watched the application of the law to the various offences, says the New York Journal.

The stranger was William Henry Eustis, ex-Mayor of Minneapolis, and the man who would have undoubtedly been Governor of Minnesota today if he had not refused to knuckle to the machine politicians of the Republican party in that State. Mr. Eustis's visits to the Magistrate's court, and to New York, for that matter, have had a rather unusual purpose—he is making a study of temperance legislation from a philanthropic point of view. He is a brother of J. E. Eustis, the attorney and of the Board of Education, and thirty years ago he was himself of New York, being a teacher in a grammar school here. He was at that time a temperance fanatic. He addressed meetings and urged men to sign the pledge. He even invaded Harry Hill's dance hall and exhorted the men and abandoned women to beware of strong drink. He was a Prohibitionist, and believed in stringent legislation to prevent the sale of liquor.

Years have passed, and Mr. Eustis's views have changed. He no longer believes that laws can be passed and enforced that will abolish either. He believes now that habits deep-rooted in human nature and universal in practice are not to be overthrown by an act of legislation. He thinks the saloon keeper is an abused individual, a victim of public prejudice, who, if decently treated, can be induced to do a vast deal for temperance and morality.

The cause of the radical change in Mr. Eustis's convictions was this: He happened to get in a position where he got a good chance to judge of the difference between theory and practice. He was elected Mayor of Minneapolis for the avowed purpose of enforcing the laws that would shut the saloons on Sunday and at 11 o'clock at night—the very laws that he had been enthusiastically upholding for thirty years or more. He had become a rich man since leaving New York, prominent in politics and public affairs. In his candidacy he was backed by the temperance element, and every minister in Minneapolis urged his election. Imagine the surprise of the godly, when, after having had time to ponder upon the duties of his office, William Henry Eustis stubbornly refused to close saloons on Sunday, and allowed them to keep open till midnight, and even after that, provided there was no disorder. The ministers were aghast. They preached sermons against him; they passed resolutions denouncing him, they visited him in bodies, and they labored with him in private. Minneapolis had had Mayors before who had not enforced the liquor laws, but they had always given excuses, or pretended they were doing the best they could at it. But here was a Mayor who said bluntly that he wouldn't enforce the laws, because he said they were tyrannical, unjust and calculated to injure society rather than to protect it. It was a Mayor of their own selection, too, who said this to them, a temperance man, and a member of the Presbyterian Church.

The attacks finally took the shape of an organized crusade. But his good nature and wit proved an impervious shield against the sneers and abuse. He gave statistics showing that in leading cities extreme temperance laws had worked harmful results; that persecution of saloon-keepers was what made them lawbreakers.

It will not surprise any one to learn that he considers the Raines law much of a fraud and a total failure, especially so far as it is supposed to suppress the sale of liquor on Sunday.

"It makes me laugh," he said recently at the Murray Hill Hotel, "to find this great State agitated as to whether a sandwich constitutes a meal. It strikes me that the question should be, 'Is liquor sold on Sunday,' not whether legally or not. When you put the emphasis upon the technical enforcement of the sale of liquor on Sunday concerning which there

is such a divergency of opinion, you weaken by so much the efficiency of the administration of a city in the enforcement of that part of the law which deals with the evils that the law was made to correct, chiefly drunkenness, selling to minors, robberies in saloons, etc. If a man drinks six days in the week, he is going to drink on the seventh, and no law is going to stop him."

General Bonded Warehouse.

Efforts are again being made to abolish the general bonded warehouse in San Francisco. A petition signed by forty-nine firms engaged in the wholesale and jobbing liquor and spirit trade has been forwarded to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

There is a difference of opinion in the trade as to the utility and advantage of the general bonded warehouse, which was established in 1895 under an act of Congress authorizing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to issue permits for such warehouses in which spirits other than those distilled from fruit could be stored in bond.

Time is Money.

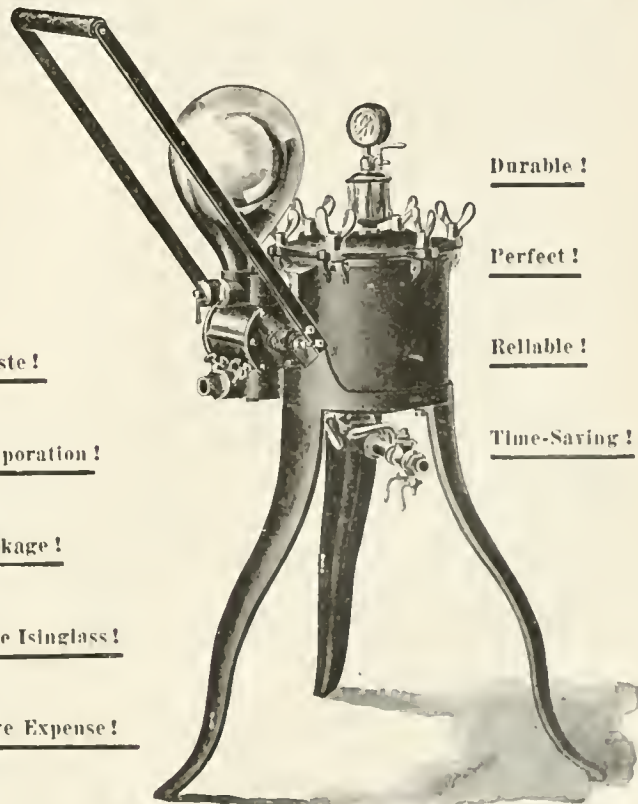
Save time and money. Buy a Hercules Gas, Gasoline or Oil Engine. The best; the cheapest. See page 15.

Articles of incorporation have been issued by the Los Angeles Honey Champagne Manufacturing Company, which is formed for the purpose of manufacturing honey champagne, described as a "sparkling beverage, non-alcoholic." The capital stock of the company is stated at \$1000, divided into 100 shares. Of this amount, \$660 is actually subscribed. The directors of the company are George Sotneiff, Chris. J. Diener, Alexis Ross, Victor Dreher and Charles J. Ibel, all of Los Angeles.

Loew's System Filter

—FOR—

WINES, BEER, CIDER, LIQUORS, CORDIALS, WATER, &c.



Durable!

Perfect!

Reliable!

Time-Saving!

No Waste!

No Evaporation!

No Leakage!

No More Isinglass!

No More Expense!

Wine Dealers and Growers, Brewers and Liquor Merchants are invited to see filter in operation at Pacific Coast Agency

7 FIRST ST., S. E. Cor. Market, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

I. W. Kingman, Cook & Bernheimer's Coast representative, is in Los Angeles on business bent.

Henry Campe, the liquor merchant, has gone on a trip to the old country. It is his intention to spend several months in Germany, returning toward the end of the year.

E. Walden, of the firm of Walden & Co., of Geyserville, will be home again in a few days, after spending the winter in the East. Mr. Walden will pack prunes and brandied fruit on a large scale this season, having been successful in selling last year's pack.

The Italian-Swiss Colony Wine Company, Whallen Bros., proprietors, have opened up at 219-227 W. Jefferson street, this city. Besides wine, they carry a stock of old whiskies, bottled beer, mineral water and bar fixtures.—Mida's Louisville Correspondence.

The Italian-Swiss Colony is having prepared two splendidly executed hangers, showing bird's eye views of the vineyards at Asti and at Madera. As soon as the work is finally executed copies will be sent to all of the Colony's customers in the United States.

Mr. C. W. Mauk may well be pleased with the results of his personal efforts during the last six months in distributing the famous "Overholt." Intelligent and well directed labor is bound to tell, and is well exemplified in the exceptional success of Mr. Mauk.—"Mida's."

The Prohibitionists of Riverside have spent several thousand dollars of the people's money in prosecuting liquor cases, and yet, we are told, there are near a score of United States liquor licenses in that city. But there is no open saloon, and that is a balm that cures many ills.

W. S. Gage, the millionaire lumberman and capitalist, died rather suddenly in this city on the 11th inst., at the age of 65 years. Mr. Gage was the father-in-law of C. M. Mann, the wine merchant, and was one of San Francisco's best known and most respected citizens.

Another effort will be made in the City Council in Oakland to license saloons on Twenty-third avenue. It is well-known that there is plenty of liquor sold in that locality, on the sly, and the city authorities are desirous of obtaining the additional revenue due from that quarter of the city.

Palace Wine Company has been incorporated. It is formed to conduct a wholesale liquor business; place of business, Santa Monica; directors—M. E. Wright, C. T. Buchanan, Santa Monica; J. A. Glow, J. M. Price, A. M. Grant, Los Angeles; capital stock, \$10,000; stock subscribed, \$50.

Charles Carpy, the wine man, has gone to Europe, and will remain abroad eight months to a year. Since retiring from the California Wine Association he has been taking it easy between his city residence and his Napa county vineyard. He now proposes to visit all the principal countries of the old world.

W. E. Brodersen, cashier for Wichman, Lutgen & Co., is once more at work, after an absence of nearly six weeks. After undergoing a delicate surgical operation at the German Hospital, Mr. Brodersen went to the country for a short trip, returning the picture of health. He is now feeling better than for some years.

D. P. Rossi, of Green and Dupont streets, this city, is properly proud of the consideration given his champagne, Monte Christo, for which he is sole agent in the United States and Canada. At the recent annual banquet of the St. Andrew's Society, held at the Palace Hotel, this wine had the honor, and was greatly enjoyed by the large number of guests.

The California Wine Association recently placed a large order with D. P. Rossi for his Ferro Quinia bitters. These are to supply their trade in Central America and Mexico. This is a proper recognition of home products, as California wines and other productions are used in the manufacture. Mr. Rossi is well pleased with the growing demand for his bitters, not only in the Southern countries, but the East. The headquarters for the bitters are at Dupont and Green streets, this city.

News has been received that B. H. Moore has been removed as Collector of Customs for the Alaska district, and L. R. Woodward of Fort Wayne, Ind., appointed in his place. The removal of Moore and the appointment of Woodward is said to be the result of wholesale violations of the liquor laws of the Territory. It is stated that large quantities of liquor have been shipped into Alaska, and distributed to alleged druggists, whose only stock in trade is the liquor doled out to miners at 25 cents a drink.

The firm of Heneken & Schroder, at 208-210 Front street, has been reorganized. Since the death of Mr. Martin Heneken the affairs of the concern have been in probate, but a new partnership has been formed to continue the business. The partners are Mr. Julius A. Heneken, son of Mr. Martin Heneken, who has been with the business for some time, and August F. Meyer, who is well known in San Francisco, as the former owner of the "Milkmen's Headquarters," on Eddy street. The firm starts out with a well-established business, and should have success in their undertaking.

Scenndo Guasti, of Guasti & Bernard, Los Angeles, has been to San Francisco in the past fortnight. He says that all indications in Southern California point to a large crop of wine this year. While here he investigated the manufacture of stills, and it is said intends putting in a large continuous still in his plant before the vintage. Mr. Guasti is building a large winery and sherry house and distillery in Los Angeles, several blocks from the present warehouse. The new wine will be piped underground from winery to warehouse, thereby saving expense and time. He reports his business moving in a generally satisfactory way, and looks for good things in the near future.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the stockholders of the Italian-Swiss Agricultural Colony, having its vineyards at Asti, Sonoma county, and at Madera, Madera county, Cal., was held at the office of the corporation, 518 Montgomery st., on the 7th inst, President P. C. Rossi in the chair. Secretary A. Sbarboro read his sixteenth annual report, which shows the Colony to be in a prosperous condition. The Colony has now a vineyard of 1000 acres at Asti, together with a winery having a capacity of nearly 5,000,000 gallons of wine. During the past year a vineyard of 640 acres, with a winery of 1,000,000 gallons, was purchased near the town of Madera, in Madera county. The following officers and directors were elected by unanimous vote: President, P. C. Rossi; Vice-president, P. G. Ollino; Treasurer, London and San Francisco Bank (Limited); Secretary, A. Sbarboro; and, in addition to the above named gentlemen, Charles A. Malm, M. J. Fontana, A. Merle, Dr. P. De Vecchi, I. Cuenin and D. Paroni as Directors.

Messrs. Kolb & Denhard do not let any good things get away from them. They now have the distinction of specially bottling and furnishing the dry wines to be used at the meeting of the Grand Parlor of Native Sons at Redwood City. Also the light and heavy "wet" consumed at the opening of the Corinthian Yacht Club.

The destruction of the Pinal Brewery, in Globe, Arizona, by fire a short time since, is an accident that is deeply to be regretted, more particularly so as there was no insurance on the building. The proprietor, Mr. Charles Banker, is a good and deserving citizen. Although the loss is great, it is to be hoped that he will be soon again on his feet.

We received a pleasant call recently from F. J. Hasek, cellar-master at Korbel's near Guerneville. The winery, one of the handsomest in the State, has been restored to even better condition than before the destructive fire which gutted it last fall. It now contains a fermentation system that is unique and worthy of examination by all those who contemplate erecting or remodeling cellars. In the center of the building is an elaborate platform containing the crusher and stemmer. The fermenting tanks are ranged around in two circles. The tanks, which contain 2700 gallons each, are oval, in order to economize space. The tanks are filled by spouts running from the crusher. When the wine is fermented, an elevator carries it to the press. By a hydraulic crane the refuse is removed. Among other improvements is an electric pump. Twenty-seven acres of resistants have been set out on the ranch this spring.—Santa Rosa Republican.

Concerning Consular Reports.

The New York Herald's Washington dispatch says: Secretary Sherman has determined to make an official retraction of the statements made in reports of United States Consuls in France as to the adulteration of French wines and brandies, against which M. Hanotaux complained in an interview on the tariff bill. The retraction will appear in the next issue of the Consular reports, to be published in May. It will be made as a result of strong representations and an official protest submitted by Ambassador Patenotre. The retraction is now before M. Patenotre for his approval.

Some spicy correspondence has passed between the two Governments on the subject. Ambassador Patenotre has also talked directly with officials in regard to the matter. He claims that the figures obtained by the Consuls are not official, that they were obtained from persons who have no official knowledge of the facts, and the reports would not have been of the character they are had the information been from reliable sources.

The last report to which M. Patenotre enters a complaint is that of C. W. Chancellor, Consul at Havre, which was submitted in July, 1895. Among other things Chancellor said:

"Many of the large distillers of brandy in the north of France have been forced to close their establishments, and cheap light wines, which were formerly so popular and which Thomas Jefferson said were a great gain to the sobriety of any country, are giving place to the most primitive processes, without rectification, and under no State nor municipal supervision.

"From a hygienic point of view, it is impossible to over-estimate the dangers which arise from the habitual use of such alcoholic drinks as are now manufactured by farmers of France and a great deal of which, no doubt, finds its way to the United States as 'pure French brandy.' It is estimated that many thousands hectolitres of this pernicious distillation are annually exported to the United States.

"Recently the municipal laboratory of Paris, whose function it is to detect adulterations of food and drinks, caused 15,000 casks of so-called wine to be seized and destroyed. Official analysis could not detect in the whole lot a single drop of grape juice. The first report of French wine adulterations was made by Consular Agent Thomas P. Smith, stationed at Cognac, France, under date of October 16, 1880. Referring

to the subject he said: 'The principal houses I do not believe are guilty of adulteration of brandy, but it exists elsewhere on a large scale, as it proved by the official report for the year, and is effected by mixing lees of wine with German and other spirits.

While the undeniable and unrivaled qualities of French brandies,' says the official report, 'preclude the fear of the trade suffering from foreign competition, the question is, whether, in view of the great demand its excellence has created and of the future scant supply, it will retain its former reputation.'

Naglee Brandy Sold.

At the auction of Southard & Co., 2 St. Dunstan's Hill, E. C., London, held on the 25th ult., the following California brandies and wines were sold:

CALIFORNIA BRANDY.

- 136 hf-bbbs. "Naglee," vintage of 1887, at 1s. 9d to 2s. per gallon—46 to 48 cents.
- 157 half-bbbs. same, vintage of 1885, 2s. to 2s. 2d.—48 to 52 cents.
- 141 hf-bbbs. same, vintage of 1881, 2s. 1d—50 cents.
- 113 hf-bbbs. same, vintage of 1878, 3s. 2d—76 cents.
- 214 hf-bbbs. same, vintage of 1875, 3s. 6d—84 cents.
- 50 hf-bbbs. same, vintage 1874, 4s. 6d to 4s. 9d—\$1.08 to \$1.14.
- 36 hf-bbbs. same, vintage 1872, 3s. 7d—86 cents.
- 150 hf-bbbs. same, vintage of 1871, 3s. 8d to 4s.—88 to 96 cents.
- 11 hf-bbbs same, vintage of 1870, 5s. 7d—\$1.34.
- 49 hf-bbbs. same, vintage 1869, 5s. 3d—\$1.26.
- 33 bbbs., vintage 1895, 2s. to 2s. 1d—48 to 50 cents.
- 15 bbbs., vintage of 1894, Eagle Natoma cognac, 3s—72c.
- 15 bbbs., same vintage *** Natoma cognac—same price.
- 32 hf-bbbs., vintage of 1892, "H. & G." 2s. 3d to 2s. 5 d—54 to 58 cents.

CALIFORNIA WINES.

- 6 bbbs. Valley View Riesling (white) 2s. 4d—56 cents.
 - 6 bbbs. Valley View Gutedel (white) 2s. 2d—52 cents.
 - 25 bbbs. Valley View Claret (red) 1s. 8d to 1s. 9d—40 to 42 cents.
 - 21 barrels Valley View Burgundy (red) 1s. 11d to 2s. 1d—46 to 50 cents.
 - 50 bbbs Los Hermanos Riesling (white), vintage of 1893, 1s. 10d to 1s. 11d—44 to 46 cents.
 - 50 bbbs. Los Hermanos Burgundy (red) same vintage, 1s. 9d to 1s. 11d—42 to 46 cents.
 - 47 bbbs. "Bella Vista," Sauvignon Vert, white, 1s. 11d—46 cents.
 - 5 bbbs. "Mountain View" Hock (white) Heney's California Hock, 2s 5d.—58 cents.
 - 15 bbbs. Heney's "Mountain View" Sauterne, 3s. 5d—82 cents.
 - 40 bbbs. Heney's "Mountain View" Burgundy, vintage of 1891, 2s. 11d—70 cents.
 - 50 bbbs. Natoma Port, 1894, 1s. 8d—30 cents.
- [All the foregoing wines marked in report "1s. duty."]

GROWERS who wish to sell good California wines for cash on delivery, at moderate prices, to Eastern buyer, please correspond with "B." care editor this paper.

ESTABLISHED 1724



E. RÉMY MARTIN & CO.

COGNAC

FRANCE)

Agents in San Francisco, Cal.

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.

See quotations on page 31. 525 FRONT STREET

WAYLAND & CO.U. K. WORKS,
LONDON, ENG.15-25 WHITEHALL STREET,
NEW YORK

To Wine Growers, Distillers, Etc.

Gentlemen:

We beg to advise having opened branch in New York as above, for the sale of our Wine Finings, Capillaire, Spirit Colorings, Essences, Preservatives, etc.

May we ask a trial order, that you may prove the EFFICACY, PURITY and ECONOMY of our Materials?

Yours truly,

W. A. WAYLAND & CO.

**WAYLAND'S WINE FININGS,
GUARANTEED FREE FROM
TANNIN, SALICYLIC and ANILINE.**

Require no preparation, are always ready to use, clarify the choicest descriptions of wines, also those of low alcoholic strength. IN NO WAY IMPAIR THE WINE. ONCE BRILLIANT, PERMANENTLY BRILLIANT.

Practical Notes.

GREEN-COLORED WINES.—We do not know whether any of our readers have ever met with samples of wine which have turned slightly green. That such exist is clear, from a paper by A. Borntraeger, in the Chemiker Zeitung, vol. 20, page 686. He has recently had a number of such samples submitted to him for examination, and, after a careful investigation, has come to the conclusion that the green color, which occasionally develops in certain wines, is due to the action of ferric iron on oenotannin, or, to speak in plainer English, on the wine tannin. He states that this color may be completely removed from the wine by the addition of gelatine, which throws down, after standing, a dirty green precipitate. If the wine be decanted off from this precipitate or, preferably, filtered, the color will be much improved, being only faintly yellow and containing only about as much iron as was originally present. Some doctors seem to think that the presence of iron in wine is particularly beneficial to invalids, so that if any of our readers should be troubled with a large parcel of wine that has gone "queer" in this way, it might be possible for them to make capital out of their misfortune, and after treatment with gelatine and subsequent filtration, they might be able to sell it as a wine rich in iron, specially adapted for the use of anaemic persons.

THE COMPOSITION OF BRANDY.—In a recent paper by Lussan in the *Moniteur Scientifique* (vol. x., p. 785), a number of analyses of brandies are given, the impurities being expressed in milligrammes per 100 c. c. of absolute alcohol. The sum of these impurities is called the "co-efficient of impurities," and it should be always over 340. He divides the impurities into two groups: first, the oxidation products—namely, acid and aldehyde; secondly, the ethers and the higher alcohols. The former group increases with the age of the brandy, hence its determination is of importance in their values. The percentage of acid and aldehyde, calculated on 100 parts of total impurities, varies between 10.9 and 15.4, the mean being 12.9. This number is called the "co-efficient of oxidation." This co-efficient gradually increases with the age of the sample, so that the latter may be at last approximately determined from its number. Thus, new brandies have a co-efficient of oxidation of about 11 to 15, this number increasing fairly rapidly during the first years, but not exceeding 35 in a brandy fifty years old. Brandies to which alcohol has been added, and those obtained by the distilling of alcohol from grape skins, give very different results on analyzing them. The simple addition of alcohol reduces the co-efficient of impurities; in other cases the co-efficient of oxidation is raised.

TRADE CIRCULARS,

FROM RHEINSTROM BROS.

CINCINNATI, March 18, 1897.

To do justice to our renowned productions of "Highest Standard Liqueurs," we have deemed it advisable to terminate the issue of all other styles and grades of liqueurs which we have heretofore furnished.

We have taken the step, realizing the importance of avoiding the use of any brands, marks or labels which might leave the public in doubt as to the origin of the goods, and might be construed as a violation of the United States statutes governing such matters.

We feel confident that the trade will find it to their advantage handling goods bearing the full name of Rheinstrom Bros. on each package, guaranteeing them to be of uniform quality, and "The Best." The absolute purity of our liqueurs distinguishes them from those now in the market, the imported not excepted.

Liqueurs claim to be manufactured after old formulae have been tried and found wanting under the rigid test of purity. In most cases they contained inorganic matter, such as alum, sulphate of lime, magnesia, soda and potash. The presence of any of these ingredients indicates a chemical process, necessary to clear liqueurs produced from essences or by imperfect distillation.

Brilliance and stability, at any temperature, is another excellent feature of our liqueurs. Most of the fruits, herbs or seeds contain volatile turpentine-like substances which are obtained by distillation, together with the aroma proper. These substances will, in course of time, cause liqueurs to lose their brilliancy, and, being less soluble at a low temperature, render them milky in cold weather. (Some well-known imported liqueurs bear special directions how to be treated in such cases.) Recognizing the necessity of excluding these objectionable substances, we have aimed and, by improved methods of distillation, finally succeeded in producing liqueurs entirely free from alterable matter.

Through these far-reaching improvements we have created a new standard of quality, totally eclipsing all imported liqueurs. Our distilling capacity for liqueurs is the largest in the world.

We manufacture in bond for export.

Yours respectfully,

RHEINSTROM BROS.

FROM CHARLES GRAEF & Co.

NEW YORK, April, 1897.

DEAR SIR—Our attention has been called to further circulars issued by Andreas Saxlehner warning the Trade against handling imitations of the label and name under which Hunyadi Janos Aperient Water is sold.

The Decision in the Court of Chancery, London, referred to in such circulars, is strictly limited in its effect to the United Kingdom and has no reference whatever to the position of the controversy in this country.

We gladly direct attention to the fact that the "Aperient" Natural Aperient Water drawn from Springs at Buda Pest is and has been sold under labels radically dissimilar from those used for Hunyadi Janos Water or for any other Mineral Water, and we are advised by eminent counsel that such labels are lawful in every particular. We are therefore prepared to, and will fully protect the trade in the use of same. We remain,

Yours truly,

CHARLES GRAEF & Co.,

Agents for the THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, Ltd., London,
Sole Exporters of "APERIENT" Natural Aperient Water.

FROM THE NATIONAL DISTILLING COMPANY.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March, 1897.

To the Trade—We are now ready to fill orders for our superior brand of Mistletoe Old Tom gin, warranted equal to the best imported. Put up in bulk and cases.

Respectfully,

NATIONAL DISTILLING COMPANY.

T. M. Ferguson, the Market-street wholesaler, is having his establishment thoroughly renovated, cleaned and papered

FROM MACKENZIE & Co.

JEREZ DE LA FRONTERA, March, 1897.

DEAR SIR—In accordance with our usual custom we have the pleasure of waiting on you with our Annual Report on the Sherry Vintage.

Owing to the extremely dry weather which prevailed during the early part of the summer, and the absence of refreshing dews in August, and at the time of gathering the grapes, the quantity of the 1896 Vintage was not so large as most of the Vineyard proprietors had expected. The quality, however, is considered good, a large portion of Must of the Afuera district is well developed and of good style, and other districts also produced stout, well-flavored Must, which will go far to compensate for the deficiency in quantity.

The total shipments from Cadiz in 1896 were 47,847 butts, against 52,431 in 1895 and 49,695 in 1894.

We have a fine, well-selected stock of Superior Old Wines, also of fine matured Olorosos, Finos, and high-class Manzanillas &c., and our friends may be confident that their orders will be executed with fine value.

Referring to our quotations annexed, soliciting your esteemed orders direct, or through our London House, Messrs. Kenneth, Mackenzie & Co., 118 Leadenhall Street, E.C., which shall receive our best attention, we remain,

Yours faithfully,
MACKENZIE & Co.

FROM MACKENZIE, DRISCOLL & Co.

Oporto, March, 1897.

DEAR SIR—We have again the pleasure of waiting upon you with our Annual Report.

The shipments in 1896 from Oporto to all countries were much larger than in 1895, viz:—

	1895.	1896.
To United Kingdom.....	30,516	32,839
“ Brazil.....	48,554	58,245
“ Other Counties.....	12,060	13,014

Pipes..... 91,130 104,098

The Duty payments in the United Kingdom for 1896, compared with 1895, showed an increase of over 78,000 gallons.

The Douro Wines of 1896, though not a large crop, were grown under favorable circumstances from first to last, and were gathered in fine, dry weather, and are now showing qualities superior to any since 1890, which will make them valuable as a Vintage Wine, as well as useful for Lodge purposes, and we shall be prepared to show you our sample in due course.

We can still offer you some selected lots of 1890 Vintage Wine of fine flavor, body, and character at £54 per pipe, f.o.b.

We have much pleasure in informing you that we received the highest award for our Wines at the last Bordeaux Exhibition.

We annex list of our various marks, and soliciting the favor of your esteemed orders, either direct, or through our London House, Messrs. Kenneth Mackenzie & Co., 118, Leadenhall Street, E.C., which shall receive our best attention, We remain,

Yours faithfully,
MACKENZIE, DRISCOLL & Co.

J. Riehr, the Mission San Jose wine man, died on the 8th ult. Mr. Riehr was a native of Alsace, and was born 64 years ago. He left a widow and two children, a son and a daughter.

Imports and Exports

DURING THE PAST FORTNIGHT.

TO JAPAN AND CHINA—PER STR. COPTIC, April 1, 1897.

DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
Shanghai.....	S Foster & Co.....	5 casks.....	300	\$ 135
Kobe.....	Lachman & Jacobi.....	1 barrel.....	53 1/2	17
“.....	“.....	1 case.....	“	“
Shanghai.....	Cal Wine Association.....	20 barrels 4 hf-bbls.....	1,170	447
“.....	“.....	12 cases.....	“	72
Hongkong.....	“.....	16 barrels.....	800	373
Yokohama.....	“.....	10 barrels.....	500	140
Kobe.....	Mohus & Kaltenbach.....	7 barrels.....	354	250
Yokohama.....	Macondray Bros & L.....	18 cases.....	“	88
“.....	“.....	1 hf-barrel.....	27	18
Kobe.....	C Schilling & Co.....	20 barrels.....	1,055	369
“.....	“.....	1 case.....	“	3
Yokohama.....	Italian-Swiss Colony.....	5 cases.....	“	28
“.....	St. George Vineyard.....	4 cases.....	“	22
“.....	Stevens, Aruhold & Co.....	10 barrels.....	517	325
“.....	“.....	50 cases.....	“	250
Tokio.....	J C Amelung.....	2 barrels.....	100	28
Yokohama.....	E. O'Neill.....	1 cask.....	62	31
“.....	Southern Pacific Co.....	13 cases.....	“	20
Chefoo.....	Goldberg, Bowen & Co.....	5 barrels.....	248	65
“.....	“.....	3 cases.....	“	9
Total amount 110 cases and.....			5,186	\$2,690

TO HAWAII—PER BARK C. D. BRYANT, April 1, 1897

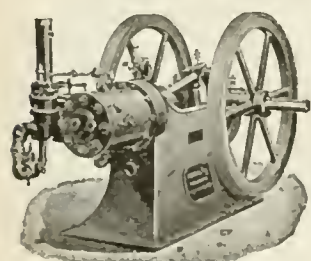
Honolulu.....	C Schilling & Co.....	7 octaves.....	191	\$ 131
“.....	Eisen Vineyard Co.....	5 bbls, 70 kegs.....	707	348
“.....	Cal Wine Association.....	63 barrels.....	4,829	1,948
“.....	“.....	13 hf-barrels.....		
“.....	“.....	230 kegs.....		
Total amount.....			5,727	\$2,427

TO JAPAN AND CHINA—PER CITY OF RIO, April 10, 1897.

Shanghai.....	Mohus & Kaltenbach.....	1 barrel.....	50	\$ 40
“.....	“.....	1 case.....	“	5
Kobe.....	J C Siegfried.....	4 cases.....	“	8
Shanghai.....	C Schilling & Co.....	2 barrels.....	66	33
“.....	“.....	6 cases.....	“	20
Total amount 11 cases and.....			116	\$106

TO CENTRAL AMERICA—PER STR. NEWPORT, April 10, 1897.

La Libertad.....	Baruch & Co.....	11 barrels.....	556	\$ 224
“.....	C Schilling & Co.....	5 hf-barrels.....	81	41
San J de Guatemala.....	“.....	10 kegs.....	75	55
Puntas Arenas.....	Cloverdale Wine Co.....	15 barrels.....	789	330
“.....	St. George V. Co.....	5 barrels.....	249	93
“.....	Gundlach-Bun. Wine Co.....	20 barrels 20 hf-b.....	2,037	734
“.....	“.....	20 cases.....	“	90
San J de Guatemala.....	“.....	8 barrels.....	432	162
“.....	“.....	6 cases.....	“	36
Panama.....	J Martenstein & Co.....	4 barrels.....	204	66
San J de Guatemala.....	Gaddini & Ciocco.....	100 barrels.....	4,285	1,303
Puntas Arenas.....	Lachman & Jacobi.....	15 barrels.....	773	315
La Libertad.....	C M Mann.....	2 bbls, 2 kegs.....	133	63
“.....	“.....	4 cases.....	“	22
Puntas Arenas.....	Italian-Swiss Colony.....	5 barrels, 25 hf-bbl.....	966	281
San J de Guatemala.....	“.....	20 barrels.....	1,037	367
“.....	Cal Wine Association.....	40 cases.....	“	111
Puntas Arenas.....	“.....	10 barrels.....	508	178
Acajutla.....	“.....	24 hf-barrels.....	630	250
San J de Guatemala.....	Castle Bros.....	48 kegs.....	916	455
Panama.....	F Chevalier & Co.....	2 barrels, 1 hf-bbl.....	130	97
“.....	“.....	3 cases.....	“	15
San J de Guatemala.....	Crown Distilleries Co.....	70 cases.....	“	350
“.....	Du Val & Carroll.....	1 hf-barrel.....	24	14
Total amount 113 cases and.....			13,825	\$5,658



HERCULES GAS, GASOLINE AND DISTILLATE ENGINES.

The Best to Buy and the Cheapest to Operate.

For Pumping, Hoisting, Milling and all Stationary Purposes.

ENGINES AND PUMPS COMBINED FOR RACKING, A SPECIALTY.

Over 500 HERCULES ENGINES in Use by Coast Wineries and Vineyards.



Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded.

SPECIAL ENGINES FOR WINE PRESSES, ETC.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue

1 H. P. TO 200 H. P.

LARGEST GAS ENGINE WORKS IN THE WEST.

HERCULES GAS ENGINE WORKS.

2 1/2 H. P. \$185 00
Discoun. for Cash.

OFFICE, 405 407 SANSOME STREET.

WORKS, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231 BAY STREET

SAN FRANCISCO,
CALIFORNIA.

TO NEW YORK VIA PANAMA—PER STR. NEWPORT, April 10, 1897.

New York	La. man & In. Co.	184 barrels	27,250	\$8,099
Jersey City	"	50 barrels	100	25
Washington D. C.	J. Capota	2 barrels	2,561	725
New York	Gundlach-Bund. W. Co.	50 barrels	149	60
Brooklyn	C. A. Worth	3 barrels	212	270
New York	Beringer Bros.	2 bbls. 4 hf-bbls.	17	75
Jersey City	"	1 bbl 1 hf-bbl	102	75
Baltimore	"	2 barrels	25,000	6,891
New York	Cal Wine Association	75 barrels	3,825	1,912
Brooklyn	F. Chevalier & Co.	50 barrels	2,550	1,275
Total amount			61,836	\$2,407

IMPORTS OF WINES AND LIQUORS BY SEA.

FROM EUROPE VIA PANAMA—PER STR. NEWPORT, April 5, 1897.

SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES & CONTENTS.	CONSIGNEES.
	10 cases Kirsch	A Vignier
	200 cases Absinthe	"
	5 cases Cordials	"
	20 cases Champagne	J. Schmidt
	1 case Cognac	"
	20 cases Beer	E & S Heller

IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND.

From April 1st to April 15, 1897.

SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES & CONTENTS.	CONSIGNEES.
	50 cases Whisky	H. H. Sherwood
	100 cases Whisky	Collector of Port
	8 cases Curacao	Goldberg, Bowen & Co.
	1 case Wine	"
	41 cases Liqueurs	"

EXPORTS OF MISCELLANEOUS LIQUORS BY SEA.

From April 1st to April 15, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	P'K'S AND CONTENTS.	VALUE.
Coptic	Hongkong	W. N. Diminick	1 package spirits	\$ 41
"	Yokohama	O & O S S Co.	4 cases champagne	137
"	Shanghai	Goldberg, B & Co.	1 case liqueurs	9
Mariposa	Apia	Crown Dist Co.	2 cases rum	8
"	"	"	1 case vermouth	30
"	"	J. R. Watson	2 cases rum	20
"	"	"	1 case vermouth	6
Newport	Panama	P. M. S. S. Co.	1 case bitters	7
"	Acajutla	Wetmore-B Co.	2 cases bitters	15
Umatilla	Victoria	F. De Bary & Co.	30 cases champagne	383
"	"	Hellmann Br & Co.	15 cases bitters	131
Total amount 64 cases etc.				\$787

BEER EXPORTS TO FOREIGN PORTS BY SEA.

From April 1st to April 15, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	VALUE.
Coptic	Hongkong	S. F. Breweries, Ltd.	50 cases bottled	\$ 350
"	Vladivostock	"	100 cases bottled	900
"	Shanghai	"	150 cases bottled	1,150
"	Kobe	"	100 cases bottled	750
"	"	"	20 cases bottled	180
Jennie Waud	Kahului	Crown Dist Co.	12 barrels bottled	111
Fannie Adele	Santa Rosalla	S. F. Breweries, Ltd.	25 cases bottled	225
Alden Besse	Honolulu	Royal Eagle Dist Co.	76 cases bottled	738
"	"	J. D. Spreckels & Br.	120 cases bottled	840
M. W. Tuft	San Blas	William Wolff & Co.	2 cases Stout	27
Mariposa	Auckland	J. D. Spreckels & Br.	10 cases bottled	90
"	Dunedin	S. F. Breweries, Ltd.	10 cases bottled	100
"	Fiji	"	20 cases bottled	200
"	Sydney	"	25 sixths bulk	40
Cheballs	Vladivostock	Hawley Bros Co.	40 cases bottled	250
Newport	San J de Guat'la	Royal Eagle Dist Co.	60 cases	415
"	Acajutla	Auhenner B Co.	150 cases bottled	750
"	La Libertad	C. Schilling & Co.	1 case bottled	2
"	San J de Guat'la	S. F. Breweries, Ltd.	100 cases bottled	750
"	"	"	2 cases bottled	18
"	Buenaventura	"	6 cases bottled	39
"	"	Gundlach-B W Co.	6 barrels bottled	37
"	San J de Guat'la	Du Val & Carroll	2 barrels	17
City of Rio	Kobe	E. G. Lyons Co.	2 cases bottled	16
Una	La Libertad	S. F. Breweries, Ltd.	25 cases bottled	125
Total—684 cases; 445 casks and 15 barrels bottled, and 25 sixths-bbl. bulk.				\$8,120

EXPORTS OF WHISKY BY SEA.

From April 1st to April 15, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
Coptic	Shanghai	Win Wolff & Co.	50 cases		\$ 375
"	Higo	Gundlach-B W Co.	1 barrel	38	38
Jennie Waud	Kahului	Crown Dist Co.	15 cases		116
"	"	"	1 keg	15	31
C. D. Bryant	Honolulu	"	5 barrels	235	168
Mariposa	Apia	"	2 cases		18
"	Sydney	"	100 cases		900
"	Apia	J. R. Watson	2 cases		16
Newport	San J de Guat'la	Braunweiger & Co.	4 barrels	168	230
"	"	Crown Dist Co.	3 barrels	166	457
"	Panama	"	27 cases		231
City of Rio	Yokohama	"	3 cases		24
Santiago	Hilo	Spruance, S & Co.	12 cases		96
Total amount 211 cases and				622	\$2,700

WINEMAKER and Distiller, 30 years of age, holding highest references for 12 years' services in leading establishments, open for engagement. Address "S. S." this office.

SHERWOOD and SHERWOOD,

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

Stocks of our Agency Goods for sale in bond and duty paid at
 212-214 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. 24 N. FRONT STREET, PORTLAND, OR.
 216 N. MAIN STREET, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

PACIFIC COAST AGENTS FOR

"Keystone Monogram Rye" and "Old Saratoga"—The Finest Eastern Rye.

MOET & CHANDON Champagne.	ESCHENAUER & CO'S Clarets and Santernes.	MACKENZIE & Co's Spanish Sherries and Ports
HUNT ROOPE TEAGE & CO. Cased Ports.	A. HOUTMAN & CO'S Holland Gin.	E & J BURKE'S Nonpareil Old Tom Gin.
E. & J. BURKE'S 111 Irish and French Whisky.	LAWSON'S Liqueur Scotch Whisky.	BURKE'S Hennessy Brandy and Dry Gin.
BASS RATCHLIFF & GRETTON, Ltd.—Bass Ale in Wood.	GLENLIVET Scotch Whisky in Wood.	SCHLITZ Milwaukee Beer the "Pilsener" and Light Sparkling, also Schlitz in Wood.
E. & J. BURKE'S 2nd & 3rd Quality Dubonnet (GUINNE).	JOULE'S Stomachic in Bds. and H. Hds.	ROSS' Belfast Ginger Ale, Club Soda, etc.
FLISCHMANN'S ROYALTY GIN.	MEINHOLD'S Anchor Brand New York Cider	"CLUB COCKTAILS." EVANS Hudson Ale
	HENK WAUKESHA Mineral Water.	

FOR SAM, GERTHELY & CO., PHILADELPHIA, PURE WHISKIES—"MASCOT," "ROBIN HOOD," "O. P. S." AND "PRIVATE STOCK."

Finest Canadian Rye Whisky (Goderham & Worts, Ltd., Toronto, Canada), Bottled Under Government Supervision.
 RE-IMPORTED AMERICAN WHISKIES—Carlisle Bourbon, Spring '81, '86, '89, '90; Horsey Rye; O. P. C.; Springhill, W. H. McBrayer; Hermitage; M. V. Montech; Kentucky Club; Mellwood; Mullingly; Chickencock; E. C. Berry and other standard brands.

ALSO AGENTS FOR NAPA VALLEY WINE CO'S WINES AND BRANDIES IN CASES. CALIFORNIA WINES AND BRANDIES IN WOOD.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN WINE SHIPMENTS.

From April 1st to April 15, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS	VALUE
Coptic.....	Samarang.....	C Schilling & Co.	12 barrels...	656	\$ 254
Jennie Wand.....	Kahului.....	Crown Dist Co.	25 kegs.....	125	87
Alden Besse.....	Honolulu.....	Kolb & Denhard	5 barrels.....	258	141
"	"	Cal Wine Ass'n	36 bbl 45 kg.	2,125	811
M W Tuft.....	San Blas.....	J W Murphy,	10 kegs.....	215	66
"	"	B Frapoli & Co.	16 hf-barrels	436	153
"	"	Napa & S Wine Co.	5 bbls 5 kgs	364	157
Mariposa.....	Auekland.....	J D Spreckels & Br	20 cases.....		75
"	Apia.....	Crown Dist Co.	2 kegs.....	20	30
"	"	J R Watson,	2 kegs.....	20	25
Newport.....	Buenaventura.....	Gundlach-B W Co.	20 kegs.....	180	114
Umatilla.....	Nelson.....	C Schilling & Co.	4 barrels.....	212	58
Una.....	Vancouver.....	Gundlach-B W Co.	1 hf-barrel...	27	15
"	La Libertad.....	"	10 kegs.....	200	105
Total amount 20 cases and				1818	\$2,091

EXPORTS OF BRANDY TO FOREIGN PORTS BY SEA.

From April 1st to April 15, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	VALUE	GALLONS
Grenada.....	Liverpool.....	B B Forman	1 barrel.....	50	\$ 70
Newport.....	Puntas Arenas.....	Vina Distillery.	2 barrels.....	90	90
"	Panama.....	F Chevalier & Co.	1 barrel.....	44	33
"	"	"	2 cases.....		20
"	San J de Guat'la.	Brann'weiger & Co.	2 bbl 2 hf-b	124	124
Total amount 2 cases				308	\$337

WHISKY AND SPIRIT IMPORTS BY RAIL.

From April 1st to April 15, 1897.

CONSIGNEES.	ALC'L SPIRITS.		WHISKY.			GIN.		
	Bbls.	Barrels	Cases.	Bbls.	1/2-bbl.	Kegs.	Bbl.	Kegs.
O F T Co.....*			25	169	15			53
Bode & Haslett.....		1,175						
Crown Distilleries Co.	60	140		65				
Jones, Mundy & Co.		140						
William Wolf & Co		385						
L Cahen & Son.....		65						
S McCartney.....				155				
Roth & Co.....				70				
Chas Meinecke & Co			30					
Sherwood & Sherwood				9				
Goldberg, Bowen & Co				26				
Redington & Co.....				5				
Carroll & Carroll.....				10				
Med Agency.....					1			
E Pearson.....				1				
G Wilkins.....				2				
O'Donnell & Dineen...				2				
G Deluchi.....				1				
Kapp & Dunn.....				2				
Dabovich & Miles.....				3				
P Fillipini.....				1				
E C Fennessy.....			10					
L Lebenbaum.....			5					
A Cavanagh.....					1			
L Siebenhauer.....			6					
Shea, Bocqueraz & Co.				60				
Total.....		60	1,905	76	581	17		53

* And 14 barrels, 72 hf-barrels Brandy.

BEER IMPORTS BY RAIL.

From April 1st to April 15, 1897.

CONSIGNEERS.	BOTTLED.				BULK.		
	Cases.	Casks.	Barrels.	Barrels 1/2	bbls	1/4-bbls	Kegs.
Royal Eagle Dist Co...	140	298		220	40	140	
C A Zinkand.....	3			55	20		
L Cahen & Son.....	20	80					
W Loaliza & Co.....	405		115				
Sherwood & Sherwood		170					
W Bogen & Co.....				45	145		40
Hansen & Kahler, Oak.				20			120
Norman & Iverson.....				50	45		
Hilbert Bros.....		120					
John H Spohr, Root B's	850						
Total.....	1,418	668	115	390	250	260	40

TO WINE AND GRAPE MEN—The undersigned wishes to offer his services in manufacturing grape and other fruit juices without drugs by the method of Prof. Muller-Thurgan.

WM. RUEFF,

Sept. 6

Felton, Santa Cruz Co., Cal.

FOR SALE—Brewery, Distillery, Soda Works, Buildings and Lots in Ensenada, Lower California; business without competition; in full working order; \$9,000—could not be duplicated for three times that amount.

Summary—Four town lots, 333 feet frontage in heart of the city. Fire-proof building, corrugated iron, 40x50; annex, corrugated iron, 14x18. Dwelling house, (4 rooms, furniture, etc.) barn and stable. Fine beer garden, well ornamented with trees; the only one in town, for picnic purposes. Wind mill, iron turbine, 10 buckets, galvanized water pipes, through buildings and grounds; galvanized iron tank, 6000 gallons. Boiler and steam generator, 12-h. power. Brass steam pump, Copper still rectifier, 16 compartment column; copper still rectifier for pomace or mescal; 1 small still. Grape crusher, press hand pump, tanks, tools, Fairbanks scale, 2000 lbs. Complete malting department, roller for malt; beer kettle, heated by steam; zinc cooler; reservoir tanks, barrels, etc. Complete soda-bottling apparatus. Strong horse and harness, new delivery wagon, top-board buggy, etc. Only two men needed to run this plant—one for inside work and the other for outside.

Expenses are very small and profits very large. Any enterprising party with a small capital cannot fail to make money in a short time. For further particulars address "Brewery," care REVIEW office.

FOR SALE—One-half interest or the whole of the right to a wine faucet, recently patented, which enables wine men to keep dry wines on tap in 5-gallon demijohns, pure and wholesome, without manipulation. It is simple and thoroughly effective, and is a result that has long been sought, as it will enable retailers to carry small quantities of dry wines "on tap" without spoiling. For particulars address Q, this office.



MARTIN ERLNBACH,
PACIFIC COAST AGENT
404 Sacramento St. San Francisco, Cal.

"PERFECTION"

(THE STANDARD)

TURKISH PRUNE JUICE

Is warranted a PURE FRUIT EXTRACT, whose component parts are so perfectly blended that its action, used as proportioned, on every description of spirits, such as BRANDY, RUM, GIN and particularly WHISKY, is truly wonderful. IT FINES, PURIFIES, MELLOWES and otherwise GENERALLY IMPROVES to a remarkable degree.

"PERFECTION" TURKISH PRUNE JUICE is an article which cannot be judged by its taste or bouquet, it must be blended with the spirits in wood to prove its value. Samples and information regarding proportion to use, etc., will be gladly furnished by either our Agent or ourselves.

The advantage of giving immature spirits, IN A VERY SHORT TIME, the character of age, and thereby greatly increasing their value, is obvious.



M. HAHN & CO.,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS
125 Water Street, New York.

WINE AND BRANDY OVERLAND,

DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1897, SHOWING DESTINATION AND POINTS OF SHIPMENT

(OFFICIAL FIGURES.)

TO	BRANDY.		WINE.		FROM	BRANDY.		WINE.	
	Cases.	Gallons.	Cases.	Gallons.		Cases.	Gallons.	Cases.	Gallons.
Boston			11	5,070	San Francisco	128	22,773	2,244	410,589
Other New England points	4		42	10,980	Oakland			2	
New York	14	3,223	438	127,020	Concord				255
Other N. Y. and N. J. pts.		4,090	26	1,479	Martinez				240
Philadelphia	1	418	143	6,607	Pleasanton				45,498
Pittsburg			50	2,280	Livermore				2,615
Other Penn. points			62	20,874	San Jose		187	17	16,861
Baltimore				96	Santa Clara				103
Washington			3	3,260	Irvington				3,670
Other Maryland and Va. pts.		89	13	27	Warm Springs				26
Georgia and Carolina pts.	1	57	29	334	Mountain View				2,955
New Orleans	29	135	685	265,763	Gilroy				27
Other Louisiana and Miss pts.			5	4,978	Hollister				50
Mobile			1		Los Gatos				133
Other Ala. and Florida points			5	7,794	Santa Cruz				217
Dallas			11	5,327	Stockton		210	5	8,327
Galveston	7	43	30	9,968	West & Cos.			2	10,300
Houston			45	2,967	Bulaeh				2,770
San Antonio		110	10	2,832	Bartons				3,100
Other Texas points		144	70	7,136	Maltemoro				12,925
Arkansas and Oklahoma pts.	1	10	19	252	Calwa	11	2,445		
Louisville		1,202	4	16,207	Fresno			2	9,333
Other Ky. and Tenn. pts.		15		181	Sacramento		194	255	20,272
Cincinnati		55	13	9,552	Napa			3	4,086
Cleveland	3	48	2		Oakville				48,950
Toledo				2,773	St. Helena		903	2	5,746
Other Ohio points			6	199	Zinfandel				15,600
Indianapolis		261		2,190	Rutherford				5,575
Other Indiana points			23	3,320	Krug				61
Chicago	1	10,056	175	76,691	Calistoga				28
Peoria		95		2,763	Cordella		56		
Other Illinois points		596	10	3,481	Santa Rosa			5	2,915
Detroit			1	2,549	Vineyard				7,578
Other Michigan	6	792	10	6,057	San Rafael				190
Milwaukee		1,976	9	8,514	Healdsburg				50
Other Wisconsin			15	2,760	Cloverdale				46
St. Louis	10	537	16	15,399	Asti	5	535	9	18,879
Kansas City	10	933	121	6,069	Elk Grove				2,650
St. Joseph				195	Ione				57
Other Missouri points			5	75	Marysville	3			1,247
Sloux City	4	2,366		3,035	Vina		7,066		16,260
Other Iowa points		127	29	4,178	Oroville				53
St. Paul		1,056	31	6,742	Los Angeles	14	773	274	16,851
Minneapolis			2		Guasti				4,971
Other Minnesota points		30	14	416	Shorb		50	5	10
Omaha		1,133	34	3,188	San Gabriel				6,466
Nebraska and Kansas points		52	16	255	Pomona				64
Dakotas		10	6	4,295	Santa Barbara				53
Denver	16	1,486	249	9,087	Winthrop				60
Other Colorado points	3	671	80	4,166	Anaheim				60
Utah	30	1,244	118	7,339	Santa Ana		28		65
Santa Fe District	5	179	69	4,443	Riverside				20,633
Idaho and Montana	16	1,277	75	6,566	Sunny Slope		26	15	3,307
Mexico			9	3,442					
Germany				106					
Total	161	35,246	2,840	771,480	Total	161	35,246	2,840	771,480

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.

Importers and General Agents,

327-329 Market Street,

San Francisco, Cal.

—AGENTS FOR—

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| MESSEURS, MOUT & CHANDON, EPERNAY, Champagne, White Seal Grande Cuvée, Brut Impérial | MESSEURS, UDOLPHO WOLFF'S SON & CO., SCHELDAM, Aromatique Schnapps | THE ROYAL WINE CO., Oporto, Port Wines. |
| J. J. HANNIS LD., JOHANNES, King of Natural Table Waters | MESSEURS, READ BROS., LONDON, The "Dog's Head" Bottling of Guinness' Stout and Bass' Ale | MESSEURS, YZAGUIRRE & CO., RUS, Tarragona Wines. |
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| MESSEURS, J & F MARTELL, Cognac—Martell Brandy | MESSEURS, DUBOS FRERES, BORDEAUX, Clarets and Sautes | PSCHORR AND OTHER GERMAN BEERS |
| MESSEURS, HIRAM WALKER & SONS, LTD., WALKERVILLE, Canada, Canadian Club Whisky | MESSEURS, DEINHARD & CO., COBLENZ, Rhine and Moselle Wines | MIR THEO LAPPE, NEUDIRTSBORG, Aromatique Bitters |
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| MESSEURS, JOHN DE RUYPER & SON, ROTTERDAM, Gin | WIDOW HARMONY, Puerto de Santa Maria, Sherries. | ANDREAS SAXLEHNER, BUDAPEST, Hunyadi Janus Natum. |
| MR. J. A. GLUKA, BALTI, Galk, Kummel & Tackau. | | MIR JOHANN MARIA FARINA, COLOGNE, Gegendueler dem Juchelsplatz, Cologne, Eau de Cologne. |

Re-imported American Whiskies.—'86 Excelesior; '87 Belle of Nelson; Spring '90 Old Grand Dad; Hume; Mayfield; O. F. C.; Chickeneck and other Stiple brands. Lowest market quotations furnished on application, to the wholesale trade only.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, April 12, 1897.

The wholesale wine and liquor trade in this section has been in a state of complete stagnation this month so far. The uncertainty as to what direction the local legislation may turn, or what new device the rural legislators, who are in the ascendancy in the New York Legislature, may light upon to further hurry and bleed the trade of the State, has a most depressing effect on the retailers, who are working on a hand-to-mouth principle while awaiting developments. The certainty of a change in tariff rates is resulting in immense importations of foreign goods before the law takes effect, which is for the time being tying up nearly all the available capital of houses who engage in handling imported goods, and, as a result, domestic liquors are sadly neglected, with consequent dragging of the domestic wine and liquor market. The rural members of the Legislature, who are responsible for that excise malformation known as the Raines Law, have discovered that the section abolishing the free lunch has partaken somewhat of the nature of a boomerang, and reacted upon their pocket books in a manner truly alarming to those thrifty sons of toil by reducing the consumption of cheese, in the manufacture of which a large number of counties of this State have become justly famous, to such an extent that a wail has gone up from their bucolic constituents, to which their representatives, with an eye to future elections, have made haste to heed, with the result that the free lunch is to be restored once more. The high-handed manner in which the country legislators are making laws to the detriment of this city's interests, in the furtherance of their political schemes, is creating a serious distrust of the present condition of affairs, and there is already a movement, with a large following, toward the division of the State, making the State of Manhattan out of the territory embraced by Greater New York City and a few counties contiguous.

In the California wine business there is nothing doing, and trade is exceedingly dull, and the movement of wines is limited to small orders. Price does not appear to be much of an incentive toward attracting business, as we hear of several good-sized lots of sweet wines on the dock offered at extremely low prices, and for which there does not seem to be any buyers. Dry wines are also suffering, large wholesalers of wines are at present laying in large stocks of imported goods, which ties up so much capital as to prohibit any buying of California goods in any way except to the immediate needs of their trade.

Whiskies have shown no improvement, as far as the movement of goods is concerned, and there is practically nothing doing in either bourbons or ryes, and the representatives of

the different Kentucky distillers are conspicuous by their absence only in this locality.

All New York is interested to a tremendous degree over the approaching ceremonies attending the turning over to the city of the Grant Monument on the 27th inst., which promises to be the most stupendous affair in the recent history of the city.

Julius Paul Smith is meeting with gratifying success in the introduction on this market of a sparkling Saunterne, the product of his Olivina Vineyard.

The New York branch of Chapin & Trull, the New England rum distillers, is devoting considerable attention to the handling of California wines and brandies on consignments. They have ample capital to make liberal advances on shipments, and through their large trade connections are enabled to satisfactorily handle large quantities of those goods, and their mercantile standing is unquestionable.

We notice the arrival here of 2557 barrels and 51 cases of California wines from San Francisco, during the last two weeks of March.

K. J. Dean & Co. announce that they are in better shape than ever to take care of brandy shipments for storage in their United States Internal Revenue Special Bonded Warehouse.

W. A. GEFT.

From L. Gandolfi & Co.

NEW YORK, April 3, 1897.

DEAR SIR: The following is our list of importations for the fortnight ended March 31, 1897:

Per "Maniloa," March 18th, 62 cases altar wines, Giacobini brand, and 25 cases sparkling Laerima Cristi, "P. Scala."

Per "Kaiser Wilhem," 20th, 25 cases Chianti wine, "S. L. Ruffino," and 3 barrels Parmesan cheese.

Per "Sunset Route," 22d, 10 barrels white brandy, "Italian-Swiss Colony."

Per Veendam, 24th, 50 cases Edam cheese, Heil & Zonen.

Per Olympia, 25th, 500 bxs Naples macaroni, Liquori.

Per "Athens," 25th, 220 cases Lucca olive oil, Fortuna.

Per "Clive," 29th, 1200 boxes Naples macaroni.

Per "Ems," 31st, 200 cases Fernet Branca; 330 boxes Genoa paste, "Profumo."

T. M. FERGUSON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER AND IMPORTER OF

Wines, Brandies and Whiskies.

719 MARKET STREET,

Next to Bancroft's History Building.

TELEPHONE MAIN 1830

SAN FRANCISCO



Golden Gate Champagne Co.

...Incorporated...

PRODUCERS OF

PURE CALIFORNIA

Champagne

Controllers of

Golden Gate Champagne

& Bohemian Club. . . .

OFFICE:

502-504-506 Market St.,

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CHAMPAGNE VAULTS, 4th and Minna Streets.



TRY THE

⇒ J. · M. · L. ⇐

Private Stock Whisky.

FINEST

STRAIGHT WHISKY

IN THE MARKET . .

JESSE M. LEVY & CO.,

CONTROLLERS

506 Market Street, - San Francisco.

PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS, ETC.

The following list of recent patents and trade-marks of interest to our patrons is reported by Wm. G. HENDERSON, solicitor of American and foreign patents and trade-marks, Norris Building, 501 F street, Washington, D. C. A copy of any of the United States patents will be furnished by him for 25 cents.

ISSUE OF MARCH 30, 1897.

- 579,792—Machine for labeling bottles, Evan W. Cornell, Adrian, Mich.
 579,564—Bottle, William S. Dawson, Chnsury, Howrah, India.
 579,867—Water bottle, William B. Fenn, Dorranceton, Pa.
 579,828—Bottle and stopper therefor, Wilbur F. Iyer, Meridian, Miss.
 579,887—Stopper for jars, bottles, cans, etc., Edward A. Mathias, Liverpool, and W. H. Harrison, Manchester, England.
 579,765—Bottle washer, Henry W. Miller, Lakeside, Ohio.
 579,651—Bottle, Adolph W. Moritz, Southfield, N. Y.
 579,600—Tumbler washer, Joseph B. Nesbitt, Sunbury, Pa.
 579,684—Bottle, Samuel C. Rowell, Boston, Mass.
 579,843—Device for extracting loop seals from bottles, Charles F. Schield, Cambridge, Ohio.
 579,619—Stopper for bottles, Charles H. Watkins, Wheeling, West Va.
 579,629—Non-refillable bottle, Wm. C. Wilson, Brooklyn, N. Y.

TRADE-MARKS.

- 29,753—Beer, Acme Brewing Company, Macon, Ga. Essential Feature—A label having a blue and white tinted band arranged diagonally between upper and lower red corners.
 29,754—Ale, Porter and Lager Beer, The Connecticut Breweries Company, Bridgeport and Meridian, Conn. Essential Feature—A representation of a nutmeg and the word "Nutmeg."
 29,755—Lager beer, Gabriel Sedlmayer, Brauerei zum Spaten, Munich, Germany. Essential Feature—A representation of a spade blade.
 29,756—Lager beer, Gabriel Sedlmayer, Brauerei zum Spaten, Munich, Germany. Essential Feature—The word "Spateobrau."
 29,757—Lager beer, Gabriel Sedlmayer, Brauerei zum Spaten, Munich, Germany. Essential Feature—The words "Versandt Bier von Gabriel Sedlmayer, Brauerei zum Spaten, Muenchen," a representation of a spade blade, and a surrounding margin.
 29,758—Lager beer, Gabriel Sedlmayer, Brauerei zum Spaten, Munich, Germany. Essential Feature—The word "Spaten."
 29,759—Lager beer, The Reymann Brewing Company, Wheeling West Va. Essential Feature—The word "Parlor."

ISSUE OF APRIL 6, 1897.

- 580,248—Oven for coloring glass, Josef Biemann, Jeonette, Pa.

- 580,104—Apparatus for manufacturing beer or ale, Andrew W. Billings, London, England.
 580,152—Bottle, Wm. S. Blackburn, Boston, Mass.
 580,264—Non-refillable bottle, William R. Fearn, Camden, N. J.
 580,138—Bottle, Richard E. Mandley, New York City.
 580,222—Sealing cap for cans or other receptacles, George J. Record, Conneant, O.
 580,003—Bottle washer, Henry A. Rueter, Boston, Mass.
 580,061—Bottle, William C. Sherman, Jacksonville, Fla.
 580,258—Bottle, Philo B. Tingley, New York City.
 580,239—Non-refillable bottle, Philo B. Tingley, New York City.

TRADE-MARKS.

- 29,798—Canned Goods, Flour, Tobacco, Liquor, Cigars, Soap, Dried Fruit and Ferrous Foods, The Weideman Company, Cleveland, Ohio.—Essential Feature—A representation of a statue of an officer in uniform mounted on a pedestal.
 29,799—Canned Goods, Flour, Tobacco, Cigars, Liquors, Soap, Dried Fruit and Ferrous Foods, The Weideman Company, Cleveland, Ohio.—Essential Feature—The word "Commodore."
 29,800—Lager Beer, Dobler Brewing Co., Albany, N. Y. Essential Feature a representation of a hand grasping the handle on the side of a mug of foaming beer, the whole enclosed with the letter "D."
 29,801—Beer, John G. Forstburg, Chester, Pa. Essential Feature—The words "The William Penn Brewery," together with a representation of William Penn standing in a small boat approaching the shore.
 29,802—Carbonated beverages, Liquid Carbonic Acid Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Ill., Pittsburg, Pa., St. Louis, Mo., and Milwaukee, Wis. Essential Feature—The compound word "Bromo-Pop," enclosed within a diamond shaped figure.

Official figures of the 1889 crop of France has reached the State Department from Consul Wiley, at Bordeaux, showing a total production of over a billion gallons, valued approximately at \$234,800,000. The exact figures are 1,179,364,960 gallons, an increase over 1895 of 468,066,880 gallons, and over the average of the last ten years of 273,410,990. In the province of Algeria last year's vintage amounted to 106,960,500 gallons, while in Corsica, 7,923,000 were made. Notwithstanding the somewhat unfavorable atmospheric conditions which prevailed during the greater part of the year throughout France, the Consul says the quality of the crop is particularly good.

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AUGUST 10, 1894.

NEW YORK OFFICE:

No. 45 BROADWAY.

CALIFORNIA WINE ASSOCIATION

Murray and Hunter River Vine Districts.

FROM REPORT OF M. BLUNNO.

MURRAY RIVER DISTRICT.—I am much impressed with what I have seen, and consider that there is a great future for the wine-growing industry. The wine growers received me with great courtesy, allowed me to taste their whole stocks, and seemed anxious to profit by any suggestions that I could make. I anticipate no failure can be feared where natural factors—climate and soil, (against which it is very hard to fight,) agree wonderfully for producing certain types of wine in a restrictive way—as it would be impossible to produce wines in this district partaking of the light, delicate types produced in many parts of the continent.

I have tasted many wines, both in the small and large cellars, and my impression has been always the same—any efforts to produce a similar wine to Hock or Claret have been crowned with only partial success.

Wines produced in these districts contain some elements in excess—as alcohol, coloring matter, extractive substances; therefore wines that are wanting in harmony with the chemical composition, which harmony is essential for table wines, so they rather come in the category of blending wines. But I am pleased to say they are blending wines of the first quality, because generally they are made from grapes which in cool climates, as the centre of France, give very good table wines. Thus they would blend more kindly than some wines grown in many parts of Europe which are used for blending, as they are of a superior species of grape.

The work of blending these wines with a light wine, richer in total acidity, and more delicate, is easier than that which is necessary in manipulating blending wines of other countries of the world, which need great patience and perseverance to produce wines which are harmonie and kind. Even the earthy taste, which is very hard to eradicate in blending, is not so accentuated, and I am convinced that the fermentation in small vats, which is here generally adopted, has the faculty of getting rid of it.

However, experts have not as yet ascertained the cause of this earthy flavor. There are some who ascribe it to the formation of an organic compound, viz., ethylmercaptan*; some who believe it to be due to a special characteristic of certain kinds of grapes, while others think that it occurs when the bunches of grapes are grown too close to the soil. As far as I am concerned, I am of opinion that at least one of the first causes is the fermentation at too high a temperature; in fact, the earthy taste is not so common in France with the same kind of grape.

I expected to have found a greater quantity of wines affected by that dreadful disease, viz., lactic acid, from lactic fermentation, so frequent in hot climates, but also from this

*The ethylmercaptan, the smell of which has not the slightest affinity with the earthy taste, is maintained but by few as the cause of it.

point of view the reality has been less than my expectations. Last vintage has been made under favorable conditions, for a period of rainfall has kept a lower temperature, but the old wines, too, I have found without it. In fact, vigneron here are very well informed about the influence of the high temperature on fermentation. Wisely they use small vats, and therefore avoid that excessive temperature where the lactic ferment takes predominance. Some vigneron are now using cement vats of small size, and which have a great advantage over those of wood of the same size, for the heat developed in fermenting wines is more easily expelled.

The natural conditions here also produce wines of a desert type, either dry or sweet (vins de liquenrs), and vigneron know that, and say themselves that white wines, not only when made with Pedro Ximenes, but even when made from Riesling, Tokay and Ancarot, develop a sherry type when aged. And I believe that the making of these types of wines for export will in time become a profitable industry.

With very few exceptions proper cellars have not been erected. Simple sheds of corrugated iron, both for walls and roofs, are generally thought sufficient. In these the temperature is very unfavorable for keeping sound those wines containing less than 28 per cent. of proof spirit, while it is very favorable for maturing wines with an alcoholic strength of over 28 per cent. as then we have to deal with dessert wines, either dry or sweet, which mature more quickly in hot than cool cellars; in fact, all stocks in Spain, Portugal, Madeira and Sicily, where the best dessert wines are made, are kept in but simple sheds, where they are subject to all changes of weather without harm, as they are protected by a good proportion of alcohol, which, being above 28 per cent., paralyzes the power of every germ of disease; but such hot stores are a great trouble for regulating the temperature of the fermenting musts in such a way that fermentation be pure and complete. About two-fifths of the wine-growing countries of the world have to fight against the too high temperature, which, if not satisfactorily dominated, will destroy the bulk of the wine, turning it into an nauseous article, unfit for consumption.

The Iberic Peninsular, Southern Italy, Sicily, Algeria, South Australia, parts of Victoria, and of California, as well as the wine-growing districts of South America are all subject to the great inconvenience, that is to say, high initial temperature of the must before fermentation commences, which rapidly attains 95° F., at which first the ferment of vinegar, and later on that of lactic acid takes dominion, while the vinous fermentation is checked, there still existing a percentage of undecomposed sugar. Scientists have for many years made laborious researches in endeavoring to find the best way of expelling the heat developed by the physiological work of the yeast in decomposing the sugar, and several ways have been pointed out, some of which are easy, cheap, and in the reach of small wine-makers. In fact, in my visit I saw some machinery, or rather tools, that are well suited to the wine, nevertheless, a proper uncontested system of cooling must, suitable for regulating temperature in big vats, as required from the economical standpoint in big wineries has not yet been



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found, or at least has not as yet received general sanction.*

My first visit being after the winter and beginning of spring, the first thing that received my attention was the systems of pruning. Vignerons, in some instances, of both the Albury and Corowa districts have not an exact idea of the different systems of pruning, except the summary idea of long pruning, short pruning and trellis; and I saw some vineyards pruned in such a way that I could not tell what kind of system it belonged to. Nevertheless, I am pleased to say that often I could see the skilled hand and the common-sense in knowing the wants of the vine. Generally I noticed that in the formation of trellises vignerons seem to be too hurried in wishing to complete their trellis, and so leave their rods too long the first year, instead of obtaining them by degrees, whence a longer life and better shape would result. Another fact that strikes me is the poor, low yield per acre, viz., 150 to 250 gallons per acre. When I come to consider that vineyards are planted in almost virgin land, I can hardly believe this, compared to the crops in some European countries, with almost identical climate, and soil already exhausted by other cultures. Vignerons complain of the scarcity, so it is worthy of investigation in order to find out the reason of it.

Viticulture in Australia has the character of what is called in rural economy "extensive as against intensive" cultivation, population being scarce and lands unlimited. Vines are planted wide apart. This is no doubt to economize labor by ploughing. Vignerons say that when vines are planted wider the average crop per acre is higher—that is a very well-known fact, but it is hardly necessary to remember that there is a limit, and vignerons must not go too far; and I do not approve of the vines being planted 10 feet apart, the same as I saw in some vineyards. Yet I think that where the chief fault might be found is the shallow working. I have asked many vignerons how deep they plough, and the answer has been from four to six inches. I do not consider this is sufficient. Again, when the land is being made ready for planting, the trenching should be well attended to and the land disturbed to a depth of 20 inches to 2 feet. For instance, I lived for some time in a part of Italy famous for abundant crops, and in the boundary of this municipality the crop, when the *Peronospora viticola* (downy mildew) does not make any ravage, is about 22,000,000 of gallons in round numbers, the average per acre being from 700 to 900 gallons. Vines of forty years of age are still vigorous. They are planted generally 3 feet 4 inches each way, the soil being trenched about 2 feet 8 inches, and each year they are worked four times by hoe, a couple of times from 8 to 10 inches, and the third and fourth times from 6 to 8 inches. The system of training is known as goose-berry bush, with two or three branches, each with one spur, and each spur with two eyes. The climate is one of the warmest of Italy, the temperature being, as a rule, equal to from 88° F. to 90° F., and often attains to from 95° F. to 100° F. Rain is scarce, and there are many years in which from April to September there is not a drop of rain. The wine produced is chiefly white, and for many years it was exported to Switzerland, and since September, 1892, these wines have been the basis of the wine commerce of the Austria-Hungarian Empire.

To shorten the distance to the minimum possible to which one can plough means to increase the yield, and nowadays we have some good patterns of ploughs made specially for vineyards. One must remember that vines in a hot and dry climate require much deeper trenching than 1 foot, well ploughing to a depth of 8 or 9 inches at least twice a year, and well scarifying as well. The trenching in such climates needs to be deeper, as the soil can absorb all the rains that fall during the winter and supply it by capillarity during the summer heats. A soil worked shallow very soon is saturated, and very soon dries up. Some might object that the deep working cuts many roots, but if any one will attain the said depth, it will be better now to do so by degrees. Roots in hot climates develop best at a good depth, for there they meet a moister and cooler ambient, and so they can act all the time, while the roots at the top, when the surface is very dry and hot, are almost inactive. In cold climates we seek to do just the contrary.

In some cases I noticed an uncertainty about the most suitable pruning for each kind of grape Murray vignerons

grow; and however easy it is to know the method of training of these vines in the locality they come from, still I believe that it is very important to determine if in this climate and these soils the different vines like the same training or a different, or at least a modification of the old system.

SUGGESTIONS REGARDING WAGGA EXPERIMENTAL VINEYARD.

—Besides it is to be remembered that the aims of vine-growers in the southern districts of Australia are not the same as the vignerons of the old world, therefore I propose some acres of the vineyard annexed to the Experimental Farm of Wagga, and where numerous varieties are planted, be reserved for experimental pruning. When grapes are ripened we will weigh the crop, measure the quantity of both the juice and the musts, carefully weighing each, and find the percentage of sugar and the total acidity. From these experiments, after a series of years, we can obtain very useful conclusions.

I find that several people are experimenting with new remedies against vine disease, as, for instance, the liver sulphur and the paraoidium for oidium, as against the "flowers of sulphur," the efficacy of which has never during forty years been contested. There also seems to be some uncertainty about the method of manuring vineyards, so that I think it would be wise to conduct some systematic experiments, which could be carried out in the vineyards of private proprietors, to determine each vital question, always aiming to increase the yield and improve the quality of the grapes by means economical as well as effective.

As soon as possible the Government should be able to supply vignerons with American phylloxera-proof cuttings, and the easiest way to do so directly is to graft on European stocks the American cuttings, for they develop more quickly, and they take a large wood development. Of the 12 acres of vineyard at Wagga Experimental Farm, 4 or 5 could serve this end for the present. Again, I am sure that some vignerons would be glad to do the same in their own vineyards. Phylloxera threatens, and if vignerons are not informed about the way of avoiding the ravages of this insect, the time is not far distant when they will be discouraged and will not plant more vines. I know myself that the question of American stocks is not so easy as at first might seem, and it must be resolved case by case according to the quality of the soil and climate and kind of grapes that are to be grafted, for it is a fact that between some American species and some European varieties there is not much affinity. I do not think that this is the place to go into details, but I repeat that the question is a complex and important one that does not admit any delay. Of course we can avail ourselves of the experience of the old world—experience which has cost time, money and many disappointments to those vignerons; but there are questions of a local character which have to be resolved.

HUNTER RIVER.—When I think of the Hunter River district being at a 32°-33° southern latitude, and vineyards planted on flats or on slopes of a rather low altitude, it strikes me favorably, for I found there both red and white wines,

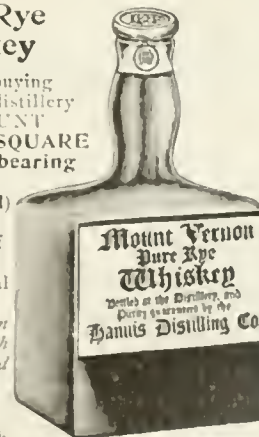
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* Very likely there will soon be available some machinery fit for the purpose, for last November the Italian Government advertised an international competition of such appliances. Experiments are being carried on at the Royal Viticultural College of Catania (Sicily).

light, and fit for direct consumption. Sometimes they are wanting in body, and then I think of wines from the southern districts to complete these and give them tonicity and roundness when they want them.

The quantity of rainfall, and especially its distribution during the physiological stages of the vegetation, is the most important factor, to which is due the peculiar character of the Hunter River wines. But very often, if the rain should last till the time of picking, the must is too watery, mouldiness invades the berries, the wines resulting are poor, not well constituted, very subject to alterations, and of inferior type. When the season is favorable and there is no rain at the time of gathering the crop, these Hunter River wines are simply delicious. I had occasion to taste a good many wines during my trip through the district, and some reminded me of the best table wines, both red and white, of the vintages of the temperate zone of the Continent. Their proper strength of alcohol, their delicate bouquet, the exact proportion of extractive substances and total acidity, the lively ruby color for the red and the very thin yellow for the white, and some almost colorless, the clearness, softness and freshness of their taste, make these wines types of the first quality, and worthy to compete with the best and most famous of Europe.

Again, a natural factor assists the production of these good wines. The *Botrytis acinorum* (in German language, *Edelfaul*) is not only found in the most famous countries for table wines, but last vintage in Victoria I detected, I think, formerly, this useful fungus, and surely it must be frequent in many of the Hunter River vineyards in good seasons, as far as I can judge from the descriptions that vigneron made of this blue mould, which is to them the signal of a future first-class wine.

The "*Botrytis acinorum*" causes special modifications in the chemical composition of the must, with the result of more delicateness and nicer bouquet.

The future, therefore, of this wine-growing district depends upon two sorts of industries, viz.:

First—Making delicate, light, table wines, both red and white, when the excess of rainfall has not deteriorated the quality of the grapes.

Second—Making of good brandy from the poor but sound wines upon which there is not to depend for the local or home consumption, when for the sake of a bad season they are not worthy of commerce as wines. Distilled they will give a product of more value with a smaller volume, and yet will not come in competition with the wines fitted for consumption.

I had the opportunities of tasting some old and new brandies made in this district, and I must say they are very good; however, makers have not yet cared to complete the natural goodness with those particular attentions that any brandy-maker never neglect. Such an industry, one day, will form the wealth of the vine-growers of the Hunter, for all factors, not the least of which is the big yield, agree, and, in my opinion, distillation on a larger scale is the condition upon which depends the success of viticulture in this district.

Where the hail and late frost had not made any ravages, vineyards looked healthy and crops promising. The system of pruning generally adopted is that of horizontal arms with spurs, which, if my judgment is not premature, suits well almost anywhere in these soils—peaty and very rich in humus—and therefore vines have a great tendency to develop largely. Again, this system prevents bunches being too near the soil, where they might get rotted, especially when unseasonable rain falls, while it allows more ventilation, so that wet grapes more easily dry.

Also for the Hunter River vineyards I suggest that experiments be carried out at the properties of some of the vigneron in the same way that I proposed for both Corowa and Albury districts, adding too for all places, which have different characters of soil and climate, ampelological researches which will determine whether the varieties till now grown are the best and most suitable from the triple point of view—say, agronomical, technical and commercial; or if there are some others more worthy of being propagated, or at least select amongst those already existing the best ones, and so give ostracism to those that are unfit for our vineyards.

Thus I complete the report concerning my first visit to the most important vine-growing districts. Of course my judgments take their reasons only from what was to be seen during the time I was in the district, and from all the information I

have been able to get from vigneron, whom I have to thank for their courtesy. I also express my thanks to those gentlemen who kindly conducted me to various vineyards, so facilitating the performance of my duty.

I would have reported here on a place where viticulture and oenology can be taught to students, but I beg to do this separately, and after I have collected more information, so that the subject may receive the utmost consideration.

Internal Revenue Collector,

Not a little interest is being manifested in the trade as to the outcome of the fight now being waged among the aspirants to the Collectorship of Internal Revenue in this (the First) District of California. There are several candidates in the field, all of whom are doing their best to get the prize.

Charles W. Manwaring, cashier and manager for the Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Company, has filed his papers in Washington. Mr. Manwaring has been a hard worker for the party, and as Chairman of the Republican County Committee has done excellent service. He is said to have the backing of the Spreckels interests, and is strong in his own personality. He has a thorough practical knowledge of the liquor business in all its branches.

J. H. Borland is another aspirant. Mr. Borland is well backed politically, and has been making a good fight. He has the support of several powerful factors in California politics, and is, like Mr. Manwaring, thoroughly acquainted with the duties which may come to him, having been in the service before as well as a revenue broker.

The friends of John C. Lynch of Cucamonga are certain that he has secured the place. He is said to be Senator Perkins' selection, and is also known to have the De Young influence, which however, is of questionable value. John Lynch is a hard worker, has served a term as Speaker of the House at Sacramento, and is well liked personally.

Dan T. Cole, the tall party wheel-horse from Sierra, is also in the ring for the plum. Mr. Cole is a quiet but effective fighter, and always makes a gallant battle to get what he goes after. He has a term as Harbor Commissioner to his credit, a life-long fealty to the Republican party as a recommendation, and the good wishes of all. He, too, has a close knowledge of the duties of the place.

The battle is an interesting one, and will be lively until the name of the successful man appears.

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The fruit growers of Southern Iowa and certain business men of Council Bluffs have asked the Iowa Legislature to permit liquors to be manufactured in the State. The production of grapes is large, and a large winery could be built up if the manufacture of liquors were legalized. These petitions should recall the Iowa prohibitionists to their duty. Why are grapes allowed to grow in the State? They should be forbidden by constitutional amendment. The planting of grape vines should be made a penal offense. Hitherto the prohibitionists have not begun far enough back or grappled with the evil in its germs—N. Y. Sun.

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No Prohibition for Him.

A Sydney, N. S. W., journalist interviewed the other day a "tall gentleman in clerical garb, who sat on the veranda of the Hotel Metropole, smoking a pipe with the evident relish of a veteran admirer of that soothing friend of all mankind." This particular gentleman was Bishop Julius, of Christ Church, N. Z., en route to the Lambeth conference in London. The Bishop was particularly interested in the prohibition question, and in view of the plebiscite which the Laurier government intends to make, his remarks on this subject are worth reproducing.

"First and foremost," he said, "the liquor traffic is the managed wrong in New Zealand, or in any other country. Not that the people as a whole are intemperate, but that a very large number in each populace are intemperate. Some of the crime and lunacy in every country can be traced to the liquor traffic. The mischief is not so much in the law, but in the fact that the law isn't carried out. I take it then that New Zealand is bound to have a more efficient control of the liquor traffic, if not to suppress it altogether. And yet I object to the total suppression of the traffic, and unless the prohibition voters in New Zealand greatly increase in numbers its suppression will never be possible. If it should, the consequent sly grog-selling and illegitimate liquor traffic would do great harm to the country. I object to the total suppression of the liquor traffic, because, in my judgment, a moderate use of a slightly alcoholic beverage, such as a light wine or a lager beer, is really less pernicious than a great many so-called temperance drinks. Good wine and good beer moderately taken will not hurt any man, but it is flooding the market with drugged liquors, through the medium of competition that causes a great amount of harm.

"The prohibition party in New Zealand is splendidly organized. It is led by able men, who have accomplished a great deal. Of course they don't attempt to enhance the number of houses or enforce the law, because the greater number of houses just now, the better it is for their cause. These men vote for total subjection, and the recent elections show that the people, as a whole, are not with them"—Victoria, B. C., Colonist.

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No Prohibition for Presbyterians.

The Chicago Presbytery has refused flatly to commit itself to the policy of prohibition. The matter came up in the shape of a resolution from the temperance committee, which was construed as meaning a declaration in favor of prohibition. An effort to substitute for the objectionable declaration the strong language of the General Assembly on the same subject was likewise rejected.

The defeated resolution follows: "Resolved, That concerted and united ballot on the part of the Church is one of the great resources of the Church for the overthrow of the saloon, and the deliverances of the General Assembly hold the members responsible for a ballot that legalizes the saloon."

Dr. H. A. Johnson spoke against the resolution. "It is foolish to expect to secure a prohibitory law in Chicago," he said. "If you want to withdraw the legal sanction of 10,000 saloons of Chicago you must provide some way of raising the revenue now contributed by the saloons. I am no friend or defender of the saloon, but I believe in looking upon the matter in a practical way."

Judge Waite also opposed the resolution. He said he had probably lost \$2000 a year by refusing to rent property for saloon purposes, and did not want to be understood as a defender of the saloon. "This resolution, however," he said, "commits us to the Prohibition party. I am opposed to it. The Church has no right to dictate my politics. Last fall the prohibition party hitched itself to the free silver. I could not support a party of that kind. There are other principles besides prohibition and more important ones, which demand the attention of the citizen, and we cannot commit ourselves to a political party founded upon this question."

Elder Merritt, of the Sixth Church, followed with a denunciation of the resolution, and claimed his right as an individual to control his own suffrage without the dictation of the Church.

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Greenbrier Distillery Co.—Gentlemen: In response to your inquiry I have to say that your distillery is operated on the old fashioned hand made sour mash plan, and is one of the very few distilleries in the State that adheres to the old style methods that have made Kentucky sour mash distilleries famous. Your house and its methods cannot be improved on.

Respectfully yours,

BARDSTOWN, KY., November 1, 1892.

JNO. B. WELLER,

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Motor power is becoming an absolute necessity in all Wineries, from the point of economy, and also the efficiency given by their use. Every well regulated Winery should have power; the most economical is the best.

The most successful Wineries in Europe have adopted the Oil Engines. Here, in California, we have a decided advantage in the cost of oil for the operation of these engines.

We would recommend our readers to buy the Hercules Gasoline or Distillate Oil Engine. We have used one for some years, and can recommend this make as being the best of its kind known. The Engine is made by the Hercules Gas Engine Works of 405 Sansome street, San Francisco, who will be pleased to furnish all particulars, prices and discounts.

The cut shown here represents their 2½ H. P. "Hercules" Special; the price, \$185.00, less discount for cash, makes it the best and cheapest engine ever offered for sale in this market. See page 15.

It is an ill wind that blows no one good. No sooner had the steamer Sunol been sunk in the bay by the bark Olympic than Charles E. Bowen, of the Wetmore-Bowen Company, decorated the windows of the Company's establishment with a sign reading: "Lost, in San Francisco Bay, off Steamer Sunol, 5 cases Cresta Blanca Wine. A liberal reward to the finder." It is understood that one case was picked up by some Greek fishermen, who, being used to the kind of wine known colloquially in San Francisco as "foot," probably wondered what their find was. The wine that was lost was en route to I. Dannenbaum, the Vallejo wholesaler.

The heaviest shipment on record for any single day was made by the Willow Springs distillery, Monday, consisting of nine carloads, besides smaller lots, mostly in bond. Her & Co. state that their shipments for the last nine days amounted to over thirty carloads, equal to about 2,000 barrels, the internal revenue tax on which aggregates about \$175,000, the tax paid Collector North Tuesday alone being over \$19,000. An idea of the magnitude of those shipments may be formed from the fact that they would form a line, the barrels placed head to head, of over a mile long. The goods are mostly shipped "double proof," so that, when reduced to whisky strength, they would make nearly double the number of barrels.—Omaha "World-Herald," April 1st.

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.

525 FRONT STREET,

CORNER JACKSON, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

—PACIFIC COAST AGENTS FOR—

KRUG & CO., Reims.....Champagne
 JOS. PERRIER FILS & CO., Chalons sur Marne : Champagne
 GARVEY & CO., Xerez de la Frontera.....Sherrles
 FORRESTER & CO., Xerez de la Frontera.....Sherrles
 OFFLEY, CRAMP & FORRESTER, Oporto.....Port Wines
 E. REMY MARTIN & CO., Rouillac.....Cognacs
 H. UNDERBERG ALBRECHT, Rheinberg am Niederrhein
Boonekamp Bitters
 J. B. SHERRIFF & CO. Ltd., Glasgow, ... } Scotch Whisky
 } Jamaica Rum.
 JOSEPH CUY, Aigre,.....Cognacs
 J. F. GINOULHIAC, Bordeaux,.....Clarets

ALSO OFFER FOR SALE

IRISH WHISKY—of Dublin Distillers' Co., Ltd., Dublin.
 GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT—"Harp" Brand—bottled by Cameron & Saunders, London.
 HOLLAND GIN—the "Comet" Brand of E. J. F. Brands, Schiedam.
 SCOTCH WHISKY—in cases. The "Struan" Whisky, bottled in Glasgow special for this market.
 ITALIA DO PISCO—from M. A. Warde and A. R. McLean.....Portu
 MEDFORD RUM—from Daniel Lawrence & Sons.
 DOMESTIC GIN—The "Anchor" Brand, Eastern Distilling Co.
 SINGAPORE PINEAPPLES—in cases, Brand "Tan Twa Hee"
 "Chop Tek Wat."
 KENTUCKY WHISKIES—Blue Grass,—Boone's Knoll—Hermitage—
 Hermitage Rye—Old Crow—U. S. Club—E. K. Run—E. C. Berry.

Phylloxera in Victoria, N. S. W.

The Australian Vignerons of Feb. 1st says:—"Phylloxera is alarmingly on the increase in Victoria, especially in the Bendigo district, and notwithstanding the steps that have been taken to suppress the disease, it has obtained a very firm hold. We are glad to notice that the Victorian Government have determined next session to take steps to alter the absurd law which made it compulsory for all vineyards in the neighborhood of an infected spot to be uprooted. We are entirely with the Government in the means they now propose to adopt of exercising a rigid system of supervision, similar to the systems carried out on the Continent of Europe. Entomologists who have studied the life history of phylloxera have long since arrived at the conclusion that the danger of spreading the pest is mainly due to the carelessness of workmen employed in vineyards carrying away soil from the affected areas on their boots, clothing or implements. Therefore, there should be no hesitation on the part of those whose duty it is to protect the vineyards of Australia from the inroads of this pest to at once establish a system of supervision by which the spread can be resisted."

The local option vote in New Zealand, taken under the Alcoholic Liquor Sale Contract Act Amendment Act of 1895, was undoubtedly a great victory for the anti-Prohibitionists. In only three electorates was there a pronounced majority, and even in those electorates it was not large enough to secure the adoption of the principle. In the other electorates there was a distinct majority against prohibition and equally against reduction.

CAUTION!

Decisions have been rendered in my favor by the Hungarian Minister of Commerce in August and October, 1896, in consequence of which the trade marks of the following aperient waters, viz:

"APENTA," "UJ HUNYADI,"
 HUNYADI MATYAS,
 " LAJOS,
 " LASZLO, Etc., Etc.

have been cancelled, all being imitations of my "HUNYADI JANOS" trade mark. No other water except my HUNYADI JANOS is allowed to use the name "HUNYADI," this name being my exclusive trade mark making a part of the name of my

HUNYADI JÁNOS

NATURAL HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER

The Trade is hereby cautioned not to handle waters bearing any of the above mentioned names, as I shall hold all parties selling such waters responsible in damages and protect my trade-mark-rights to the fullest extent, by action against all infringers.

ANDREAS SAXLEHNER,

Buda Pest London New York

Pacific Coast Agents for HUNYADI JANOS WM. WOLFF & CO
 327-9 Market St. S. F.

TRADE MARKS.

WM. G. HENDERSON, Patent Attorney and Solicitor.

NORRIS BLDG., 5th and F Sts., Near U. S. Patent Office, Rooms 20 to 23

P. G. Box 122.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Seventeen years' experience, including service in Examining Corps, U. S. Patent Office American and Foreign Patents procured, Caveats filed. Rejected applications revived. Opinions given as to scope and value of patents. Infringement suits prosecuted and defended. TRADE MARKS, LABELS AND COPYRIGHTS registered.

Copy of any printed patent, trade mark or label furnished for 25 cents. Correspondence invited. Hand book on Patents furnished FREE on application.

Prices Current.

These are the long prices. The rate of discount on purchases of a considerable quantity, can be learned by applying to the agents or dealers. We urgently request dealers, agents and producers to notify us when a change occurs in the prices current of the goods they handle.

California Wines & Brandies

The Prices given are for quarts and pints, put up in cases of twelve and twenty-four bottles.]

C. CARPY & CO.

511-517 Sacramento street, San Francisco

La Loma, Grand Medoc	\$ 7.00	\$ 8.00
Burgundy	5.00	6.00
Zinfandel	3.50	4.50
Sauterne	5.00	6.00
Riesling	4.00	5.00
Sweet Muscatel, 1882	9.00	10.00
Sherry, 1882	9.00	10.00
Port, 1882	8.00	9.00
Cal. Rochelle Brandy	12.00	13.00

MONT ROUGE WINES.

A. G. Chauche Livermore, Office and Depot, 615-617 Front St., S. F.

Burgundy	Quarts \$ 9.00
Chablis	9.00
Claret, Retour d'Europe	9.00
Jurangon, Favorite wine of Henri IV, King of France	8.00
Haut Sauternes	7.00
Sauternes	6.00
Light Sauternes	5.00
Claret Grand Vin	6.00
Table Claret	4.00
Zinfandel	3.00

\$1.00 additional for pints. Red and white wines in bulk at all prices.

J. GUNDLACH & CO.,

Cor. Second & Market Sts. San Francisco.

PRICES PER CASE.

	QUARTS.	PINTS.
Traminer, 82	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00
Gutedel, 82	6.00	7.00
Burgundy, 81	6.00	7.00
Zinfandel 83	5.00	6.00

INGLENOOK WINES.

Agency, 101 Front street, San Francisco.

Table Claret blended from choice foreign grapes, vintage 1890

	\$3.50
Zinfandel	4.50
Extra Table Claret, Medoc type red label, 1889	5.50
Burgundy, 1888, Reserve Stock	7.00 8.00
Sauterne dry, Sauvign Vert '86	5.50
Gutedel, Chasselas Vert, 1889	4.50
Hock, Rhenish type	6.00
Burger, Chablis type	5.50
Riesling, Johannisberg type 1888	6.50

Pints of two dozen \$1 per case additional. None genuine except bearing seal or cork brand of the proprietor.

KOHLER & FROHLING.

601 Folsom Street, San Francisco.

Riesling	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.50
Hock	3.50	4.00
Gutedel	4.50	5.00
Sauterne	4.50	5.00
Zinfandel	3.75	4.25
Zinfandel, old	4.50	5.00
Burgundy	4.00	4.50
Superior Port	10.00	
Sherry	7.50	
Angelica	6.00	
Muscatel	6.00	
Madeira	6.00	
Malaga	6.00	
Brandy	10.00	

KOLB & DENHARD.

420-426 Montgomery st., San Francisco.

Hock	Per Case \$3.00
Riesling	3.50
Gutedel	4.00

Sauterne	4.00
Sauterne, 1885	5.00
Claret	2.50
Zinfandel	3.00
Cabernet	3.50
Burgundy	4.00
Port, 1884	7.00
Port, 1887	5.50
Sherry	5.00
Cognac, 1885	10.00

S. LACHMAN & CO.,

453 Brannan street, San Francisco

Old Port	\$7.00	\$8.00
Zinfandel	3.50	4.00
Riesling	4.50	5.00
Madeiras	8.00	
Malaga	8.00	
Cognac	14.00	

JESSE M. LEVY & CO.

Office and Cellars, 502-4-6 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

GLEN ELLEN WINES.

	Per doz.	Qts.
Zinfandel, No. 1	\$3.25	
Zinfandel, No. 2	2.50	
Burgundy, Old Bottling	3.25	
Cabernet, extra	3.25	
Hock	2.50	
Riesling	2.75	
Riesling Johannisberg	4.00	
Sauterne	5.25	
Port	3.25	
Sherry	3.25	
Angelica	3.25	
Muscatel	3.25	
Tokay	3.25	
Malaga	4.00	

Above goods when put up in pints cost 45 cents more for 2 dozen pints than given prices. Better grades and very fine old wines always in stock, prices for which will be cheerfully given on application.

G. M. MANN,

(Successor to I. DE TURK.)

Office and Cellars 216-218-220 Sacramento St., and 221 Commercial st, S. Francisco.

Cognac Brandy, XXXX., (Quarts)	\$10.00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	9.00
Tentative Port, " " " " " " " " " " " "	5.50
Trousseau Port, No. 1	4.00
Dry Sherry, Private Stock	5.50
" " Superior	4.00
Angelica, Old Selected Stock	4.00
Muscatele " " " " " " " " " " " "	4.00
Malaga " " " " " " " " " " " "	4.00
Madeira " " " " " " " " " " " "	4.00
Tokay, best, Old Selected Stock	6.00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	4.50
Haut Sauterne " " " " " " " " " " " "	5.00
Riesling " " " " " " " " " " " "	3.50
Gutedel " " " " " " " " " " " "	3.50
Hock " " " " " " " " " " " "	3.00
Cabernet, " Grand Vin " " " " " " " " " " " "	5.00
Burgundy " " " " " " " " " " " "	4.50
Zinfandel Claret, Selected Claret	3.50
" " " " " " " " " " " "	3.50
Claret, " " " " " " " " " " " "	2.75

NAPA VALLEY WINE COMPANY.

Second and Folsom St., San Francisco.

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD, Agents.

212-214 Market street, San Francisco.

Hock, green label	\$ 3.00	\$ 4.00
Hock, black label	3.50	4.50
Gutedel	4.00	5.00
Riesling	4.50	5.50
Cabernet	4.50	5.50
Burgundy	4.00	5.00
Zinfandel	3.50	4.50
Claret, black label	3.00	4.00
Claret, red label	2.75	3.70
Private Stock Hock	5.00	6.00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	9.00	10.00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	8.00	9.00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	5.00	6.00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	7.00	8.00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	12.00	13.00
Sherry	4.50	
Port	4.50	
Angelica	4.50	
Tokay	4.50	
Muscatel	4.50	
Madeira	4.50	

A. Guckenheimer and Bros.
 Proprietors,
 Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. A. Solomon,
 57 Beaver St. New York,
 121 Walnut St. Philadelphia.



REDWOOD TANKS.

F. KORBEL & BROS.

723 BRYANT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

Or at NORTH FORK MILL
Humboldt County, California.

Liquor Flavors

WILLIAM H. RUDKIN,

74 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

GENUINE XX BEADING OIL XX

Reduced To \$7.50 Per Gallon.

Goods For Sale in California only by

REDINGTON & CO. 23-27-29 SECOND ST., SAN FRANCISCO

LOMA PRIETA LUMBER CO.

—SUCCESSORS TO—

WATSONVILLE M. & L. CO.

Have Constantly on Hand a Full Supply
of the Following Sizes of

GRAPE STAKES

2x2—4 feet Long, 2x2—5 Feet Long.
2x2—6 Feet Long.

Which will be sold at reasonable rates.

LOMA PRIETA LUMBER CO.

Loma Prieta, Santa Cruz Co., Cal.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

SAMUEL WANDELT,

—STEAM AND HAND—

COOPERAGE

61, 63, 65 NORTH THIRD ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Wine and Liquor Barrels and Tanks

A Specialty.

I am now prepared to make and furnish the largest, as well as the smallest article in my line of Cooperage. Estimates given with promptness. All work warranted to be finished in workmanlike manner and equal to any in the market.

THE DIVIDEND.

5 LEIDESDORFF STREET,

JAMES O'BRIEN, Proprietor

EXPORTER OF
FINEST WINES, LIQUORS, IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKIES,
BASS' ALE AND GUIN ESS' STOUT,
MOORE HUNT & CO'S WHISKIES A SPECIALTY

BONESTELL & CO.,

DEALERS IN PAPER

A Specialty Made of
FOURDENIER TISSUE AND STRIPPED MANILA
For Wrapping Bottles
401 403 405 SANSONE ST. S. F.

THE ONLY GENUINE

Monte Cristo CHAMPAGNE

EXTRA DRY
(REGISTERED)



D. P. ROSSI

(Dogliani), Italia and San Francisco

1400 DUPONT ST.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada

N. B.—This Brand is one of the leading
Champagnes used at the Royal Courts of Italy,
Germany, England; is specially indorsed by Del-
monico, New York; Palace Hotel, Del Monte, Maison
Doré, Maison Riche, Maison Tortoni, Poodle Bar,
Camp's, Martini's, at the Commercial Hotel, S. F.

FERRO-QUINA TONIC BITTERS

A Wonderful Tonic and Strengthener

AN ANTIDOTE AGAINST

ANEMIA, CHLOROSIS, MUSCULAR DEBILITY, NAUSEA, HEAD
ACHE, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, PHTHISIS, SCROFULA,
CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, GENERAL DEBILITY, LASSITUDE
and other diseases caused by a disordered system

Especially Recommended as a preventative against FEVERS
in tropical climates.

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DR. D. P. ROSSI

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SOLE AGENT FOR U. S. AND CANADA.

Or any wholesale or commission house in this City



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A. Zellerbach & Sons, Cor. Sansome & Commercial Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO.

Lachman & Jacobi

—DEALERS IN—

California Wines and Brandies,

BRYANT AND SECOND STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO.

Eastern Agents

EDINGER BROS. & JACOBI,

Cor. Dover & Pearl Sts., Brooklyn Bridge Store No. 2, N. Y.

Brandy Crown	10.00
"	12.00
"	15.00
"	18.00

L. J. ROSE & CO., LTD, San Gabriel, Cal.

Port, 1873, 1 doz. qts. in case	\$15.00
" 1876, " " " " " "	12.00
" 1882, " " " " " "	9.00
" 1886, " " " " " "	7.50
Sherry, 1882, 1 doz. qts. in case	9.00
" 1886, " " " " " "	7.50
Angellca, 1882, 1 doz. qts. in case	9.00
Angellca, 1886, 1 doz. qts. in case	\$7.50
Muscatel, 1882, 1 doz. qts. in case	9.00
" 1886, " " " " " "	7.50
Tokay, 1882, 1 doz. qts. in case	9.00
" 1886, " " " " " "	7.50
Madeira, 1882, 1 doz. qts. in case	9.00
" 1886, " " " " " "	7.50
Brandy, 1881, " " " " " "	15.00
" 1886, " " " " " "	10.00
Zinfandel, 1890, 1 doz. qts. in case	4.00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	5.00
Burger, 1890, 1 doz. qts. in case	4.00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	5.00

All the foregoing vintages are true to name and age, as indicated on label. We guarantee the absolute purity of every bottle of wine and brandy put up by us.

"CRESTA BLANCA."
WETMORE-BOWEN COMPANY,
140 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

WHITE WINES.	
Sauterne Souvenir	\$ 6.00 \$ 7.00
Haut Sauterne Souvenir	9.00 10.00
Chateau Yquem Souvenir	11.00 12.00

RED WINES.	
Table d'hotel Souvenir	5.50 6.50
St. Julien Souvenir	7.00 8.00
Margaux Souvenir	8.00 9.00

IN ADDITION TO ABOVE	
Zinfandel	4.00 5.00
Burgundy	6.00 7.00
Riesling	5.00 6.00

EL PINAL.	
Port, Vintage 1890	5.50
Port, " 1888	6.50
Port, " 1886	8.00
Old Trousseau Port	12.00
Sherry, Vintage 1890	5.50
Sherry, " 1888	6.50
Sherry, " 1886	8.00
Sherry, Amontillado Type	10.00
Muscatel	5.50
Angellca	5.50
Frootignan	9.00
Brandy, 1890	11.00
Brandy, 1888	13.50
Brandy, 1886	16.00
Brandy, 1876	20.00

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.,
329 Market street, San Francisco.
NAGLEE BRANDY BOTTLED AT DISTILLERY.
CASK GOODS.
White Label Q. C., not under 25 yrs. \$20.00
Blue Label, 15, not under 15 yrs. 15.00
Red Label, O. N., not under 10 yrs. 12.00
Trade discounts according to quantity.

BULK.
(In packages of 25 gallons each.)
Per gal.
For ages 1872-1876 \$4.00
" 1877-1882 3.50
" 1883-1884 3.25

Bitters.

D. P. BOSSI,
N. E. Cor. Dupont and Green Sts., S. F.
FERRO QUINA BITTERS.
12 quarts to case \$10.00

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.,
329 Market street, San Francisco.
AROMATIQUE.
Per case of 12 quarts \$12.00

Imported Wines.

W. B. CHAPMAN,
123 California street, San Francisco.

RED WINES.	
(Barton & Guestier, Bordeaux.)	
	Quarts. Pints.
Floirac	\$ 7.50 \$ 8.50
Chateau Lacroix	8.00 9.00
Paulliac, 1887	8.50 9.50
" 1881	9.00 10.00
St. Julien 1887	9.00 10.00
St. Estephe 1887	9.00 10.00
Chateau du Gallan, 1881	10.50
" " 1878	12.50
" le Pain, 1878	11.50 12.50
Pontet Cauet, 1887	13.50 14.50
Chat. Beychevelle, 1887	16.00
" " 1881	17.00
Chateau Langoa	18.00
" " 1878	21.00 22.00
" " 1874	24.50 25.50
Chat Brown Cantenac, 1887	23.00 24.00
" " Leville, 1887	24.50 25.50
" " " 1878	25.50
" " Larose, 1874	24.50 25.50
" " Lafite, 1874	29.00 30.00
" " Margaux, 1874	29.00 30.00

(H. Cuvillier & frere, Bordeaux.)

Paulliac, 1889	9.00 10.00
St. Emilion Superieur	10.00
Chat. Cheval Blanc, 1889	14.00
Chateau Leoville, 1889	16.50
Chateau Batailley 1881	17.50 18.50
Chat. Kirwan, 1878	22.00
Chat. Lapointe Pomerol, '78	22.00
Chat. Pontet Canet, 1874	23.00
" Beycheville, 1874	25.00
Chat. Larose, 1870	24.00
Chateau Talbot d'Aux, 1875	24.00 25.00
Chateau Leoville, 1878	25.50
Chat. Cos d'Estournel, 1878	28.00

(Du Vivier & Co., Bordeaux.)

St. Marc	\$ 7.00 \$ 8.00
Pontet Canet	11.00 12.00

WHITE WINES.
(Barton & Guestier, Bordeaux.)

Sauternes 1878	9.25 10.25
Vin de Graves, 1878	10.50 11.50
Barsac, 1878	11.00 12.00
Haut Sauternes, 1887	17.50 18.50
Haut Sauternes, 1874	18.50 19.50
Chateau Yquem, 1884	30.50 31.50
Chateau Yquem, 1874	36.00

(H. Cuvillier & frere, Bordeaux.)

Chateau Giraud, 1884	28.00 29.00
" La Tour Blanche '84	28.00 29.00

(Du Vivier & Co., Bordeaux.)

Graves premieres	\$9.00 \$10.00
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CALIFORNIAN—RED WINES.
(A. Duval).

Burgundy, 1889	5.00 6.00
Cabernet Sauvignon, 1890	5.00 6.00

CALIFORNIA—WHITE WINES.
(A. Duval).

Riesling, 1889	4.50 5.50
Chablis, 1888	5.00 6.00
Sauterne, 1889	5.00 6.00
Crene de Sauterne, 1889	
(private stock)	7.50 8.50

BURGUNDIES—RED WINES.
(Bouchard pere & fils, Beaune Cote D'Or.)

Macon, 1884	11.00 12.00
Pommard, 1884	15.50 16.50
Clos de Vougeot, 1887 (Monopole)	25.50 26.50
Chambertin 1884	26.00 27.00

(Bouchard pere & fils, Beaune, Cote D'Or)

Chablis, 1884	13.50 14.50
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HOCKS.
(S. Friedborg, Mayence.)

Laubenheimer, 1889	\$ 9.50 \$10.50
Liebenfraumlich, 1889, " Selected Grapes"	17.00 18.00
Raenthaler, 1884	21.00 22.00
Hochheimer Dom Dechaney, 1884	22.50 23.50
Liebfraumlich, 1876, "Extra Quality"	30.00 31.00
Steinberger Cabinet, 1876	32.00 33.00
(Prince Metternich's Estate.)	
Schloss Johannisberger, '68	\$45.00 \$46.00

SHERRIES.
(Sandeman, Buck & Co., Jerez.)

Maltese Cross	18.00
Pemartin Brut	20.00
" Umbrella	21.00
" Amontillado	23.00
(E. J. Howell, London.)	
Solera Especial	13.50

MADIRA
(E. J. Howell, London)

Ye Old Style, Puro Especial	15.50
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OLD COGNAC.
(H. Cuvillier & Frere.)

Fine Champagne "Reserve" 1870	35.00
(Sazerae de Forge & Fils.)	
Very Old Cognac, 1805	45.00

GIN.
Coates & Co's Original Plymouth (Unsweetened) 10.50

SCOTCH WHISKY.
(Peter Dawson, Dufton.)

Dawson's "Perfection"	12.50
" "Special"	14.50
" "Extra Special"	16.50
" "Perfection," 24 flasks	14.00
Dawson's "Perfection," 48 half-flasks	16.00

CHAMPAGNE.
Perrier-Jouet, Finest Extra Quality "Special" 33.50 35.50
Perrier-Jouet, Finest Extra Quality, "Brut" 34.00 36.00
Half Pints "Special," \$42.00 per case of 48 bottles.

L. GANDOLFI & CO.,
427-431 West Broadway, New York.
(Prices f. o. b. New York.)
Flli. Gancia & Co., Canelli (Asti.)

Barbera, in cases of 12 bottles	5.50
Barolo, " " 12 " "	7.00
Gattinara, " " 12 " "	6.50
Nebbiolo, red, sparkling, in cases of 12 bottles	8.50
Brachetto, red, sparkling, in cases of 12 bottles	8.50
Grignolino, in cases of 12 bottles	6.50
Pints \$1 per case more.	

C. & F. Giacobini, Altomonte, Calabria.
(Fancy wines for altar and medical use.)

Moscato Calabria, in cases 12 bottles	7.00
Lacryma Christi, " 12 " "	7.00
Tokay, " 12 " "	7.00
Malvasia, " 12 " "	7.00

Counl E. Di Mirafiore,
Barolo, in cases of 12 bottles, 1887.. 7.50

CHIANTI WINE.—IN FLASKS.
J. L. Ruffino, Florence.

Per case of 2 dozen quarts	11.50
" 4 " pints	13.00

WHITE AND RED STILL.
Pasquale Scala, Naples.
Lacryma Christi, per case of 12 bottles 7.25



P. C. ROSSI,
PRESIDENT

A. SBARBORO,
SECRETARY

ITALIAN-SWISS COLONY
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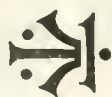
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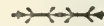
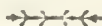
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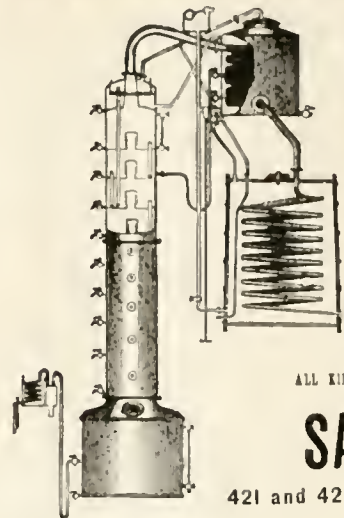
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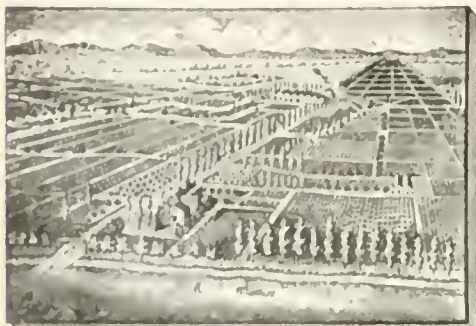
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JOURNAL OF VITICULTURE



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The PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW is the only paper of its class West of Chicago. It circulates among the Wholesale and Retail Wine and Spirit Dealers of the Pacific Coast, the Wine Makers and Brandy Distillers of California, the Wine and Brandy buyers, and the Importers, Distillers and Jobbers of the United States.

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MARKET REVIEW.

CALIFORNIA WINES—The long-promised balm in Gilcad in the wine business still continues to come by slow stages and arrive in small quantities. That trade is dull is no fault of the wines or the men who place them before the public. The conditions are unnatural. The demand has grown, even though there has been four years of severe depression, but there is, under such adverse circumstances, a limit to the buying capacity of the public, and that limit seems to have been reached, as evidenced by the heavy falling off in the shipments during the month of March. Those who are conversant with these matters know that the decreased exports in that month were not due to accident. It appears that until such time as there shall be a general revival of business—meaning the employment of idle labor and the consequent circulation of otherwise non-productive money—there will be little to look for in the way of improvement in the making and selling of wines. But it must be remembered that the balm in Gilcad will come with the revival, and that when that time arrives it will not be so much a question of sufficient supply. In other words, we confidently believe, and we are warranted by the records of the past two years, that when the reaction comes the wine men will all be living on the sunny side of "Easy street." At the present time it is a matter of bye-and-bye and profanity, and we can only accept the situation and be thankful that it is no worse. Weather reports from the various producing districts indicate a reduced crop, and it is probable that there will be no trouble-

some surplus when the '97 vintage shall have been garnered.

Exports for the half-month, by sea, were of fair volume, aggregating over 150,000 gallons and nearly 1,800 cases. Nearly all of the latter went to Mexico and Central America.

The exports of California wines by sea in April were as follows:

	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To New York	1,789	187,738	\$57,175
Central America	93	32,040	22,121
Mexico	82	12,518	5,479
Hawaii	131	14,756	6,498
Japan and China		5,900	3,156
British Columbia			
Great Britain			
Germany			
Other European			
Tahiti		1,945	610
All other foreign	20	1,148	588
Total	2,115	256,789	\$95,851

CALIFORNIA BRANDIES—These goods are largely engaged in waiting for something to happen out of the ordinary. These ordinary conditions have for a long time been decidedly depressing, and the hope for a betterment of the demand lies only in a resumption throughout the country of prosperous conditions. When those times come there will be small room for growling.

The exports of California brandy by sea in April were as follows:

	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Domestic Eastern ports		154	\$223
Germany		50	70
Great Britain	20	355	660
All other foreign			
Total	20	559	\$953

Late advices from New York are as follows: "Business was very dull during the last two weeks, but prices remain unchanged, except for brandies, which are held for higher prices than heretofore, there appearing to be quite a scarcity of suitable qualities. Some of the holders expect that the advance in duty will affect the brandy market before it will be felt in wines."

WHISKIES—So far as trade conditions are concerned, there is practically nothing new to be said. Business is lumbering along in the same way, and the jobbers are doing more or less grumbling, but it is legitimate. The public matter that is now largely interesting them is the possibilities in the way of a reduction of the Revenue tax. Particular interest is attached to the fact that from the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue comes the suggestion to Congress that the public revenues would doubtless be largely increased if the tax and bonding term were changed to the old law. So far as the tax is concerned it is generally believed by those able to

judge that the present high tax leads to unusual activity in moonshining, and consequently greater loss of revenue to the Government. As to the bonded term, there is great disparity in opinions, one side asserting that it has been the salvation of the trade and the other that it has been its damnation. However, Congress will consider its own pleasure in that matter.

Receipts of whiskies by rail during the fortnight were of fair volume, of which there were over 1,500 cases.

In reply to the United States Senate resolutions as to the effect of the present rate of Internal Revenue tax on distilled spirits, collection of revenue, etc., Secretary Gago has replied that according to tables of previous years the highest revenue rate would be 70 cents a gallon. He recommends a rate of 90 cents, and if a reduction be made a return to the bonded period of three years. Among other changes he recommends that a special tax of not less than \$500, or more than \$1,000 a year, be imposed on the industry of distilling, to be determined by the capacity of the distillery; that only stills having a capacity of twenty gallons or more shall be entitled to registry and permitted to operate. The Secretary says the present rate of tax has had the effect of greatly increasing illicit distilling.

The receipts of American whiskies by sea and rail in April were as follows:

	Cases.	Bbls.	Hf-bbls.	Kgs.
By sea from Atlantic ports...		22	..	..
“ re-imported. ....		..	..	..
By rail overland ...	1,580	1,223	25	8
Total.....	1,580	1,245	25	8

The receipts of alcohol from overland in April were 75 barrels; of spirits, 2216 barrels.

The exports of American whisky by sea to foreign ports in April were 715 cases and 4639 gallons valued at \$11,066.

J. W. Biles & Co.'s circular makes the following statement in regard to the bottling-in-bond law: "It is reported in Washington that the Department will issue within a week or two the regulations under which whiskies may be bottled at the distilleries, in accordance with the recently enacted law, and the friends and advocates of this measure will soon be given an opportunity to demonstrate its great inherent virtue as a trade-stimulant."

EXPORT WHISKIES.—The total number of gallons of export whisky in bond in San Francisco on April 30, 1897, was 138,866 gallons.

BEER EXPORTS—The beer exports from San Francisco in April to all foreign ports were as follows:

Bottled—2,058 cases, 912 casks, 186 barrels and 40 boxes.

Bulk—30 barrels, 100 half-barrels, 175 third-barrels, 12 quarter-barrels, 150 sixth-barrels and 100 kegs.

Total value, \$23,095.

IMPORTATIONS—The importers are largely engaged at present in guessing what the lawsmiths at Washington will do with the schedules in the tariff affecting their lines. The delay is exasperating, as it leaves buyer and seller all at sea as to what to do. Trade is quite unsettled and must remain so till these matters are adjusted. Imports during the past half-month have been of unusual large volume.

The principal importations in April were as follows:

Champagne—80 cases.

Foreign Whisky—325 cases and 10 octaves.

Still Wines—26 cases, 47 octaves and 10 casks.

Brandy—201 casks, 5 cases, 20 octaves; also from overland 14 barrels and 72 half-barrels.

Gin and Geneva—100 cases; also by rail overland 53 barrels.

Vermouth—10 cases.

Absinthe—200 cases.

Kirsch—10 cases.

Curacao—8 cases.

Mineral Water—360 cases, 45 barrels, 10 half-barrels.

Bitters—60 cases.

Cordials—5 cases.

Undesignated Liqueurs—53 cases.

Foreign Beer (by sea)—90 cases.

Foreign Stout (by sea)—745 barrels.

Foreign Ale (by sea)—190 barrels.

Ginger Ale (by sea)—150 barrels.

Bottled Beer (from overland)—2,192 cases, 833 casks, 539 barrels.

Bulk Beer (from overland)—730 barrels, 345 half-barrels, 320 quarter-barrels and 180 kegs.

Proposed Tariff Changes.

The Senate Finance Committee has reported on the Dingley bill and has made several changes which are of interest to the wine producers and the wine and liquor trade generally. The changes are reported by telegraph as follows:

"The provision of the House bill on still wines is stricken out and the following substituted:

"Still wines, in casks, if containing 14 per cent or less absolute alcohol, 30 cents a gallon; if containing more than 14 per cent absolute alcohol, 50 cents a gallon; in bottles or jugs, per case of a dozen, containing each not more than a quart, and more than a pint, or twenty-four bottles or jugs, containing each not more than a pint, \$1 per case; wine, ginger cordial or vermouth imported, containing more than 24 per cent alcohol, shall be classed as spirits and pay duty accordingly. The percentage of alcohol in wines and fruit juices shall be determined in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

"The duty on brandy is reduced from \$2.50 to \$2.25 per gallon proof, and the provision in the original House bill for the forfeiture of brandy or other liquors from countries denying admittance to these articles from the United States is stricken out. The duty on cordials, absinthe, arrack, etc., is also reduced from \$2.50 to \$2.25 per gallon. The provision in regard to alcohol in fruit juices is changed, making the duty 60 cents per gallon on juices and \$2.70 on the alcohol contained therein, instead of \$2.50, as provided in the House bill.

"The Senate has increased the internal revenue duty on beer to \$1.44 a barrel until January 1, 1900. Thereafter it shall pay the present rate, \$1."

All of these alterations are subject to still further amendment on the floor of the Senate. The committee has evidently come to the conclusion that the Wilson-Gorman schedule on wines is sufficiently high. The striking out of the paragraph in the Dingley bill aimed at "Canadian Club" and other Canadian whiskies is significant.

Nothing is done in regard to the internal revenue tax on distilled spirits, but over the increase on the brewers there is soon to be the largest kind of a battle.

Fin de Siecle Champagne.

It is very rarely that a brand of champagne paved its way more rapidly into favor among the cultured and ultra-fashionable than the Moët & Chandon. The selection of this brand at some of the most prominent gatherings held recently in this country goes to show that Moët & Chandon is now the connoisseurs' favorite. It was selected to be served at the last Patriarchs' ball, the Washington Gridiron Club banquet, the O. H. P. Belmont party, the Bradley Martin costume ball and the New York Reform Club dinner tendered to ex-President Cleveland and his Cabinet. In San Francisco Moët & Chandon was also in evidence at the Goad-Mackintosh wedding, and the C. P. Huntington banquet, and to judge by this year's importation of 2,600 cases up to May 1st, Messrs. William Wolff & Co., agents for Moët & Chandon (white seal), are bound to bring the brand to the front on the Pacific Coast.

Henry Kunz, of Charles Meinecke & Co., has been in Sacramento the past few days attending to the interests of his lines of imported goods and "R. B. Hayden."

“APENTA”

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER

LATEST CIRCULAR.

Our attention has been called to further circulars issued by Andreas Saxlehner warning the Trade against handling imitations of the label and name under which Hunyadi Janos Aperient Water is sold.

The Decision in the Court of Chancery, London, referred to in such circulars, is strictly limited in its effect to the United Kingdom and has no reference whatever to the position of the controversy in this country.

We gladly direct attention to the fact that the “APENTA” Natural Aperient Water drawn from Springs at Buda Pest is and has been sold under labels radically dissimilar from those used for Hunyadi Janos Water or for any other Mineral Water, and we are advised by eminent Counsel that such labels are lawful in every particular. We are therefore prepared to, and will, fully protect the Trade in the use of same.

CHARLES GRAEF & Co.,

AGENTS FOR THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY LIMITED, London,

SOLE EXPORTERS OF “APENTA” NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

NEW YORK, APRIL, 1897.

‘Twas Not a Dream.

One time, when life was jogging on, on lazy days, in lazy ways,
I had a dream—a paragon—of how one drinks and how one plays.

I thought I played a symphony of all the music of the spheres,
And when it came to harmony there was no room for woe or tears.

I heard the singing of the stars,
The cut glass ringing on the bars;
The sizzling of the siphon bot
And other strange things I wot not.
In fields of corn I heard the song
Of melody the whole day long,
And saw the sunlight streaming down,
Giving them all a golden crown.
And many other things I saw,
Some of which came through a straw.
Visions I had of wealth and fame,
Of high play at the faro game,
Of good things all along the line
To which good fellows all incline.
In fact I had the show complete—
I had the wide world at my feet—
And all because good fortune gave
Good “Jesse Moore” my peace to save.
May the wanderer o’er the wide, wide earth
E’er get his “booze” of equal worth.

R. M. W.

Frank Madden, who made the reputation of the Independent Saloon of Stockton all over the Coast, has purchased the interests of his veteran partner, Jack Douglass, in the business, and will run it alone hereafter. Mr. Madden has as fine a resort as can be found in the interior, as he not only keeps the very finest liquors, but has, in connection with the saloon, the best oyster and lunch room in Stockton. Patrons can be accommodated in neatly appointed private boxes, or in the big grill just off the saloon. The demand for iced beers became so great that a new ice chest has been put in.

Prof. Woodworth on Thrips.

Professor C. W. Woodworth of the department of entomology at the State University, who was summoned to Fresno for the purpose of investigating the thrips pest, has returned. He has determined on a remedy for the extermination of the pest.

He says the grapevine hopper which is causing so much damage in the neighborhood of Fresno is a very small insect, not over a tenth of an inch long. It has been present all winter, flying about and feeding on all kinds of plants. The reason of their present great numbers is the very favorable winter that has just passed.

“These insects are now beginning to lay their eggs in the leaves, and by midsummer a new brood will be flying. Unless something happens to check them we will have them in immense numbers during the latter half of the season.

“Next to the phylloxera this is the most injurious insect attacking the grape.

“The injury done by the present brood is not so great as many suppose, and will only cause the dropping of the first crop on the worst infested spots. They have already done their worst injury, and it will hardly pay to try to treat them now, but when the midsummer broods begin to fly it will be very desirable to do something.

“The most practical plan of treatment seems to be the use of an insect net. This is made of a conical bag of cheesecloth, fastened to a wire hoop about one and a half feet in diameter, attached to a short handle. One can go quite thoroughly over five or six acres in a day, so the cost will be some 15 or 20 cents per acre.

“A gang of men can thus do a vineyard in a very short time. It will be profitable to go over the vineyard in this way whenever the hoppers get abundant.

“This insect is quite different from the vine-hopper, which is sometimes injurious about San Jose and in Southern California, and nothing like the grasshoppers which sometimes devour the leaves in the vineyards in this State.”

Professor Woodworth is about to issue an illustrated bulletin discussing the whole subject, which will be distributed gratis from the experiment station upon application.

War Among the Brewers.

The local brewers are on the verge of a beer war. In fact the preliminary fighting has already begun, and the members of the Brewers' Protective Association are very apprehensive of serious results before peace shall be restored again.

A little red label is the cause of all the trouble, because the label is the emblem of the United Brewery Workers' Union of San Francisco. The Enterprise Brewery insists upon its right to place these red strips of paper on all its barrels, indicating that it was friendly to organized labor.

The story of this trouble really dates back nearly five years to the time of the great brewers' strike. The breweries felt the force of the big strike, and the first to yield was Ulrich Remensperger of the Enterprise Brewery. From that time his product was in demand among all workmen. This success caused him to go a step further, and he placed upon all his barrels the union's red label. Before doing so, however, he notified Rudolph Mohr, secretary of the Brewers' Association, and the employers' organization of his intention. This raised a merry row in the association, which decided to fine the member at the rate of \$10 per barrel for every package on which the red label was found.

A detective was sent out to keep "tab" on the red-labeled barrels, and in about four days the fines amounted to nearly \$3,800. Again Remensperger was notified to quit using the label, but upon the advice of his attorney the brewer notified the association to quit fining him, claiming that he had resigned from the association.

It seems that his resignation was laid on the table and never accepted. Right here was a joker that all knew existed in the pack. Remensperger's membership deposit in the association amounts to nearly \$4,000, and the association kept on piling up the fines until they more than equaled this amount, and still would not accept his resignation.

Matters were further complicated by another transaction. It seems that while the Enterprise man was still in good grace he borrowed \$3,000 from the association for which he gave his note. This was indorsed by J. C. Bauer, a hop merchant, also a member of the association. After the trouble began Bauer was called upon to pay up the note he had indorsed, and from what can be learned he was willing to do so. The attorney for Remensperger stepped in and notified Bauer that if he did so he would do so on his own responsibility.

The association could not begin a lawsuit against one of its own members, so to get around this the association expelled the hop merchant for not paying money due to the association. The next chapter of this interesting tangle will probably be told in court.

Meanwhile the entire brewing fraternity is suffering. The old agreed price for steam beer was \$5 a barrel net or \$5.50 and the driver allowed to spend 50 cents on each delivery. One of the brewers states that there is now no fixed price on beer. Offers are made at \$4, and some say as low as \$3.75 per barrel.

Whisky Lost in Transit.

The recent decision of the United States Court regarding the loss of bonded whisky in transit will be of interest to the trade.

The Greenbrier Distillery Company shipped whisky from their distillery bonded warehouse to a general bonded warehouse by rail. The train was wrecked and the whisky destroyed.

The collector claiming that there was no law to cover a case of this kind, compelled the payment of the Government tax, and the Greenbrier Distillery Company sued for the return of the tax, the court deciding in favor of the collector; that the law as it now stands compelled him to collect the same and it could not be refunded.

It is hard enough to pay a tax on the outage of whisky that is in excess of Government allowance, but to have to pay tax on whisky that has been totally destroyed, and through no fault of the owner, is more than hard.

The Government has no right to tax something that does not exist, and while they are agitating whisky legislation the distillers should see that a law covering this point should be passed.—*Mild's Louisville Correspondence.*

Important to Wineries.



Motor power is becoming an absolute necessity in all Wineries, from the point of economy, and also the efficiency given by their use. Every well regulated Winery should have power; the most economical is the best.

The most successful Wineries in Europe have adopted the Oil Engines. Here, in California, we have a decided advantage in the cost of oil for the operation of these engines.

We would recommend our readers to buy the Hercules Gasoline or Distillate Oil Engine. We have used one for some years, and can recommend this make as being the best of its kind known. The Engine is made by the Hercules Gas Engine Works of 405 Sansome street, San Francisco, who will be pleased to furnish all particulars, prices and discounts.

The cut shown here represents their 2½ H. P. "Hercules" Special; the price, \$185.00, less discount for cash, makes it the best and cheapest engine ever offered for sale in this market. See page 15.

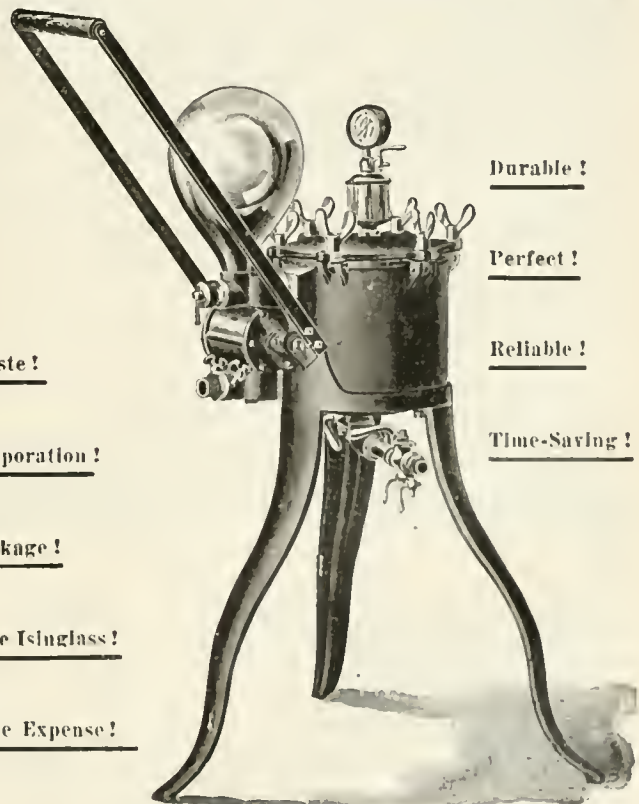
Beringer Brothers of St. Helena have purchased the R. L. Spurr place, just at the edge of the town on the Brewery road, and have improved it wonderfully. The vineyard which adjoins their old one has been replanted, and the house, fence and outbuildings have been neatly painted. The premises give evidence of what a little paint and whitewash can do to improve one's property.

W. B. Chapman, through his representative Alec. Wilberforce, has sold all of the Plymouth gin which he has in warehouse and to arrive for some time to come, amounting in all to several hundred cases. He is rushing forward all of these goods that can be had within the next few months.

Loew's System Filter

—FOR—

WINES, BEER, CIDER, LIQUORS, CORDIALS, WATER, &c.



Durable!

Perfect!

Reliable!

Time-Saving!

No Waste!

No Evaporation!

No Leakage!

No More Isinglass!

No More Expense!

Wine Dealers and Growers, Brewers and Liquor Merchants are invited to see filter in operation at Pacific Coast Agency
7 FIRST ST., S. E. Cor. Market, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

WAYLAND & CO.

U. K. WORKS,
LONDON, ENG.

15-25 WHITEHALL STREET,
NEW YORK

To Wine Growers, Distillers, Etc.
Gentlemen:

We beg to advise having opened branch in New York as above, for the sale of our Wine Finings, Capillaire, Spirit, Colorings, Essences, Preservatives, etc.

May we ask a trial order, that you may prove the EFFICACY, PURITY and ECONOMY of our Materials?

Yours truly,

W. A. WAYLAND & CO.

WAYLAND'S WINE FININGS, GUARANTEED FREE FROM

TANNIN, SALICYLIC and ANILINE.

Require no preparation, are always ready to use, clarify the choicest descriptions of wines, also those of low alcoholic strength. IN NO WAY IMPAIR THE WINE. ONCE BRILLIANT, PERMANENTLY BRILLIANT.

Losses on the Francis.

There is a likelihood of legal complications arising in the near future between the Government and Lachman & Jacobi following the loss of the ship Francis on the coast of New Jersey early in the month. In the cargo was a shipment of 250 packages of brandy, gauging 9,190 gallons, which was being forwarded in bond. This, of course, has been lost. The usual policy of the Government is to collect the tax, and let the owners apply later for relief, but if the precedent lately established in the case of the Greenbrier Distilling Company is followed, the firm will have to look to Congress to obtain justice. Some time since a car containing whisky in bond belonging to the company was destroyed while en route from Louisville to San Francisco. By a recent decision the company was compelled to pay the tax, and an act of Congress is all that can save them this unjust fine, for such in its nature it is.

Other houses had considerable goods on the Francis besides Lachman & Jacobi, who also lost a large quantity of wine. The Francis, in fact, carried an unusually large cargo of wine. The complete losses were as follows:

Lachman & Jacobi—250 packages brandy, gauging 9,190 gallons; 1,756 barrels and 10 puncheons wine, gauging 105,142 gallons.

California Wine Association—5 barrels brandy, 258 gallons; 2,750 barrels wine, 122,500 gallons.

C. Schilling & Co.—200 barrels wine, 9,772 gallons.

Italian-Swiss Colony—203 barrels wine, 10,150 gallons.

The total quantity of wine on board was 247,564 gallons, which, of course, is insured.

The Lost Cork.

I put some bourbon into a "bot,"
It stayed not there, I know why not,
For so swiftly it flew
It made me quite blue,
And lastly I knew whatever to do.
For that "booze" from beginning to end
Had gone down the throat of a pilfering friend—
Had tickled his throat on the ticklish end.
Long afterward in a flout,
He swore the cork had fallen out,
And that is what I am wailing about.

For Consul at Glasgow.

Papers were filed recently at the White House, through Hon. Joseph M. Belford, member of Congress from the First District of New York, on behalf of Charles R. Buckland, editor of the *American Economist*, who applies for the Glasgow consulate. This application has the active support of Congressman Belford, and will, therefore, be approved by Senator Platt under his new rule of indorsing one consular application from each Congressman. Mr. Buckland also has other strong backing, both in and out of his own State. The importance of his tariff work as editor of the *Economist* has been appreciated by such men as Senators Morrill, Frye, Hoar, Cannon and Gallinger; also by Congressmen Dolliver of Iowa, Brownlow of Tennessee, Grout of Vermont, Alexander, Payne, Ray, Gillet, Quigg, Littauer, of New York, by the Sound Money Committee of the Chamber of Commerce and many others both in and out of Congress. Although Congressman Belford is serving his first term, it is thought that he will gather in the Glasgow plum for his district, which embraces Queens and Suffolk counties on Long Island. The only drawback to Mr. Buckland's chance of success lies in the fact that his newspaper and statistical work has been so highly esteemed at Republican headquarters that an effort may be made to retain him for similar work in coming campaigns: in fact Secretary Sherman was asked to see that he did not get the appointment for this reason. Mr. Buckland is favorably remembered in California as a former owner of the San Francisco *Merchant*, the predecessor of the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW.

Money is Power.

You can get more power for less money out of the "Hercules" Gas or Gasoline Engine than any other. See page 15.

Wine Trade of Germany.

The London *Times* says: "The British Vice-Consul at Cologne states that in 1895 the wine produced in Germany was valued at 91,500,000 marks. The production was nearly 40 per cent more than that of 1894. New vineyards are continually being planted, especially in the Moselle district, and in some places sufficient laborers cannot be found on the spot. The 1896 harvest was abundant in quantity, but the cold and wet of the autumn have greatly injured the quality, and prices are very low. The import of wines to Germany is still enormously greater than the export; but the latter grows apace, especially to England. This country took last year £405,104 worth. Sparkling wines have vastly increased in Germany during the last half-century, and now rank nearly equal with French champagne, while the price is considerably lower."

FOR SALE—Brewery, Distillery, Soda Works, Buildings and Lots in Ensenada, Lower California; business without competition; in full working order; \$9,000—could not be duplicated for three times that amount.

Summary—Four town lots, 333 feet frontage in heart of the city. Fire-proof building, corrugated iron, 40x50; annex, corrugated iron, 14x18. Dwelling house, (4 rooms, furniture, etc.) barn and stable. Fine beer garden, well ornamented with trees; the only one in town, for picnic purposes. Wind mill, iron turbine, 10 buckets, galvanized water pipes, through buildings and grounds; galvanized iron tank, 6000 gallons. Boiler and steam generator, 12-h. power. Brass steam pump, Copper still rectifier, 16 compartment column; copper still rectifier for pomace or mescal; 1 small still. Grape crusher, press hand pump, tanks, tools, Fairbanks scale, 2000 lbs. Complete malting department, roller for malt; beer kettle, heated by steam; zinc cooler; reservoir tanks, barrels, etc. Complete soda-bottling apparatus. Strong horse and harness, new delivery wagon, top-board buggy, etc. Only two men needed to run this plant—one for inside work and the other for outside.

Expenses are very small and profits very large. Any enterprising party with a small capital cannot fail to make money in a short time. For further particulars address "Brewery," care REVIEW office.

A dispatch from Washington dated April 30th, says: "It is very probable that the Secretary of the Treasury will soon recommend to Congress a material reduction in the internal revenue tax on distilled spirits, and an increased tax on beer. The action will be taken on the ground that the present tax of \$1.10 per gallon is above the revenue-producing point. Some days ago Senator Cullom introduced a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Secretary for his views on the subject, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has now in preparation a report to the Secretary covering the facts involved. This report will show that since the increase in the tax on spirits from 90 cents to \$1.10 per gallon illicit distilling has increased to a point almost, if not quite, beyond control. This is the case particularly in the mountainous districts in the South. Recently evidence has been obtained of its existence in the north. A short time ago a large quantity of illicit whisky was captured in Atlanta, and investigation disclosed the fact that it was manufactured in Nebraska. That it is rapidly increasing and extending in many directions internal revenue officers say is beyond doubt, and with only the \$50,000 appropriated by Congress for the detection and suppression of illicit distilling the Internal Revenue Bureau is almost helpless. Just what reduction will be favored is not known, but there are reasons for believing that 90 cents, the rate under the McKinley bill, will be fixed upon. Under the lower rate it is contended that the inducements for violating the law would be reduced, and at the same time the revenue would not suffer. No definite conclusion has been reached as to what the tax on beer shall be, but it is altogether probable that an increase will be advised."

From L. Gandolfi & Co.

NEW YORK, April 30, 1897.

DEAR SIR: The following is the list of importations during the fortnight ending April 30th:

- Per Oregon, April 19th, 100 bags Italian rice, Profumo brand.
- Per Fulda, 21st, 100 cases Fernet Branca.
- 21st, 100 cases Cognac (Croix Rouge), Branca.
- 21st, 100 cases Anesone Brescia, Mancabelli.
- 21st, 50 tubs Gorgonzola cheese, Polenghi.
- 21st, 1,625 boxes Genoa paste, R. Profumo.
- 21st, 100 cases Halfmoon Oil, Ardoina & Bonavera.
- Per Karamania, 21st, 20 cases Sparkling Lacrima Christi, P. Scala.
- 21st, 150 cases olive oil, Francesconi.
- 21st, 1,085 boxes Naples paste, Dello Jojo.
- Per Chateau Yquem, 24th, 50 cases Anesone Brescia.
- 24th, 20 bbls. Barbera wine, Gancia.
- 24th, 260 cases Chianti wine, Ruffino.
- 24th, 590 cases Fernet Branca.
- 24th, 55 cases Mortadella, Nanni.
- 24th, 120 cases Lucca olive oil, Fortuna.
- 24th, 28 cases preserves, Pretto.
- Per Porasset, 24th, 5 cases dry mushrooms.
- Per Hesperia, 26th, 600 boxes Naples paste, Acanfora.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, in a coast county, splendid vineyard and ranch property of 410 acres, 140 acres of which are in full-bearing vines. No phylloxera, and the property is so located that, with ordinary care, the insect will not reach it. Property is well improved, having 1 brick distillery, 2 brick cellars, 2 adobe cellars and plenty of oak and redwood cooperage. Stock of wine on hand averages 75,000 gallons, which goes with the place. Besides the vineyard, there is 100 acres of bottom land for hay, 100 acres for pasture, adapted for hay, and 70 acres of wooded pasture which can be set to vines.

Aside from the vineyard, the ranch is well stocked, and has ample and substantial buildings.

This is one of the choicest properties in California. The dry wines from the vineyard have a splendid reputation, and there is a steady established trade for them. Satisfactory reasons for selling, and the place will be sold cheap.

For further particulars address WINFIELD SCOTT, care of PACIFIC WINE & SPIRIT REVIEW, or apply at Room 2, seventh floor, Mills Building, from 9 to 10 A. M.

Southern Prohibition.

In the South, as all know, prohibition fanaticism has run strong for half a century. In no other section of the Union have so many obstacles been thrown about the traffic in liquor, thereby, according to the prohibition theory, lessening the opportunities for drinking and consequently diminishing the consumption. With little or no consumption there would be little if any crime, insanity and pauperism. But what are the facts? Referring to North Carolina the report goes on:

"The sad fact remains that crime does not diminish. Never were the colleges so full, the public schools so well maintained. What is wanting in our system of education that the moral sentiment is so feebly developed? Of \$318,000,000 paid out for education in the South since the freedom of the negro, one-fourth, or \$75,000,000, was used for colored schools. They share exactly pro rata in North Carolina as to numbers. Yet the Superintendent of the Penitentiary replies to the Board of Charities that no perceptible effect upon the statistics of crime can be discerned. He is a careful man and a lifelong teacher. What is wanting is what we call education in America."

Missouri, another radical temperance State with \$1,000 license hedged about with Puritanical construction of local regulations, per cent of insanity increased 29 in two years, or at the ratio of 700 to the million of population. In Virginia, where prohibition laws are equally radical, insanity is greatly on the increase.

"In 1871 less than 600 white and 150 colored insane were in our asylums, while, as pointed out above, there are now 1,725 of the former and 825 of the latter. The ratio of the white insane to the whole population is 1 to 580; that of the negro, 1 to 750. It is a significant fact that there are now more insane negroes in Virginia than were reported in 1860 in the entire United States. So here are problems for the serious consideration of psychologists and political economists."

From A. Marschall & Co.

NEW YORK, May 1, 1897.

Dear Sir: The undersigned take great pleasure to inform you that they have formed a copartnership under the style of and firm name, A. Marschall & Co., for the purpose of conducting a wholesale California wine and brandy business, at Nos. 20 and 22 Desbrosses st. (northeast corner of Greenwich st.

Our large and extensive facilities, with valuable connections in California, will enable us to fully and successfully cover all your requirements in quality and price.

The undersigned individually take this opportunity to return their sincere thanks for past favors and the many proofs of good will extended to them, and beg to assure you that their earnest endeavors shall be used to merit a continuance of your valuable patronage.

Very truly yours,

AUGUST MARSCHALL,
Late of Marschall, Spellman & Co.

HARRY L. MARSCHALL,
Formerly with Marschall, Spellman & Co.

SAM'L M. RHEINSTROM,
Formerly with the California Wine Association.

CHAS. SCHUELER,
Formerly New York Manager of E. Garnier & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1724

TRADE MARK

E. RÉMY MARTIN & CO.

COGNAC

FRANCE

Agents in San Francisco, Cal.

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.

525 FRONT STREET

NATIONAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS,

A Comparative Statement for February 1896 and 1897.

IMPORTS.	Feb., 1896.		Feb., 1897	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
DOLLARS				
MALT LIQUORS, gallons:				
In bottles or jugs.....	61,821	54,642	22,570	20,427
In other coverings.....	220,190	68,671	193,712	58,123
Total.....	282,011	123,313	216,282	78,550
SPIRITS, DISTILLED (proof gallons):				
Of domestic manufacture, returned (subject to internal revenue tax).....	55,432	47,344	57,819	52,556
Brandy.....	20,569	48,731	14,878	32,427
All other.....	82,614	105,327	100,498	130,841
Total.....	158,615	201,402	173,225	215,824
SPIRITS (not of domestic manufacture) imported from—(proof gallons)—				
United Kingdom.....	25,916	41,582	36,920	55,017
Belgium.....	43	99	1,436	617
France.....	23,542	58,888	18,129	45,536
Germany.....	4,756	3,189	11,920	6,554
Italy.....	125	232	806	1,668
Netherlands.....	16,999	8,762	14,195	6,650
Other Europe.....	1,780	3,491	1,782	2,589
British North America.....	13,389	11,533	23,350	42,600
West Indies.....	5,259	22,990	582	256
China.....	6,907	1,551	3,983	824
Other Asia and Oceania.....	4,229	1,374	2,117	526
Other countries.....	178	367	356	421
Total.....	103,183	154,058	115,376	163,268
WINES:				
Champagne and other sparkling, dozen.....	15,578	230,961	16,902	229,541
Still wines, casks, gallons.....	98,468	57,858	132,756	96,651
Still wines, in other coverings, dozen.....	9,740	39,599	10,004	46,875
Total.....		328,418		373,067
WINES imported from United Kingdom.....		12,168		14,575
—From France.....		253,387		236,046
Germany.....		18,994		28,391
Italy.....		12,166		16,216
Other Europe.....		29,111		78,757
Other countries.....		2,592		2,082
Total.....		328,418		373,067
EXPORTS.				
	Feb., 1896.		Feb., 1897.	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
MALT LIQUORS:				
In bottles, dozen.....	38,370	42,690	36,984	43,566
Not in bottles, gallons.....	18,873	4,418	25,427	6,728
Total.....		47,108		50,294
SPIRITS, DISTILLED (proof gallons):				
Alcohol, including pure, neutral or cologne spirits.....	1,573	405	62,073	17,409
Brandy.....	3,381	2,737	354	620
Lum.....	2,718	3,708	11,055	15,059
WHISKY—				
Bourbon.....	9,031	13,071	51,953	36,275
Rye.....	4,539	4,126	6,299	8,166
All other.....	39,434	17,290	2,420	4,549
Total.....	60,676	41,337	134,154	82,078
WINE.....				
In bottles, dozen.....	1,276	4,454	2,207	8,052
Not in bottles, gallons.....	101,739	45,842	99,636	41,145
Total.....		50,296		49,197
EXPORTS OF FOREIGN LIQUORS.				
	Feb., 1896.		Feb., 1897.	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
MALT LIQUORS (gallons):				
In bottles or jugs.....	255	215	460	420
In other coverings.....				
Total.....	255	215	460	420
SPIRITS DISTILLED (proof gallons):				
Of domestic manufacture, returned (subject to internal revenue tax).....	71	58	37	30
Brandy.....	824	574	261	405
All other.....	2,931	3,966	1,779	2,263
Total.....	3,826	4,298	2,077	2,698
WINES.....				
Champagne and other sparkling, dozen.....	310	4,313	179	2,631
Still wines, cask, gallon.....	2,479	1,013	491	222
Still wines, bottles, doz.....	852	2,346	296	646
Total.....		7,672		3,502

Joseph Baer, representing Mihalovitch, Fletcher & Co., the Cincinnati cordial and whisky house, is among the late arrivals on the Coast.

Imports and Exports

DURING THE PAST FORTNIGHT.

TO CENTRAL AMERICA—PER STR. CITY OF PARA, Apr. 19, 1897.				
DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS	PACKAGES.	GALLONS	VALUE.
Acajutla.....	Stevens, Arnhold & Co.	20 barrels.....	1,034	\$ 414
San Juan del Sur.....	"	25 kegs.....	425	294
San J de Guatemala.....	"	50 kegs.....	500	290
La Libertad.....	Lachman & Jacobi.....	6 barrels.....	308	102
Champerico.....	Castle Bros.....	10 kegs.....	100	50
San J de Guatemala.....	"	4 barrels.....	100	45
Acajutla.....	Napa & Sonoma W Co	10 hf-barrels.....	263	325
Ocos.....	Gundlach-B Wine Co.....	8 barrels, 10 kegs.....	615	358
Acajutla.....	Crown Distilleries Co.....	36 cases.....		180
Champerico.....	"	30 cases.....		150
"	"	210 cases.....		1,050
"	C M Mann.....	20 cases.....		62
"	"	4 kegs.....	40	16
Acajutla.....	"	120 cases.....		450
La Libertad.....	"	54 cases.....		197
San J de Guatemala.....	"	122 cases.....		455
"	C. Schilling & Co.....	10 cases.....		35
"	"	30 bbls 20 hf-bbl }.....	3,538	1,449
"	"	90 kegs..... }.....		
La Union.....	"	4 cases.....		14
"	"	3 bbls 3 hf-bbls. }.....	499	246
"	"	14 kegs..... }.....		
Amapala.....	"	1 keg.....	12	8
La Libertad.....	"	50 cases.....		220
"	"	22 kegs.....	220	80
Acajutla.....	"	10 cases.....		40
"	"	3 barrels.....	159	72
La Union.....	Cal Wine Association.....	78 cases.....		336
"	"	6 hf-barrels 1 keg.....	169	127
Amapala.....	"	54 cases.....		258
"	"	1 keg.....	12	8
San Juan del Sur.....	"	12 kegs.....	120	81
El Triunfo.....	"	114 cases.....		430
"	"	5 hf-bbl 1 keg.....	250	181
La Libertad.....	"	32 cases.....		174
"	"	3 barrels 2 hf-bbls.....	205	120
San J de Guatemala.....	Schwartz Bros.....	60 cases.....		464
Puntas Arenas.....	P M S S Co.....	1 keg.....	10	10
Acajutla.....	Wetmore-Bowen Co.....	50 cases.....		421
"	"	2 bbls 37 hf-bbls }.....	1,304	693
"	"	18 kegs..... }.....		
El Triunfo.....	"	12 hf-barrels.....	332	200
Amapala.....	"	4 cases.....		20
"	"	23 kegs.....	268	161
Total amount 1058 cases and.....			10,463	\$10,059
TO NEW YORK VIA PANAMA—PER STR. CITY OF PARA, Apr. 19, 1897.				
New York.....	Lachman & Jacobi.....	590 bbls 20 hf-bbls.....	30,582	\$ 8,787
"	Gundlach-Bun. Wine Co	300 barrels.....	15,391	4,738
"	Goldberg, Bowen & Co.	1 barrel.....	52	34
"	St. George V. Co.....	10 bbls 1 hf-bbl.....	528	240
Sandusky, O.....	Stetson Renner D Co.....	8 barrels.....	414	234
Sellerville, Pa.....	Pac Transfer Co.....	1 barrel.....	50	26
Buffalo.....	Morton Drayage Co.....	4 barrels.....	200	85
Shelfield, N Y.....	"	2 barrels.....	100	24
Niagara, N Y.....	"	2 barrels.....	100	24
New York.....	Eisen Vineyard Co.....	5 barrels.....	256	102
"	Cal Wine Association.....	555 barrels.....	27,750	7,610
Total amount.....			75,425	\$21,924
TO MEXICO—PER STR. CITY OF PARA, April 19, 1897.				
San Blas.....	F S Kordt.....	37 kegs.....	112	\$ 112
Salinas Cruz.....	Stevens, Arnhold & Co	30 kegs.....	300	195
Tonala.....	"	6 hf-barrels.....	167	160
Acapulco.....	Napa & Sonoma W Co	2 hf-barrels.....	52	35
San Benito.....	W A Schultz & Sons	10 kegs.....	75	37
"	Cal Wine Association.....	10 cases.....		72
"	"	55 kegs.....	550	221
Tonala.....	"	13 barrels.....	650	300
Acapulco.....	"	1 barrel.....	50	18
Total amount 10 cases and.....			1,956	\$1,150
TO HAWAII—PER STR. AUSTRALIA, Apr. 20, 1897.				
Honolulu.....	Cal Wine Association.....	1 hf bbl 1 cask.....	43	\$ 23
"	C Schilling & Co.....	20 barrels.....	1,059	424
"	Italian-Swiss Colony.....	5 barrels.....	260	104
"	Berges & Domenicoul.....	2 hf-barrels.....	55	22
Total amount.....			1,417	\$573
TO JAPAN AND CHINA—PER STR. GABLO, Apr. 21, 1897.				
Hogo.....	M J Brandenstein & Co	1 barrel.....	51	\$ 17
"	"	10 cases.....		27
Nagasaki.....	C Schilling & Co.....	5 barrels.....	265	92
Foochow.....	Cal Wine Association.....	3 casks.....	182	114
Yokohama.....	Berluger Bros.....	2 barrels.....	102	80
Total amount 10 cases and.....			598	\$360

TO HAWAII—PER BRIG W. G. IRWIN, Apr. 22, 1897.

Honolulu.....	Gundlach-Bund W Co.	99 kegs.....	} 990	} 470
"	"	5 bbls 6 hf-bbls. }		
"	"	7 cases.....		
"	Stevens, Arnhold & Co.	75 cases.....		300
"	"	2 barrels.....		75
Total amount 82 cases.....			1,093	\$845

TO CENTRAL AMERICA—PER STR. ACAPULCO, Apr. 28, 1897.

Acajutla.....	Gundlach-Bund W Co.	176 cases.....		\$ 680
"	"	8 hf-bbls 13 kegs..	517	335
Corinto.....	"	6 kegs.....	85	57
Acajutla.....	C Schilling & Co	3 bbl 6 hf-b 14 kgs	465	245
"	"	8 cases.....		35
Champerico.....	"	2 cases.....		10
"	"	19 kegs.....	190	137
Acajutla.....	Cal Wine Association..	290 cases.....		1,224
"	"	41 barrels 1 keg..	2,095	906
La Libertad.....	"	44 cases.....		148
"	"	19 barrels.....		896
"	"	15 hf-bbls 6 kgs }	1,665	
Corinto.....	"	30 hf-bbls 24 kegs	1,040	629
"	"	2 bbls 10 hf-bbls..		210
Champerico.....	Wetmore-Bowen Co....	5 bbls 10 kegs.....	345	138
"	Gaddini & Cioceco....	2 kegs.....		12
"	B Frapollì & Co.....	20 packages.....	500	175
San J de Guatemala.	C M Mauu.....	23 cases.....		71
"	Bibo, Newman & I....	15 cases.....		75
"	Du Val & Carroll.....	30 cases.....		200
Acajutla.....	Crown Dist Co.....	5 barrels.....		86
"	Lachman & Jacobi....			
Total amount 588 cases and.....			7,552	\$6,269

TO MEXICO—PER STR. ACAPULCO, Apr. 28, 1897.

Acapuleo.....	Cal Wine Association..	5 barrels.....	250	\$160
"	"	16 cases.....		55
Manzanillo.....	C Schilling & Co.....	1 barrel.....	52	34
Total amount 16 cases and.....			302	\$249

TO MEXICO—PER STR. ORIZABA, Apr. 29, 1897.

Guaymas.....	Cal Wine Association..	4 bbls 35 kegs.....	556	\$ 204
Ensenada.....	"	2 barrels 1 keg....	112	34
Mazatlan.....	"	8 casks 2 kegs....	534	173
"	"	2 cases.....		10
Altata.....	"	4 casks.....	241	109
Ensenada.....	E Garnier & Co.....	4 barrels.....	209	65
Guaymas.....	Lachman & Jacobi....	1 barrel 11 kegs..	161	60
Mazatlan.....	H Levi & Co.....	3 barrels, 20 kegs.	355	141
Ensenada.....	"	4 barrels.....	208	58
Guaymas.....	"	3 barrels 87 kegs.	975	385
Mazatlan.....	C Schilling & Co.....	1 keg.....	20	14
La Paz.....	"	2 casks.....	120	36
Ensenada.....	"	1 barrel.....	53	16
Mazatlan.....	Paul Masson.....	4 cases.....		18
Guaymas.....	"	5 barrels.....	241	66
"	"	1 case.....		2
Mazatlan.....	Gundlach-Bund W Co..	6 casks 43 kegs..	1,356	499
"	"	30 cases.....		120
La Paz.....	"	2 casks.....	238	66
"	"	4 cases.....		24
Guaymas.....	"	5 barrels.....	255	113
"	"	15 cases.....		75
Mazatlan.....	I Gutte.....	1 keg.....	20	17
Santa Rosalia.....	F Santellar.....	10 hf-barrels.....	280	100
"	"	11 cases.....		44
Guaymas.....	St. George Vineyard..	5 kegs.....	50	22
"	B Frapollì & Co.....	7 bbls 60 kegs..	954	345
Altata.....	Italian-Swiss Colony..	4 barrels 2 kegs..	285	121
Ensenada.....	"	10 barrels 1 hf-bbl	549	166
Guaymas.....	"	7 bbls 1 hf-bbl.. }	1,470	598
"	"	107 kegs..... }		
Total amount 67 cases and.....			9,245	\$3,704

TO TAHITI—PER BKT. CITY OF PAPEETE, Apr. 30, 1897.

Tahiti.....	B E Ayer.....	1 barrel.....	52	\$ 16
"	Lachman & Jacobi....	3 barrels.....	156	38
"	Cal Wine Association..	32 barrels.....	1,737	566
"	"	4 hf-barrels.....		
Total amount.....			1,945	\$610

TO NEW YORK VIA PANAMA—PER STR. ACAPULCO, Apr. 28, 1897.

New York.....	Gundlach-Bund W Co..	582 barrels.....	18,480	\$ 6,191
Detroit.....	Cal Wine Association..	5 barrels.....	250	106
Brooklyn.....	"	25 barrels.....	1,250	400
New York.....	"	350 barrels.....	17,500	5,051
Webster, Mass.....	St George Vineyard Co.	5 barrels.....	253	150
New York.....	Lachman & Jacobi....	190 bbls 6 puns..	10,691	3,308
Patterson, N J.....	"	25 barrels.....	1,305	358
New York.....	G Rottanzi.....	15 barrels.....	750	300
Total amount.....			50,479	\$15,844

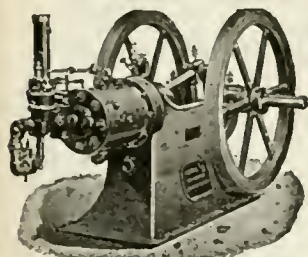
IMPORTS OF WINES AND LIQUORS BY SEA.

FROM LIVERPOOL—PER SHIP HOWTH, Apr. 19, 1897.

SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES & CONTENTS.	CONSIGNEES.
	20 octaves Brandy	Chas Meinecke & Co.....
	745 barrels Stout.....	Bank of British N A.....
	190 barrels Ale.....	"
	100 cases Gin.....	"
	190 cases Whisky.....	"
	5 cases Brandy.....	"
	100 barrels Ginger Ale ..	William Wolf & Co.....
	350 cases Mineral Water..	Chas Graf & Co.....
	70 cases Beer.....	Crown Dist Co.....
	50 barrels Ginger Ale.....	Sherwood & Sherwood.....
	10 hf-bbls Mineral Water..	"
	30 barrels Mineral Water..	Goldberg, Bowen & Co....
	10 cases Vermouth.....	Order marked M&C in dia..
	10 cases Brandy.....	"
	10 cases Bitters.....	"
	10 octaves Whisky.....	William Wolf & Co.....
	50 cases Whisky.....	"
	95 cases Brandy.....	A Vignier.....
	5 caska Brandy.....	"
	25 cases Wine.....	Chas F Schmidt & Peters...
	50 cases Bitters.....	A Vignier.....
	75 cases Brandy.....	J D Spreckels & Bros Co..
	10 cases Liquors.....	"
	25 octaves Wine.....	Chas Meinecke & Co.....
	10 octaves Wine.....	Pascal, Dubedat & Co.....
	10 casks Wine.....	Order.....

FROM LIVERPOOL—PER BR. SHIP GLENCAIRE, May 1, 1897.

Macfarlane, McCrindell & Co	30 quarter-casks Sherry ..	Chas Meinecke & Co.....
"	68 octaves Sherry.....	"
W A Ross & Sons, Ltd.....	50 barrels Ginger Ale	Sherwood & Sherwood.....
"	50 half-barrels Ginger Ale	"
"	5 barrels Mineral Water..	"
Dalnavie & Glenlivet Dist Co	5 octaves Whisky.....	"
"	10 cases Whisky.....	"
John Joule & Co.....	2 hogsheads Ale.....	"
"	2 half-hogsheads Ale.....	"
"	140 barrels Bass Ale.....	"
"	415 barrels Stout.....	"
"	218 cases Whisky.....	"
"	50 cases Gin.....	"
"	10 cases Brandy.....	"
"	5 cases Rum.....	"
J H Wackenhuth & Co.....	20 cases Whisky.....	Jas Gibb.....
Morrison, P & Blair.....	40 barrels Ginger Ale	Goldberg, Bowen & Co.....
Crown Dist Co.....	100 cases Gin.....	Crown Dist Co.....
"	10 cases Rum.....	"
"	10 cases Bitters.....	"
Robert Porter & Co.....	170 cases Bottled Beer.....	"
Coates & Co.....	100 cases Gin.....	W B Chapman.....
Robertson & Baxter.....	25 cases Whisky.....	Hellmann Bros & Co.....
Garvey & Co.....	2 quarters Sherry.....	"
Pattersons, Ltd.....	50 cases Whisky.....	Coope & Pippy.....
Dublin Dist Ltd.....	5 octaves Whisky.....	William Wolf & Co.....
"	50 cases Whisky.....	"
Cantrell & Cochrane.....	75 barrels Ginger Ale	"
Frank Bailey & Co.....	50 cases Gin.....	"
Johannis, Ltd.....	200 cases Mineral Water..	"
F Poul & Co.....	50 cases Benedictine.....	"
T B Hall & Co.....	350 cases Bottled Stout ..	Order.....
Morrison, P & Blair.....	25 cases Whisky.....	W H Campbell.....
Jas Ross & Co.....	6 hogsheads Wine.....	A Vignier.....
"	15 casks Rum.....	"
"	75 cases Brandy.....	"
"	40 cases Wine.....	"
"	30 cases Liqueurs.....	"
"	30 cases Brandy.....	"



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{ SAN FRANCISCO,
CALIFORNIA.

FROM NEW YORK—PER SHIP CHARMER, Apr. 19, 1897.

Flint & Co	19 packages Whisky	J F Chapman
"	3 barrels Whisky	"
"	10 cases Mineral Water	"

FROM EUROPE VIA PANAMA—PER STR. ADAPTEO, Apr. 24, 1897.

"	12 octaves Wine	Jas de Fremery & Co
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FROM EUROPE VIA PANAMA—PER STR. SAN BLAS, Apr. 29, 1897.

"	50 cases Champagne	Pascal, Dubedat & Co
"	2 cases Liqueurs	A Garboni

EXPORTS OF WHISKY BY SEA.

From April 15th to April 30, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
City of Puebla	Vancouver	Braunweiger & Co.	5 cases		\$ 40
"	Victoria	"	6 cases		48
S C Allen	Honolulu	Dallemard & Co.	10 cases		85
City of Para.	Amapala	U S Bond Mfg W H	1 hf-barrel	33	100
"	Champerico	"	5 barrels	260	522
"	San Juan del Sur	"	2 cases		18
"	Salinas Cruz	"	2 barrels		93
"	Amapala	Southern Pac Co.	17 cases		142
"	"	"	4 barrels		200
"	San Juan del Sur	Wm Wolff & Co.	1 barrel		50
"	Champerico	Wilmerding-L Co.	40 cases		320
"	San J de Guat'la	C Schilling & Co.	4 cases		48
"	"	Crown Dist Co.	5 cases		45
"	Panama	"	14 cases		140
"	Champerico	Spruance, S & Co.	5 barrels	260	256
Walla Walla	Victoria	Jesse Moore-H Co.	50 cases		325
R F Rutch	Honolulu	Crown Dist Co.	65 barrels	2,523	2,194
Australia	"	Baker & Hamilton	2 cases		24
"	"	Goldberg, B & Co.	15 cases		60
"	"	U S Bond Mfg W H	40 cases		360
"	"	Cal Wine Ass'n	12 cases		58
Gaelic	Shanghai	Crown Dist Co.	65 cases		585
"	"	"	5 barrels		277
Acapulco	Corinto	Gundlach B W Co.	1 case		12
"	Acajutla	C Schilling & Co.	2 cases		24
"	San J de Guat'la	Braunweiger & Co	2 bbls 5 kgs		152
"	Panama	Crown Dist Co.	56 cases		501
"	"	"	1 barrel		42
Monowai	Sydney	"	100 cases		900
Orizaba	Guaymas	H Levi & Co.	14 cases		100
"	Ensenada	Hellmann Br & Co.	2 octaves		57
"	Santa Rosalia	F Santellier	2 cases		15
"	Guaymas	Crown Dist Co.	15 cases		135
"	"	"	2 barrels		85
"	"	Wm Wolff & Co.	20 cases		116
"	Santa Rosalia	"	2 cases		15
"	Mazatlan	"	5 cases		38
Total amount 594 cases and				1,017	\$8,366

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BEER EXPORTS TO FOREIGN PORTS BY SEA.

From April 15th to April 30, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	VALUE
City of Para.	Acajutla	Anheuser B Co	100 barrels bottled	\$ 1,000
"	Champerico	Sherwood & S	75 cases bottled	300
"	San Benito	"	40 barrels bottled	320
"	Champerico	Castle Bros	30 cases bottled	108
"	Ocos	Enterprise B Co	30 cases bottled	110
"	Acajutla	"	1 case bottled	4
"	San J del Sur	"	5 barrels bottled	45
"	La Libertad	"	8 cases bottled	72
"	"	C Schilling & Co	1 case bottled	2
"	Acajutla	"	1 case bottled	1
"	El Triunfo	"	2 barrels bottled	17
"	San J de Guat'la	Royal Eagle Dist Co	76 cases bottled	741
"	"	"	40 boxes bottled	206
"	San J del Sur	"	12 cases bottled	121
"	San J de Guat'la	Pabst Brewing Co.	39 cases bottled	404
"	San J del Sur	E G Lyons Co	5 barrels bottled	62
"	San Benito	"	10 cases bottled	62
"	Acapulco	"	5 cases bottled	24
"	Acajutla	S F Breweries, Ltd.	50 cases bottled	260
"	Champerico	"	55 cases bottled	300
"	San J de Guat'la	"	5 cases bottled	45
"	La Libertad	"	6 cases bottled	55
"	El Triunfo	"	2 cases bottled	18
Australia	Honolulu	Buffalo B Co	100 kegs bulk	175
"	"	S F Breweries, Ltd.	115 third-bbl bulk	325
"	"	Enterprise B Co	100 half-bbl bulk	
"	"	"	60 third-bbl bulk	825
"	"	"	125 sixth-bbls bulk	
Gaelic	Hongkong	S F Breweries, Ltd.	100 cases bottled	1,100
"	Yokohama	"	100 cases bottled	720
Rob't Lewers	Honolulu	Buffalo B Co.	77 cases bottled	610
Acapulco	Acajutla	C Schilling & Co.	3 barrels bottled	27
"	"	"	20 cases bottled	90
"	San J de Guat'la	"	28 cases bottled	150
"	Corinto	E G Lyons Co	10 cases bottled	62
"	"	S F Breweries, Ltd.	6 cases bottled	
"	"	"	2 cases bottled	50
"	San J de Guat'la	"	5 cases bottled	45
"	Acajutla	"	216 cases bottled	1,945
"	"	"	25 cases bottled	130
"	Ocos	"	6 cases bottled	30
"	San J de Guat'la	Du Val & Carroll	11 barrels bottled	94
"	"	Anheuser B Co	250 cases bottled	1,350
"	Acajutla	"	130 cases bottled	750
Monowai	Dunedin	"	1 case bottled	6
"	Honolulu	Enterprise B Co	30 barrels bulk	
"	"	"	12 quarter-bbl bulk	120
Orizaba	Guaymas	S F Breweries, Ltd	360 cases bottled	1,657
"	Santa Rosalia	"	25 cases bottled	110
"	La Paz	"	10 cases bottled	90
"	"	"	15 cases bottled	70
"	Guaymas	H Levi & Co	40 cases bottled	175
Cy of Papete	Tahiti	B E Ayer	1 barrel bottled	10
"	"	J Pinct	1 case bottled	9
"	"	S F Breweries, Ltd	1 barrel bottled	9
Total—1374 cases, 467 cases, 108 bbls and 40 boxes bottled; 30 bbls, 100 hf-bbls, 175 third-bbls, 12 qr-bbls, 125 sixth-bbls and 100 kegs bulk.				\$14,975

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ALSO AGENTS FOR NAPA VALLEY WINE CO'S WINES AND BRANDIES IN CASES. CALIFORNIA WINES AND BRANDIES IN WOOD.

EXPORTS OF MISCELLANEOUS LIQUORS BY SEA.

From April 15th to April 30, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PK'S AND CONTENTS.	VALUE.
S C Allen	Honolulu	Dallemand & Co	1 case bitters	\$ 17
City of Para	Acapulco	A Vignier	5 cases champagne	90
"	San Blas	"	6 cases vermouth	19
Australia	Honolulu	"	4 cases curacao	22
"	"	"	4 cases vermouth	12
"	"	"	5 cases bitters	35
"	"	F De Bary & Co	25 cases champagne	309
Gaelic	Yokohama	Mattoon & D	9 cases champagne	151
"	Shanghai	Crown Dist Co	1 barrel spirits	39
Acapulco	San J de Guat'la	Braun'weiger & Co	1 barrel gin	70
"	Panama	P M S S Co	6 cases champagne	72
Monowai	Honolulu	J D Spreckels & Br	10 cases vermouth	46
"	"	"	10 cases bitters	104
Orizaba	Ensenada	L F Lasreto	1 case fernet	7
Total amount 86 cases etc				\$993

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN WINE SHIPMENTS.

From April 15th to April 30, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
City of Puebla	Vancouver	It-Swiss Colony	1 barrel	52	\$ 21
"	Victoria	River Express	2 bbls 1 keg	115	35
"	"	Lenormand Bros	1 barrel	53	13
"	"	Braun'weiger & Co	1 hf-barrel	27	13
Mary Dodge	Kahului	M G Simas & Co	1 eask	63	26
S N Castle	Honolulu	Cal Wine Ass'n	30 b 4 hf-b	1,885	748
"	"	"	25 kegs		
S C Allen	"	"	21 b 5 hf-b	1,230	490
"	"	"	2 kegs		
Walla Walla	Victoria	Lachman & Jacobi	5 barrels	258	71
Gaelic	Sandakan	M J Brandenstein	6 barrels	282	84
Irmgard	Honolulu	C Schilling & Co	150 kgs 3 ocl	833	350
Monowai	Apia	"	1 keg	10	6
Total amount				4,808	\$1,855

EXPORTS OF BRANDY TO FOREIGN PORTS BY SEA.

From April 15th to April 30, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
City of Para	Acapulco	Gundlach-B W Co	1 hf-barrel	22	\$ 45
"	Amapala	C Schilling & Co	1 keg	5	15
"	"	"	6 cases	24	24
"	"	Wetmore-B Co	4 kegs	44	124
"	"	"	6 pkgs	6	30
Acapulco	Champerico	C Schilling & Co	2 cases	24	24
Orizaba	Ensenada	C W Craig & Co	1 octave	20	26
Monowai	Honolulu	J D Spreckels & Br	10 cases	105	105
Total amount 18 cases				97	\$393

IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND.

From April 15th to April 30, 1897.

SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES & CONTENTS.	CONSIGNEES.
	15 cases Brandy	Collector of Port
	5 cases Whisky	"
	15 barrels Mineral Water	"
	15 barrels Ginger Ale	"
	10 cases Champagne	A Vignier

EXPORTS OF BRANDY TO DOMESTIC PORTS BY SEA.

From April 15th to April 30, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
City of Para	Sandusky, O	Stetson R D Co	1 hf-barrel	26	\$ 26
Acapulco	Detroit	Cal Wine Ass'n	10 kegs	102	177
"	New York	G Rottanzi	1 hf-barrel	26	20
Total amount				154	\$223

WHISKY AND SPIRIT IMPORTS BY RAIL.

From April 15th to April 30, 1897.

COPYRIGHTED.

CONSIGNEES.	ALC'L SPIRITS.		WHISKY.			GIN.		
	Bbls.	Barrels	Cases.	Bbls.	1/2-bbl.	Kegs.	Bbl.	Kegs.
Crown Distilleries Co		141						
Bode & Haslett				315				
O F T Co			100	49	4	7		
Jones, Mundy & Co		60		206				
William Wolf & Co		60	1,100					
Stebe Br & Plagemann				60				
Sherwood & Sherwood				110				
L Caben & Son	15	50						
Hilbert Bros				5				
Stevens, Arnhold & Co				50				
Dallemand & Co				50				
Mack & Co				60				
E W Kingman				5				
G Leipnitz				5				
J Kessler				1				
Jan Hagerty				1				
O J Muller				3	2	1		
J L Nickle & Co								
Meyerfeld, M & Co				16				
Pac Medicine Co				8				
C Doycherl				2				
B O'Brien				1	2			
Order								
Total	15	311	1,504	642	8	8		

BEER IMPORTS BY RAIL.

From April 15th to April 30, 1897.

COPYRIGHTED.

CONSIGNEES.	BOTTLED.			BULK.			
	Cases.	Casks.	Barrels.	Barrels.	1/2 bbls	1/4-bbls.	Kegs.
C A Zinkand				115	15	20	
W Bogen & Co		25		65	40		140
Royal Eagle Dist Co		90		160	40	40	
W Loaiza & Co	975		30				
Goldberg, Bowen & Co			100				
Sherwood & Sherwood			179				
Hildebrand, P & Co	70	50					
Williams, Dimond & Co	50		65				
E G Lyons Co	279		50				
John H Spohr, Root B'y	400						
Total	1,774	165	424	340	95	60	140

TO WINE AND GRAPE MEN—The undersigned wishes to offer his services in manufacturing grape and other fruit juices without drugs by the method of Prof. Muller-Thurgan.

Sept. 6

WM. RUEFF,
Felton, Santa Cruz Co., Cal.



"PERFECTION"
(THE STANDARD)
TURKISH PRUNE JUICE

Is warranted a PURE FRUIT EXTRACT, whose component parts are so perfectly blended that its action, used as proportioned, on every description of spirits, such as BRANDY, RUM, GIN and particularly WHISKY, is truly wonderful. It FINE, PURIFIES, MELLOWS and otherwise GENERALLY IMPROVES to a remarkable degree.

"PERFECTION" TURKISH PRUNE JUICE is an article which cannot be judged by its taste or bouquet, it must be blended with the spirits in wood to prove its value. Samples and information regarding proportion to use, etc., will be gladly furnished by either our Agent or ourselves.

The advantage of giving immature spirits, IN A VERY SHORT TIME, the character of age, and thereby greatly increasing their value, is obvious.



M. HAHN & CO.,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS
125 Water Street, New York.

MARTIN ERLBACH,
PACIFIC COAST AGENT
404 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal

SWEET WINE PRODUCTION.

FIRST DISTRICT, MARCH.

	Pkgs.	Tax Gals.	Wine Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification	408	49,046.4	
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification	48	3,798.1	
Brandy used for fortification	991	78,219.7	
Port produced			12,283.49
Sherry produced			193,010.81
Muscate produced			92,671.56
Angelica produced			555.21

FOURTH DISTRICT, MARCH.

	Pkgs.	Tax Gals.	Wine Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification			
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification	2	99.0	
Brandy used for fortification	2	99.0	
Port Produced			481.11

RECAPITULATION TO APRIL 1, 1897.

	Wine Gals.
Port produced	1,668,007.65
Sherry produced	1,791,224.18
Angelica produced	412,805.18
Muscate produced	746,023.44
Malaga produced	2,269.11
Frontignan produced	9,020.07
Tokay produced	974.34

Total for Season to April 1, 1897.....4,630,323.97

Sweet Wine Production Season of 1896-97.

RECAPITULATION TO MARCH 1, 1897.

	Wine Gals.
Port produced	1,655,243.05
Sherry produced	1,598,213.37
Angelica produced	412,249.97
Muscate produced	653,351.88
Malaga produced	2,269.11
Frontignan produced	9,020.07
Tokay produced	974.34

Total for Season to March 1, 1897.....4,331,321.99

Value of Hawaiian Trade.

In a pamphlet favoring the continuance of the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty, Hon. L. A. Thurston makes the following statement showing comparative importance of San Francisco exports of wine to Hawaii and some other countries:

Hawaii is San Francisco's second best foreign wine customer. Central America is the only country which took more of San Francisco's wine than Hawaii, and the only thing that prevents Hawaii from standing first on the list is that all the Central American republics are grouped and treated as one country in the statistics.

Hawaii took wine to the amount of	\$78,000
Mexico took wine to the amount of	64,000
England took wine to the amount of	44,000
Japan took wine to the amount of	20,000
All of South America took wine to the amount of	18,000
China took wine to the amount of	7,000
Siberia took wine to the amount of	1,400
All of the Pacific islands (except Hawaii) took wine to the amount of	12,000
New Zealand took wine to the amount of	575
Australia took wine to the amount of	7

WINE AND BRANDY RECEIPTS.

April	Wine.	Brandy.
1	35,200	.....
2	14,500	.....
3	62,100	1,000
5	21,600	.....
6	33,400	.....
7 .....	.....	.....
8	47,800	.....
9	40,650	.....
10	30,700	.....
12	26,600	.....
13	51,700	1,200
14	25,800	.....
15	30,300	.....
19	115,500	.....
20	40,500	.....
21	48,300	.....
22	34,100	1,000
23	46,900	400
24	45,100	.....
26	46,600	.....
27	12,700	.....
28	15,900	.....
29	51,900	1,600
30	29,500	.....
Total	807,350	5,200

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.

Importers and General Agents,

327-329 Market Street,

San Francisco, Cal.

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MESSRS. MOIT & CHANDON, EPERNAY, Champagne, White Seal (Grande Cuvee), Brut Imperial
 JOHANNIS LD. JOHANNIS, King of Natural Table Waters.
 MESSRS. CANTRELL & COCHRAN, Belfast, Ginger Ale
 MESSRS. J & P MARTELL, Cognac, Martell Brandy
 MESSRS. HIRAM WALKER & SONS, LTD, WALKERVILLE, Canada Canadian Club Whisky
 MESSRS. ANDREW FISHER & CO., EDINBURGH, Scotch Whisky
 THE DUBLIN DISTILLERS CO., LTD, Wm Jameson & Co., Dublin, Irish Whisky
 MESSRS. JOHN DEKUYPER & SON, ROTTERDAM, Gin
 MR. J. A. GILKA, BERLIN, Gilka's Kummel & Eukau.

MESSRS. UDOHIO WOLFFESSON & CO., SCHIDAM, Aromatique Schnapps.
 MESSRS. READ BROS., LONDON, The "Dog's Head" Bottling of Guinness Stout and Bass Ale
 BARTHOLOMAEW BREWING CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y., Knickerbocker Beer.
 MESSRS. DUBOS FRERES, BORDEAUX, Clarets and Sauternes
 MESSRS. DEINHARD & CO., COBLENTZ, Rhine and Moselle Wines
 MR. F. CHAUVE NET, SUITS, COTE D'OR, Burgundy Wines
 MESSRS. MORGAN BROS., PUERTO DE SANTA MARIA, Sherries.
 WIDOW HARMONY, Puerto de Santa Maria, Sherries.

THE ROYAL WINE CO., OPORTO, Port Wines.
 MESSRS. YZAGUIRRE & CO., REUS, Tarragona Wines
 THE ROYAL HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT WINE CELLARS, BUDAPEST, Hungarian Wines.
 PSCHIORR AND OTHER GERMAN BEERS
 MR. THEO. LAPPE, NEUCHÂTEAU, Aromatique Bitters.
 MR. MARSTER, LAPOSTOLLE, SEINE ET OISE, FRANCE, Grand Marbler.
 MESSRS. F. CUSENIER, FELSVAINE & CO., PARIS, Cordials.
 ANDREAS SAXLEHNER, BUDAPEST, Hungary Janus Natura Aperient Water
 MR. JOHANN MARIA FARINA, COLOGNE, Gegenueber dem Juchelsplatz, Cologne, Eau de Cologne

Re-imported American Whiskies, —56 Executive, Str 99 Belle of Nelson, String 90 Old Grand Dad; Home; Mayfield, O. F. C.; Chickcock and other staple brands. Lowest market quotations furnished on application, to the wholesale trade only.

Hamburg as a Market for American Products.

Wines.—The consumption of this article is very considerable, not alone in this city, but also for the commerce with the interior and with foreign countries.

In 1890 there were imported from France, 2,608,232 imperial gallons; from Spain, 905,190 imperial gallons; from Portugal, 682,582 imperial gallons; and from Italy, 435,710 imperial gallons; making a total of 4,631,714 imperial gallons, valued at \$6,218,000. I have been unable to obtain exact figures for the year 1891, but it is safe to say that they are considerably greater than the above, especially as exceptionally large quantities of the fine and rich vintage of 1893 were imported from France. The principal business of the Hamburg wine trade is done in French, Spanish and Portuguese wines, and as Germany produces none that could be used in their stead, consumers are obliged to depend entirely on importations for these qualities.

The average prices are as follows:

Bordeaux wines, per 263.75 gallons f.o.b. at Bordeaux	\$154.00
Sherris, per 131.87 gallons f.o.b. at Cadiz	97.20
Huelva, per 131.87 gallons c.f. at Hamburg	28.56
Tarragona, per 139.78 gallons f.o.b. at Tarragona	47.60
Benicarlo, per 118.70 gallons f.o.b. at Benicarlo	28.56
Port wines, per 137.10 gallons f.o.b. at Oporto	145.80
Portuguese clarets, per 263.75 gallons f.o.b. at Lisbon	61.75
Marsala, per 110.75 gallons f.o.b. at Marsala	72.90
Barletta, per 22 imperial gallons c.i.f. at Hamburg	6.43
Dalmatian, per 22 imperial gallons c.i.f. at Hamburg	8.57

The prices for American wines are relatively higher than those paid for similar products, such as certain Portuguese wines, Barletta and Dalmatian. California clarets bring about \$7.60 to \$8.33 per 22 gallons c.i.f. Hamburg. When used within the customs district they are at a disadvantage as compared with similar products from Italy and Austria, as for blending purposes the former pay a duty of \$4.76 per 220 pounds, while the latter pay only \$2.30 per 220 pounds. It is said that the American wines nearly all possess a peculiar flavor which is not liked here, and that they are therefore not as well adapted for blending purposes as Italian and Austrian wines. With the American the Bordeaux flavor is said not to be obtainable.

Brandies.—The consumption of brandies and similar liquors is quite extensive, and for the better qualities consumers must depend entirely upon importations, principally from France and Great Britain. The French products that arrive here are almost altogether Cognac brandy, while those from Great Britain are whiskies, both Scotch and Irish. Very large quantities of American whiskies were formerly imported into Hamburg, but of late these importations show a marked decrease. Only exceedingly small quantities of this whisky were sold and consumed here of course. After having been stored here several years they were re-exported to the United States. They were not shipped here for sale, but simply to allow them to mature, and in the meantime to escape our own internal revenue tax. Spirit dealers have given it to me as their opinion that it is not unlikely, however, that our whiskies will before long be more largely consumed, and today

there is already established in this city a branch house of one of the largest whisky firms in New York, which is using its best efforts to introduce more generally the American article. There are several very large factories in Hamburg which manufacture very large quantities of cheap brandies, gins and other spirits for export. Most of these goods go to Africa, Australia, East India, etc., and naturally their quality is a very inferior one.

Beer.—The consumption of beer is very great, but very little is imported. The little which is imported consists of English ale and porter. American beers are very much higher in price than the domestic and other German beers. The best Munich beers retail here at 6 cents per bottle containing a little less than one pint, while very good domestic beers cost only 2½ cents per bottle. Beer of American manufacture is hardly known here, but those Germans who have visited the United States and drunk our best beers there do not seem to care for them.

Cider.—The consumption of cider is small, and consumers do not have to depend upon importations at all. Good cider (not sweet) can be had at retail for 15 cents per three-fourths of a quart.

Recent Treasury Decisions.

(17782.)

No drawback allowed on beer made from a combination of domestic and foreign materials, as the quality of the imported material can not be definitely determined by analysis or examination.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, February 10, 1897.

Sir:—The Department received your letter of the 19th ultimo, further in relation to the question submitted by you whether beer produced from a combination of domestic and imported material is entitled to drawback on exportation under the provisions of section 22 of the act of Aug. 28, 1894.

You state that you are advised by the special drug examiner that "the quantity of the imported materials cannot be definitely determined by analysis or examination."

In view of this report, the Department is of the opinion that any allowance of drawback on the article in question is barred by the provisions in said section 22, which requires that "when the articles exported are made in part from domestic materials the imported materials, or the parts of the articles that the quantity or measure thereof may be ascertained."

Respectfully yours, CHARLES S. HAMLIN, Assistant Secretary.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS, St. Louis, Mo.

T. M. FERGUSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER AND IMPORTER OF
Wines, Brandies and Whiskies.
719 MARKET STREET,
Next to Bancroft's History Building.
TELEPHONE MAIN 1830 SAN FRANCISCO



Golden Gate Champagne Co.

...Incorporated...
PRODUCERS OF
PURE CALIFORNIA
Champagne

Controllers of
Golden Gate Champagne
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TRY THE
❖ J. · M. · L. ❖
Private Stock Whisky.
FINEST
STRAIGHT WHISKY
IN THE MARKET . .
JESSE M. LEVY & CO.,
CONTROLLERS
506 Market Street, - San Francisco.

PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS, ETC.

The following list of recent patents and trade-marks of interest to our patrons is reported by WM. G. HENDERSON, solicitor of American and foreign patents and trade-marks, Norris Building, 501 F street, Washington, D. C. A copy of any of the United States patents will be furnished by him for 25 cents.

ISSUE OF APRIL 18, 1897.

- 580,567—Bottle or other vessel, Elias Anderson, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 580,517—Bottle carrier, Joseph Atkinson, Hawley, Pa.
 580,545—Anti-refilling bottle, David S. Bruner, Morristown, Tenn.
 580,375—Bottle, Frank T. Clark, Easton, Pa.
 580,639—Stopper extractor, Clifton H. Davis, Chicago, Ill.
 580,521—Self-sealing bottle, William E. Forster, Lynn, Mass.
 580,615—Non-refillable bottle, Francis M. Gruendler, St. Louis, Mo.
 580,524—Stopper puller, John A. Herbert, Bridgeport, Conn.
 580,456—Bottle stopper, Karl Hunter, New York City.
 580,829—Non-refillable bottle, Patrick McGrath, Randolph, Mass.
 580,830—Non-refillable bottle, Patrick McGrath, Randolph, Mass.
 580,716—Manufacture of hollow glass articles, Julius Proeger, Greensburg, Pa.
 580,510—Bottle stopper, Emma Rose, Cologne, Germany.
 580,536—Process of and apparatus for finishing beer, Jacob F. Theurer and P. Fischer, Milwaukee Wis.
 580,437—Apparatus for drawing liquids, John Wagner, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 580,814—Device for preventing refilling bottles, Frederick Williams, Beachmont, Massachusetts.

DESIGNS.

- 26,877—Bottle, Herman C. G. Luyties, St. Louis, Mo.
 26,887—Beer-pipe cleaner, Joseph J. Monahan, Chicago, Ill.

TRADE-MARKS.

- 29,852—Lager Beer, Dubuque Malting Company, Dubuque, Iowa. Essential feature—The letter "D" set within a circle or band, and stalks having barley heads thereon, united with a vine of hops wreathed around said circle or band.
 29,824—Cork stoppers made from cork wood without ornamentation, Meishecke & Company, New York City. Essential feature—The word "Silver."

ISSUE OF APRIL 20, 1897.

- 580,958—Bottle, James A. Allen, Newark, N. J.
 580,850—Malting machine, Michael A. Barber, Norwich, Conn.
 581,105—Bottle stopper, James A. Donabue, Los Angeles, Cal.
 581,150—Non-refillable bottle, William J. Doty and J. J. Donellan, New York City.
 581,153—Bottle stopper, Essington N. Gilfillan, Chicago, Ill.
 581,112—Fruit jar, Katherine E. Kunkle, Frazer, Pa.
 581,157—Non-refillable bottle, William S. Hannaford, Pasadena, Cal.
 581,206—Apparatus for aerating liquids, Peter C. Hewitt, New York City.
 581,207—Apparatus for manufacturing beer, Peter C. Hewitt, New York City.

- 580,979—Valve for bottles, Henry O. Lohmann, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
 580,381—Inkstand, Geo. C. Marlitt, New York City.
 580,878—Bottle and bottle stopper, Samuel S. Miller, Bridgewater, Va.
 581,131—Bottle, John H. Poole, Randolph, Mass.
 581,085—Packing, cooling and dispensing device for beer, Jacob Ruppert, New York City.
 580,913—Machine for grinding glass tubes, Theodore W. Van Hoesen, Troy, N. Y.

DESIGNS.

- 26,923—Inkstand, Cyrus W. Courtney and J. G. Courtney, Doniphan, Idaho.
 26,924—Bottle, William H. Cropper, Wellsburg, West Va.
 26,939—Ornamentation of plate glass, Thomas J. Woodward, West Brounwich, Eng.

TRADE-MARKS.

- 29,871—Beer, Anchor Brewing Company, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. Essential Feature—The word "Burgerbrau."
 29,872—Beer, Arnholt & Schaefer Brewing Company, Philadelphia, Pa. Essential Feature—The hyphenized script-written words, "Braun Beer," of which both are written with a capital letter, and the representation of a shield, flat at its top, concave at its side edges, pointed at its bottom and curved and fancy at its corners.
 29,873—Ale, Porter, Brown Stout, Beer, Weiss Beer, Lager Beer, Tonic and other Beers; Phillips Bros., Baltimore, Md. Essential Feature—The pictorial representation of two male pugilistic figures in conventional pugilistic attire, one occupying the vanquished attitude and the other the attitude of the victor or champion.
 29,874—Sarsaparilla, Richard Ray, Kansas City, Mo. Essential Feature—The word, "Emerson's."

Time is Money.

Save time and money. Buy a Hereules Gas, Gasoline or Oil Engine. The best; the cheapest. See page 15.

VINEYARD FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN,
TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

THIRTY ACRES choice foreign wine wine grapes, with winery (35,000 gallons, fine oak casks) and distillery complete. Address G. L., PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW, San Francisco, Cal.

WANTED—Situation—wanted by a married man; age 40. Twelve years' experience on a vineyard in wine making. Best references. Address J. M., this office.

DAWSON'S

"PERFECTION"

OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

In Cases Only.

SOLE AGENT FOR PACIFIC COAST

W. B. CHAPMAN, 123 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Owners and Handlers of its own Brands
and Also the Well-Known

Brands of

NAPA VALLEY WINE CO.

KOHLER & VAN BERGEN

KOHLER & FROHLING

B. DREYFUS & CO.

S. LACHMAN CO.

C. CARPY & CO.

MAIN OFFICES:

SECOND and FOLSOM STS.

SAN FRANCISCO,

CALIFORNIA

INCORPORATED.



AUGUST 10, 1894.

NEW YORK OFFICE:

No. 45 BROADWAY.

CALIFORNIA WINE ASSOCIATION



Consular Reports.

NICARAGUA.

Tariff Changes, Vanilla Culture, Foreign Settlers, Etc.—Duty on Wines and Liquors.

A presidential decree was published August 19, 1896, establishing duties on wines, beers and spirituous liquors imported into Nicaragua. All conflicting laws and decrees are repealed. A synopsis of the decree is as follows:

1. Duties shall be calculated according to gross weight, including inside and outside packages of every description.

2. The duties on wines not exceeding 20° alcoholic strength shall be 6 cents (2.982 cents United States currency) per libra (1.043 pounds).

The duty per libra on wines exceeding 20° alcoholic strength shall be 6 cents (2.982 cents United States currency), plus as many cents as the degrees of alcoholic strength shall exceed 20°.

3. The duty on mixed liquors not exceeding 20° alcoholic strength shall be 12 cents (5.964 cents United States currency) per libra (1.043 pounds); and on mixed liquors of greater alcoholic strength shall be 1 cent (0.00497 cent United States currency) additional per libra for each degree above 20°.

4. Mixed wines and spirits exceeding 30° and not above 50° alcoholic strength shall be classed as "pure foreign spirits" and be subject to a duty of 30 cents (14.91 cents United States currency) per libra (1.043 pounds).

5. The duty on "pure foreign spirits" not exceeding 50° alcoholic strength shall be 30 cents (14.91 cents United States currency) per libra (1.043 pounds); and on such spirits of greater strength shall be 1 cent (0.00497 cent United States currency) additional per libra for each degree above 50°.

6. The duty on beer shall be 4 cents (1.988 cents United States currency) per libra (1.043 pounds), and on champagne and other effervescent wines shall be 12 cents (5.964 cents United States currency) per libra.

7. The alcoholic strength of such liquids shall be ascertained by means of the alcoholometer, or "ebullioscopio," according to the centesimal scale of Gay-Lussac.

Liquors Imported Into San Juan Del Norte.

During the year ended June 30, 1895, 251 barrels of alcohol, 1,307 packages of beer, 2,421 packages of wines, and 4,570 packages of spirituous liquors were landed at San Juan del Norte. The packages were of various sizes, those containing spirituous liquors being as follows: Cases of 12 bottles each, 2,057; cases of 15 bottles each, 2,017; barrels, 206; demijohns, 194; quarter casks, 46; puncheons, 25; casks, 15; hogsheads, 8; kegs, 2; total, 4,570.

I have not had an opportunity to examine the bills of lading for the year ended June 30, 1896, but a conservative estimate of the annual importations of spirituous liquors is 5,000 packages, large and small.

The average annual importation of beers and wines is 1,200 and 2,500 packages, respectively.

Assuming that cases of 12 bottles contain 2½ gallons each and that cases of 15 bottles of gin contain about 6 gallons each, the average annual importation of spirituous liquors is 35,000 gallons.

The average annual importation of beers and wines may be estimated at 15,000 and 12,000 gallons, respectively.

Liquors Exported From San Juan Del Norte.

The present population of San Juan del Norte does not exceed 1,200. Everything consumed in the place is consumed either by the inhabitants of the town or by travelers passing through it, as the surrounding country is unsettled.

Travel is limited. Very few native travelers have any money to spend, and most of the foreigners passing through are either "strapped" or next door to it.

There are twenty-six drinking saloons, or cantinas, every store in town but the drug stores selling liquors by the glass. Cognac is the favorite stimulant of the natives. The Jamaica negroes usually call for rum or gin. Although there are twenty-six cantinas in town, and no farmers to speak of within fifty miles, it is far from being "a good saloon town." Most of the inhabitants are both abstemious and impecunious. But three of the cantinas do what Americans would consider a paying business. The three in question are run in connection with the three principal stores. The bars are but a few feet from the silk counters and are patronized chiefly by Jamaica negroes.

The license fee for a cantina is \$50 per annum, equivalent, according to the aforementioned official estimate, to \$24.85 in United States currency.

One hundred dollars looks big to a man or woman whose daily food consists principally of plantains and beans, and the average keeper of a cantina is well satisfied if the year's profit amounts to anything above \$25 (gold). The cantinas, as a rule, are owned by men who work at odd jobs, their wives running the cantinas during their absence. It may safely be estimated that two-thirds of the wines, beers and spirituous liquors imported into San Juan del Norte is sold and shipped to dealers at other points. Gin and rum in considerable quantities are shipped to Honduras. Small shipments of liquors are occasionally made to Nicaraguan towns and settlements lying north of San Juan del Norte, but most of the beer, wine, whisky and brandy shipped from San Juan del Norte is sent to the interior by way of the San Juan River.

Smuggling of Liquors.

Alcohol may lawfully be imported by any person into the free port of San Juan del Norte. In all other parts of the country, however, its introduction is a Government monopoly. Goods shipped from San Juan del Norte to other parts of the republic are no more exempt from the payment of full import duties than goods shipped from foreign countries. There is a custom house at the little town of Castillo, on the San Juan River. All freights from San Juan del Norte to the interior must necessarily pass Castillo, as there are neither railways nor wagon roads between San Juan del Norte and Lake Nicaragua. All boats, whether large or



EL PINAL VINEYARD

ESTABLISHED 1852.

Largest Producers of

PURE SWEET WINES

IN AMERICA.

Geo. West & Son

STOCKTON, CAL., U. S. A.

small, are required to stop at Castillo in order that the custom house officers may ascertain whether dutiable goods are on board and collect the proper duties.

Considerable smuggling is done on the San Juan River, and it is probable that most of the alcohol entered at San Juan del Norte finds its way to the interior of the country. It is probably true also that a large part of the liquors shipped from San Juan del Norte to the interior passes Castillo without adding to the public revenues. These operations have not been confined to Castillo. There is reason to believe that they have been practiced also at Corinto.

Since the inauguration of the movement to abolish the free port and to collect duties at San Juan del Norte, measures have been taken by the local authorities to prevent the making of false manifests and invoices of goods shipped from the port. Prior to that time no attention was paid to such manifests and invoices, and there are no official records showing the true quantities of goods of any kind shipped from San Juan del Norte.

Cost of Liquors.

An English traveler representing Evariste Dupont & Co. of Bordeaux, France, was in San Juan del Norte this week. He offered cognac at 50 francs (\$9.65 United States currency) per case of 12 bottles, and Sauterne and other French vintages at 25 francs (\$4.82½ United States currency) per case of 12 bottles. When he was shown Hamburg invoices for a certain grade of cognac at 3.90 marks (92.8 cents United States currency) per case and Sauterne and other alleged French vintages at 6 marks (\$1.428 United States currency) per case, the bills payable in six months and a discount of 5 per cent allowed if paid within that time, he declared that he could not compete with such prices, and that his house would not handle that class of goods.

Small quantities of cognacs and whiskies are imported occasionally which cost, respectively, from \$7.65 to \$10.80 (United States currency) and from \$4.20 to \$4.75 (United States currency) per case of 12 bottles delivered in warehouse at San Juan, del Norte. The liquors chiefly handled, however, cost as follows, in United States currency:

Cognac, per case of 12 bottles.....	\$2 20
Gin, do.....	1 16
Gin, do, 15 bottles.....	1 60
Rum, do, 12 bottles.....	2 16
Rum, per gallon.....	32
Whisky, do.....	\$0 42 to 57
Whisky, per case of 12 bottles.....	2 20

These figures represent the cost of such liquors delivered in warehouse or store at San Juan del Norte.

Retail Prices of Liquors.

The retail prices of liquors, etc., which are commonly sold as follows in Nicaraguan currency, \$1 of which, as already stated, is estimated to be equivalent to 49.7 cents in United States currency:

Cognac and whisky, per bottle of one-fifth gal.	\$1 00 to \$1 25
Rum and gin, per bottle	60 to 1 00
Claret and vermouth, do.	75 to 1 25
Beer, per bottle of 1 pint	25 to 30
Cognac and whisky, per drink	10 to 25
Rum and gin, do.	05 to 15

Beer is not sold by the glass.

Bogus Liquors and Labels.

Connoisseurs, perhaps, may smile at mention of bogus seals and labels for wines and liquors. But few persons, however, are able when blindfolded to sample wine and give the latitude and longitude of the vineyard in which the grapes were grown. With the average man, and even an occasional "connoisseur," it is too apt to be the case that a label is a label and a seal is a seal. There is reason to believe that many of the wines, beers and liquors consumed in Nicaragua are falsely labeled. Most of the goods so labeled are spurious and come from Hamburg. In two cases, however, genuine goods are sold under false labels. A certain brand of Irish whisky is imported. The labels are then removed and counterfeit labels of a better brand of the same whisky substituted.

A certain beer is imported which is made specially for cheap trade. It costs about \$2 (Nicaraguan currency) less per barrel of ten dozen bottles than the manufacturer charges for

the same brand of beer when made for other markets. Essences, extracts, oils, etc., are kept in certain stores, and "doctored" rums, brandies and whiskies are occasionally sold.

While gathering materials for my report I was shown about one hundred different labels which had been sent as specimens by a German dealer in labels. At the same time I was permitted to read two letters from Hamburg offering to put up brandies, whiskies, wines and beers in imitation of any brands desired.

The letters stated that customers need not forward samples of well-known brews and vintages, but that orders for imitations of brands having but a local reputation should be accompanied by samples in order that color, taste, etc., might be skillfully duplicated.

American Whiskies in San Juan Del Norte.

Although 4,570 packages of spirituous liquors were imported during the year ended June 30, 1895, the register of landing certificates shows that but 184 barrels, 5 casks and 24 cases of American whiskies were landed at San Juan del Norte between November 1, 1890, and April 16, 1896, a period of almost five and a half years. The register contains no mention either of whiskies not entitled to drawback or those received from Bluefields, Nicaragua, and registered at that port, but such importations are small, nine-tenths of the American whiskies imported into San Juan del Norte being entitled to registry there. With the exception of a small consignment of "Claxton" whisky, no American whisky has been bought in Bluefields during the past year by San Juan del Norte merchants. Prior to that time "Jud Clayton" whisky was occasionally introduced. "Claxton" whisky retails in San Juan del Norte for about \$1 (United States currency) a bottle.

I reported to the Department April 16, 1896, that the Cook & Bernheimer Company had advised the New York commission house of Andaras and Co. that after a certain date the exportation of American whiskies would not be profitable, and that the house would not fill orders for such whiskies for export after the date mentioned. At the same time I reported that one of the San Juan del Norte merchants had been handling an American whisky which cost him 29 cents (United States currency) per gallon. Since the receipt of the Cook & Bernheimer letter, 70 barrels of American whisky, costing 27½ cents (United States currency) a gallon, have been imported into San Juan del Norte.

A dealer in San Juan del Norte who has bottled liquors shipped to him in casks, says that when ordered in small lots the cost of 12 bottles and 12 straw caps or bonnets is about 40 cents. Allowing the same for Hamburg packages, the cost of the liquor is 53 cents, or less than 23 cents a gallon. A few cents more must be chopped off for corks, seals, labels, case, labor, cartage and, possibly, wharfage. The selling price of the cognac which costs \$2.20 (United States currency) per case delivered in San Juan del Norte, is about 70 cents (United States currency) per gallon, less the cost

Mount Vernon

DISTILLERY BOTTLING

Pure Rye Whiskey

The consumer buying this—the only distillery bottling of MOUNT VERNON (in SQUARE bottles, each bearing the numbered guaranty label)—secures the highest grade of Pure Rye Whiskey in its natural condition, entirely free from adulteration with cheap spirits and flavorings.



FOR SALE BY ALL RELIABLE DEALERS.

I. W. KINGMAN,
PACIFIC COAST AGENT
Office and Warehouse, 41 to 49 FIRST STREET.
SAN FRANCISCO.

of packages, etc. Better brands of cognac, as already stated, are imported in small lots, but the bulk of the trade in San Juan del Norte is in cheap liquors. Competition with so cheap a rival as 23-cent cognac is out of the question, but American whiskies might hold their own against certain other brands of cognacs, and, in time, supplant them. New whiskies, if shipped in wood and bottled after a reasonable length of time, might be sold at fair profits.

THOMAS O'HARA, Consul.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, September 24, 1896.



Death of Philip Rohrbacher.

Philip Rohrbacher, President of the Royal Eagle Distilleries Company, died on April 25th, in Stockton, to which place he had gone in apparent good health on April 23d. The deceased was born in Alsace fifty nine years ago, came to the United States at the age of 16 years, remained in New York a short time, and came across the plains to California in the fifties. He settled in Stockton, where he was regarded as a pioneer, engaged in the hotel business and accumulated a comfortable fortune. In 1881 he removed with his family to San Francisco and purchased an interest in the United States brewery and remained in the brewing business until the syndicate bought the brewery. Subsequently he devoted himself to the care of other interests, the liquor business, and real estate and land in the interior, and became President of the Dumbarton Land and Improvement Company. He was a member of the Doric Lodge of Masons, of the Odd Fellows Lodge at Stockton and of the Druids. To the latter fraternity he was greatly devoted and held many positions of honor and trust. At the Convention of the Supreme Grove held in Milwaukee in August 1896, he was elected to the highest position in the order in the United States, the Supreme Arch. While in the Commercial hotel in Stockton he became suddenly ill, and in a few minutes he died from failure of the heart. He had been suffering from heart disease at times, but not seriously. Mr. Rohrbacher was quite stout and apparently very robust, weighing nearly 300 pounds. He was well and favorably known throughout the Pacific Coast. The deceased left a widow and four children, Mrs. George Kuehler, Emma, Adele and Charles Rohrbacher. The funeral was held on the 29th, at Druids' Hall, and interment was in the Odd Fellows Cemetery.

WINEMAKER and Distiller, 30 years of age, holding highest references for 12 years' services in leading establishments, open for engagement. Address "S. S.," this office.

Old-Time Whisky Making.

A relic of the famous whisky rebellion over which all Western Pennsylvania rose up in arms is found not far from the southern limits of Dunbarough. It is the remains of an old distillery, the old copper still having been removed but a short time ago.

The distillery dates back over one hundred years, though the exact date is unknown, but was in operation in 1789.

Throughout different sections of the country there were many of these distilleries in operation. The pioneer farmers were raised on the old rye whisky, and to have a still in operation was no more thought of than having a mill for grinding the grain. Near the old Dunbar Distillery a gristmill of antique pattern was erected for crushing the grain and the two establishments ran in a sort of partnership method. Some of the old inhabitants of the mountain can well remember hearing their fathers speak of the trips through the forest and down the mountain with a heavy load of grain bound for the distillery and gristmill.

The whisky was manufactured by the old and simple plan of distillation, and was sold in quarts for 10 cents, or more often for 25 cents per gallon. Most of the liquor was used by the settlers themselves, though some was hauled to the Youghiogheny River and shipped down on flatboats. The story is told of one of the early mountaineers, who was accustomed to haul the "old rye" down to what is now called Connellsville, that one day he was returning from the river in company with his wife, both riding an old blind horse. The old mountaineer used too much of the liquor and was crazed with drink. He compelled his wife to sit on the horse, while he attempted to make it go over a large precipice, known as "Lovers' Leap," a distance of 100 feet. The old blind horse refused to go.

The distillery was in full blast when the early iron furnaces were put in operation. The Union furnace, the Center and Laurel furnaces were erected before 1800, and were but a few miles distant from the famous distillery. The furnacemen and ore miners were frequent visitors to the whisky establishment, and the famous "Pilgrim" spring, that is one of the best pure water springs in this section, got its name in this connection. The men would purchase their whisky at the distillery and carry it in jugs up to a beautiful spring that was situated in a dense thicket of trees. Here they would enjoy their jugs of whisky and become very drunk. They would wander around, and on account of the dense thicket would be unable to find their way to the mountain road. The early settlers would sometimes find them wandering around lost and gave the name of wandering pilgrims. The spring afterward became known as "Pilgrim Spring," and is known as such to this day.

In 1791, when the Government began to collect revenue from the manufacturers of whisky, many of the distilleries throughout the country suspended operations. The Dunbar Distillery ran on and the people joined in resisting the revenue officers. They firmly believed that each one had a right to convert the product of his farm into liquor or whatever he chose. When the whisky insurrection took place in 1791, and the Government came out ahead, the old distillery was obliged to pay the revenue to keep running, though there were many stills set up in the mountain afterward that kept running on the "moonshine plan," and the revenue house, not being able to keep pace with the moonshiners, ceased operation. It was in operation, however, in 1815, as the old stone mill that is now standing, and now being operated was erected

Hey, Grauerholz & Co.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

WINES & LIQUORS.

—SOLE AGENTS FOR—

Davy Crockett Whisky.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT, THEN GO AHEAD.

224 FRONT STREET - - - SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Hawaiian Trade in Danger.

The shippers of California wine are becoming thoroughly alarmed at the opposition to the continuance of the reciprocity treaty with Hawaii. In recent years, and particularly in the past year, when the Legislature of Hawaii gave California wines a distinct advantage in the island market, the trade has increased greatly. The total value of the business done amounts to from \$125,000 to \$150,000 annually, and this is by no means the extent to which the trade may be pushed.

The Island trade for wine is a peculiar one. Practically 90 to 95 percent of all the wines sent thither are fortified wines, but the alcoholic degree is considerably lower than that called for by the American standard. Most buyers of California ports, sheries, etc., insist upon a standard of 20 per cent of alcohol; whereas the alcoholic strength for the island trade is usually 18 per cent. This makes it necessary for the shippers to prepare for their export trade from one to two years in advance, and if the reciprocal arrangements with Hawaii are suddenly cut off all of the leading exporters will find themselves with a stock of sweet wine on hand for which there is no demand in the American market.

What makes the situation particularly exasperating is that the wine exporters have only been able to secure the real benefits of reciprocity within the past few months. Prior to the last meeting of the Hawaiian Legislature the duty on California wines was exactly the same as the duties on wines from France and Germany, and the trade, as a consequence, languished. A severe competition was encountered from Japan in the form of saki, or wine made from rice, which ran high in alcohol and was placed upon the Hawaiian market at a figure lower than California wines could possibly be manufactured from grapes. The California wine exporters made proper representations to the Hawaiian Government through Mr. C. R. Bishop and other gentlemen closely connected with the Hawaiian trade, and the result was that a new schedule was passed. The present duty in Hawaii on California wines is such that wines running below and up to 18 per cent of alcohol are admitted free, and wines from over 18 to 21 per cent of alcohol pay but 15 cents per gallon. The importation of wines over 21 per cent is practically prohibited by a duty of \$2 per gallon.

European wines pay a duty of 15 cents a gallon for any

alcoholic degree of strength up to 21, and \$2 per gallon above that strength. The importation of saki is effectually barred by a duty of 60 cents per gallon, it coming under a classification "wines made from materials other than grapes."

Under these conditions the California export trade has grown to very large proportions, and the time is not far distant when the exporters think that their present business can be doubled. The consuming classes in the island republic are largely Portuguese, and to some extent Japanese, and now that the Portuguese especially are getting wine at a very low price scarcely a month goes by that the exports fail to show a healthy growth.

The exporters believe that with the abrogation of the treaty all of these favorable circumstances will cease to exist and that the California product will not be favored to the exclusion of wines from Europe and saki from Japan. Naturally they are taking steps to throw what influences they can in Washington to secure the continuance of the treaty, and instructions have already been given to the representatives of the New York members of local houses to go to Washington and present the claims of the viticultural industry in the proper quarter.

Andrea Sbarbora, who is thoroughly versed in the subject of California wine shipments to Hawaii, corroborates unqualifiedly the statements of the foregoing paragraphs relative to the present advantages of reciprocity and the injury which abrogation would work. He also illustrated graphically, from the experience of the Italian-Swiss Agricultural Colony, how advantageous this trade has been. Last year a shipment of wine from Asti, in Sonoma County, reached Honolulu and was found to be 2-100ths of 1 per cent above the limiting 18 per cent. The entire shipment was brought back to this city, its alcoholic strength was reduced, the wine was then reshipped, and yet there was a profit on the whole transaction for the California wine-growers.

FOR SALE—One-half interest or the whole of the right to a wine faucet, recently patented, which enables wine men to keep dry wines on tap in 5-gallon demijohns, pure and wholesome, without manipulation. It is simple and thoroughly effective, and is a result that has long been sought, as it will enable retailers to carry small quantities of dry wines "on tap" without spoiling. For particulars address Q, this office.

To the Trade and the Public:

The **"R. B. HAYDEN"**

Old Style Hand-Made Sour Mash Whisky Distilled by

GREENBRIER DISTILLERY CO.

(OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY.)

GREENBRIER, NELSON CO., KY.

Is the only whisky of this name ever made in Nelson County, Ky. On ordering R. B. Hayden from your dealer see that you get the Whisky that is distilled by the Greenbrier Distillery Company.

Greenbrier Distillery Co.—Gentlemen: In response to your inquiry I have to say that your distillery is operated on the old fashioned hand made sour mash plan, and is one of the very few distilleries in the State that adheres to the old style methods that have made Kentucky sour mash distilleries famous. Your house and its methods cannot be improved on.

Respectfully yours,

BARDSTOWN, KY., November 1, 1892.

JNO. B. WELLER,
Dist. Dep. Collector Int. Rev., Nelson Co., Ky.

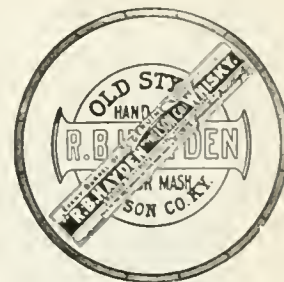
"R. B. Hayden."

The Finest Sour Mash Whisky made in Nelson Co., Kentucky. Charles Meinecke & Co., Agents, S.F.

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS

314 SACRAMENTO STREET



TRADE CIRCULARS,

FROM WRIGHT & TAYLOR, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Important Notice.—Please Read.

There are a number of envious dealers, jealous of the popularity of "Fine Old Kentucky Taylor" whisky, who are using every means to injure its reputation with the trade. We ignore their attacks, as their vaporings, instead of injuring the brand, really increase its popularity. We are the only bottlers of "Fine Old Kentucky Taylor" whisky. Our Old Charter Distillery, registered distillery No. 266, established in 1874, one of the longest established and best equipped distilleries in the State, is owned and operated exclusively by us. At the present time it is in full operation, making our justly celebrated whisky. For corroboration write to the Collector of internal revenue, 5th District Kentucky, Louisville, Ky. Beware of all imitations, as our "Fine Old Kentucky Taylor" whisky is the original and only pure whisky under this name. We are the largest bottlers and shippers of cased whisky in the State, which is ample proof of the merit of our goods.

Yours respectfully,

WRIGHT & TAYLOR.

FROM E. WALTERS & Co. and BROWN, MCGINNIS & Co.

BALTIMORE, March, 1897.

To the Trade :

We being the only distillers of genuine Maryland Peach brandy, beg to announce to the trade that we have appointed T. H. Sherley & Co. of Louisville, Ky., our sole agents for the territory west of the Allegheny mountains. We have on hand a very limited number of barrels of 1893 crop of peach brandy, and also a limited number of barrels of the 1895 crop, neither of us made any peach brandy in 1896, and we assure our friends and patrons that our crop of '97 will consist only of what our trade will demand.

Our prices for 1893s and 1894s are very low. Messrs. T. H. Sherley & Co. are authorized to furnish samples and lowest possible prices. Respectfully,

BROWN, MCGINNIS & Co.
E. WALTERS & Co.

Power Means Money.

Have you power? If not, it will pay you to buy a "Herules" Gas or Gasoline Engine; reliable, safe, economical. See page 15.

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.

525 FRONT STREET,

CORNER JACKSON, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

—PACIFIC COAST AGENTS FOR—

KRUG & CO., Reims.....	Champagne
JOS. PERRIER FILS & CO., Chalons sur Marne ..	Champagne
CARVEY & CO., Xerez de la Frontera.....	Sherries
FORRESTER & CO., Xerez de la Frontera.....	Shorries
OFFLEY, CRAMP & FORRESTER, Oporto.....	Port Wines
E REMY MARTIN & CO., Rouillac	Cognacs
H UNDERBERG ALBRECHT, Rheinberg am Niederrhein ..	Boonokamp Bitters
J. B. SHERRIFF & CO. Ltd., Glasgow, ..	{ Scotch Whisky
JOSEPH CUY, Aigre.....	{ Jamaica Rum.
J. F. GINOULHIAC, Bordeaux.....	Cognacs
	Clarots

ALSO OFFER FOR SALE

IRISH WHISKY—of Dublin Distillers' Co., Ltd., Dublin.
GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT—"Harp" Brand—bottled by Cameron & Saunders, London.
HOLLAND GIN—the "Comet" Brand of E. J. F. Brands, Schiedam.
SCOTCH WHISKY in cases. The "Struan" Whisky, bottled in Glasgow especially for this market.
ITALIA DO PISCO—from M. A. Wardle and A. R. McLean..... Peru
MEDFORD RUM—from Daniel Lawrence & Sons.
DOMESTIC GIN—The "Anchor" Brand, Eastern Distilling Co.
SINGAPORE PINEAPPLES—in cases, Brand "Tan Twa Hee"
"Chop Tck Wat."
KENTUCKY WHISKIES—Blue Grass, Boone's Knoll—Hermitage—Hermitage Rye—Old Crow—U. S. Club—Elk Run—F. C. Berry.

FROM THE MELLWOOD DISTILLERY COMPANY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 15, 1897.

The Bottling-in-Bond bill having become a law, we desire to inform the wholesale dealers of the country that the well-known policy of the Mellwood Distillery Company will in no wise be altered thereby.

As heretofore, we shall continue to manufacture and sell in bulk only, to wholesale dealers, our three brands of fine straight whiskies, "Mellwood" (old fashion whisky), "Old Watermill" (hand-made sour mash), "Normandy" (superior pure rye).

We beg to say it is not our intention to bottle these brands on our own account, nor shall we offer them for sale as cased goods.

We desire, however, in this as in all other matters, to serve the interests of our patrons, and as soon as the stamps are issued by the Government all orders received from the trade to bottle any of their holdings in bond of these brands will have our prompt and careful attention. This work will be done at a nominal cost, we having provided for the purpose an extensive and complete bonded bottling warehouse at our plant.

We solicit correspondence for further particulars regarding the bottling-in-bond of our brands, as above mentioned.

MELLWOOD DISTILLERY COMPANY.

Bottling Department of Registered Distillery No. 34, Fifth District of Kentucky.

GROWERS who wish to sell good California wines for cash on delivery, at moderate prices, to Eastern buyer, please correspond with "B." care editor this paper.

CAUTION!

Decisions have been rendered in my favor by the Hungarian Minister of Commerce in August and October, 1896, in consequence of which the trade marks of the following aperient waters, viz:

"APENTA," "UJ HUNYADI,"

HUNYADI MATYAS,

" LAJOS,

" LASZLO, Etc., Etc.

have been cancelled, all being imitations of my "HUNYADI JANOS" trade mark. No other water except my HUNYADI JANOS is allowed to use the name "HUNYADI," this name being my exclusive trade mark making a part of the name of my

HUNYADI JÁNOS

NATURAL HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER

The Trade is hereby cautioned not to handle waters bearing any of the above mentioned names, as I shall hold all parties selling such waters responsible in damages and protect my trade-mark-rights to the fullest extent, by action against all infringers.

ANDREAS SAXLEHNER,

Budda Pest London New York

Pacific Coast Agents for HUNYADI JANOS WM. WOLFF & CO
327 9 Market St., S. F.

TRADE MARKS.

WM. G. HENDERSON, Patent Attorney and Solicitor.

NORRIS BLDG., 5th and F Sts., Near U. S. Patent Office, Rooms 20 to 23

P. G. Box 122.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Seventeen years' experience, including service in Examining Corps, U. S. Patent Office American and Foreign Patents procured, Caveats filed. Rejected applications revived Opinions given as to scope and validity of patents. Infringement suits prosecuted and defended. TRADE MARKS, LABELS AND COPYRIGHTS registered.

Copy of any printed patent, trade mark or label furnished for 25 cents. Correspondence invited. Hand-book on Patents furnished FREE on application.

Prices Current.

These are the long prices. The rate of discount on purchases of a considerable quantity, can be learned by applying to the agents or dealers. We urgently request dealers, agents and producers to notify us when a change occurs in the prices current of the goods they handle.

California Wines & Brandies

The Prices given are for quarts and pints, put up in cases of twelve and twenty-four bottles.]

C. CARPY & CO.
511-517 Sacramento street, San Francisco

La Loma, Grand Medoc	\$ 7.00	\$ 8.00
Burgundy	5.00	6.00
Zinfandel	3.50	4.50
Sauterne	5.00	6.00
Riesling	4.00	5.00
Sweet Muscatel, 1882	9.00	10.00
Sherry, 1882	9.00	10.00
Port, 1882	8.00	9.00
Cal. Rochelle Brandy	12.00	13.00

MONT ROUGE WINES.
A. G. Chauche Livermore,
Office and Depot, 615-617 Front St., S. F.

Burgundy	9.00
Chablis	9.00
Claret, Retour d'Europe	9.00
Juraon, Favorite wine of Henri IV, King of France	8.00
Haut Sauternes	7.00
Sauternes	6.00
Light Sauternes	5.00
Claret Grand Vin	6.00
Table Claret	4.00
Zinfandel	3.00

\$1.00 additional for pints. Red and white wines in bulk at all prices.

J. GUNDLACH & CO.,
Cor. Second & Market Sts. San Francisco.

PRICES PER CASE.

	QUARTS.	PINTS.
Tramler, 82	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00
Gutedel, 82	6.00	7.00
Burgundy, 84	6.00	7.00
Zinfandel 83	5.00	6.00

INGLENOOK WINES.
Agency, 101 Front street, San Francisco.

Table Claret blended from choice foreign grapes, vintage 1890.

Zinfandel	\$3.50
Extra Table Claret, Medoc type red label, 1889	4.50
Burgundy, 1888, Reserve Stock	7.00 8.00
Sauterne dry, Sauvign Vert '86	5.50
Gutedel, Chasselas Vert, 1889	4.50
Hook, Rbenish type	6.00
Burger, Chablis type	5.50
Riesling, Johannisberg type 1888	6.50

Pints of two dozen \$1 per case additional.
None genuine except bearing seal or cork brand of the proprietor.

KOHLER & FROHLING.
601 Folsom Street, San Francisco.

Riesling	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.50
Hook	3.50	4.00
Gutedel	4.50	5.00
Sauterne	4.50	5.00
Zinfandel	3.75	4.25
Zinfandel, old	4.50	5.00
Burgundy	4.00	4.50
Superior Port	10.00	
Sherry	7.50	
Angelica	6.00	
Muscatel	6.00	
Madeira	6.00	
Malaga	6.00	
Brandy	10.00	

KOLB & DENHARD,
420-426 Montgomery st., San Francisco.

Per Case.

Hook	\$3.00
Riesling	3.50
Gutedel	4.00
Sauterne	4.00
Sauterne, 1885	5.00

Claret	2.50
Zinfandel	3.00
Cabernet	3.50
Burgundy	4.00
Port, 1881	7.00
Port, 1887	5.50
Sherry	5.00
Cognac, 1885	10.00

S. LACHMAN & CO.,
453 Brannan street, San Francisco.

Old Port	\$7.00	\$8.00
Zinfandel	3.50	4.00
Riesling	4.50	5.00
Madeiras	8.00	
Malaga	8.00	
Cognac	14.00	

JESSE M. LEVY & CO.
Office and Cellars, 502-4-6 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

GLEN ELLEN WINES.

	Per doz.	Qts.
Zinfandel, No. 1	\$3.25	2.50
Zinfandel, No. 2	2.50	2.50
Burgundy, Old Bottling	3.25	3.25
Cabernet, extra	3.25	3.25
Hook	2.50	2.50
Riesling	2.75	2.75
Riesling Johannisberg	4.00	4.00
Sauterne	3.25	3.25
Port	3.25	3.25
Sherry	3.25	3.25
Angelica	3.25	3.25
Muscatel	3.25	3.25
Tokay	3.25	3.25
Malaga	4.00	4.00

Above goods when put up in pints cost 45 cents more for 2 dozen pints than given prices. Better grades and very fine old wines always in stock, prices for which will be cheerfully given on application.

C. M. MANN,
(Successor to I. DE TURK.)
Office and Cellars 216-218-220 Sacramento st., and 221 Commercial st, S. Francisco.

Cognac Brandy, XXXX., (Quarts)	\$10.00
" " " " " " " "	9.00
Tenturier Port	5.50
Trousseau Port, No. 1	4.00
Dry Sherry, Private Stock	5.50

Superior	4.00
Angelica, Old Selected Stock	4.00
Muscattelle " " "	4.00
Malaga " " "	4.00
Madeira " " "	4.00
Tokay, best, Old Selected Stock	6.00
Tokay, " " "	4.50
Haut Sauterne " " "	5.00
Riesling " " "	3.50
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" " El Cerrito	9.00	10.00
" " Sauterne	8.00	9.00
" " Claret	5.00	6.00
" " Burgundy	7.00	8.00
" " Vine Cliff	12.00	13.00
Sherry	4.50	
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Angelica	4.50	
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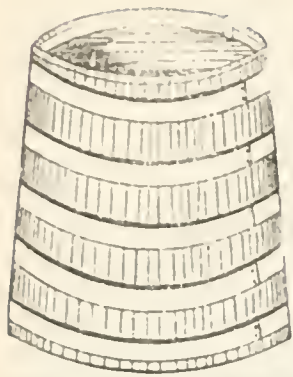


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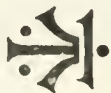
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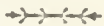
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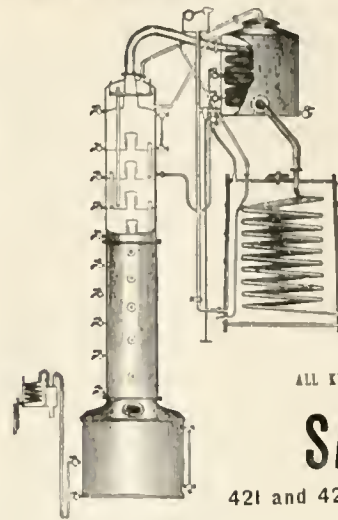
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JOURNAL OF VITICULTURE



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The PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW is the only paper of its class West of Chicago. It circulates among the Wholesale and Retail Wine and Spirit Dealers of the Pacific Coast, the Wine Makers and Brandy Distillers of California, the Wine and Brandy buyers, and the Importers, Distillers and Jobbers of the United States.

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MARKET REVIEW.

CALIFORNIA WINES.—The matter of particular interest at present among the trade and growers is the coming crop. Reports from all sections are to the effect that the vines are in excellent condition, and promise an extra heavy yield. Of course there are plenty of dangers ahead before the vintage comes, but, with fairly good conditions from now on, there should be a big harvest. Then will follow the old, old query, "what to do with it," and the question will answer itself. A new and important factor has appeared in the wine market in the shape of a combination of wine buyers, who have purchased a large portion of last year's wines in the hand of the Wine Corporation. Full particulars will be found elsewhere in this issue, and will be read with particular interest by all who are in any way connected with the trade or industry.

Late advices from New York are as follows: "There has been some improvement in the demand during the past two weeks for California wines and brandies. Although the market is still dull, trade has simply passed from almost nothing to a little better demand. It is thought that, now the license question is out of the thoughts of people, the demand will continue to improve."

Exports by sea during the fortnight have been of ordinary volume, and are expected to be until such time as heavy shippers feel the necessity for storage capacity for the coming vintage.

The total exports of California wine by sea and rail in April were as follows:

	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
By sea	2,115	256,789	\$ 95,851
By rail overland	3,360	796,015	331,846
Total	5,475	1,052,804	\$427,697

CALIFORNIA BRANDIES—The brandy business maintains its standard of lifelessness, and the indications are that there will be no material change for some time to come. Orders and shipments are only for immediate needs.

The total exports of brandy by sea and rail in April were as follows:

	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
By sea	20	559	\$ 953
By rail overland	290	39,301	61,851
Total	310	39,860	\$62,804

WHISKIES.—There has been less grumbling among the jobbers of late, although there is enough now. Several of the leading houses take a cheerful view of the future, and report much better business to the present date than in the same period last year. The chief complaint appears to be the reluctance with which money loosens up. It is uncomfortably tight now, and cannot be expected to improve before the coming harvest begins to move. Reports from the East show, by contrast, that we are far better off here than our Eastern friends, and we should congratulate ourselves that our conditions are no worse.

IMPORTATIONS.—As was naturally expected, business with the importers is very quiet after the abnormal demand created by the proposed new tariff. The worst of it is this condition is liable to last for some months. Receipts have been of small volume.

E. W. Davis Honored.

It is a pleasure to record the election of E. W. Davis, of Santa Rosa, to the position of Secretary of the Board of Regents of the University of California. Mr. Davis is a well known wine maker and grape grower of Bonnett Valley, and has been prominent in the affairs of the Grange. The Viticultural industry will have a staunch friend in him in this position.

Beer for the Drys.

A shipment of 100 barrels of beer arrived in this city from the East a couple of days ago. This kind of a shipment would not attract notice in many places, but for a Prohibition city to receive that amount of beer at one time indicates that Prohibition does not prohibit here.—*Riverside Enterprise*, 6th.

Radical Action by the Corporation.

Two problems of vital importance to the California Wine Makers' Corporation were solved on May 14th by the Board of Directors in a manner that will be very satisfactory to the members. One of these was the disposition of 3,500,000 gallons of dry wines at a price 3 cents a gallon in advance of last year's figures, and the other was the securing of storage, so that the country cellars may be emptied of wine before the next vintage opens.

The demand of the winemakers for a better price for their products met with a stern refusal from the large establishments which had heretofore been their principal customers, and for a time it looked as if they would be forced to submit. Some weeks ago, however, negotiations for the sale of a large part of last season's vintage in the hands of the Wine Makers' Corporation were begun with A. Marschall & Co., of New York. They progressed so favorably that Mr. Marschall, who has been in the California wine trade for fifteen years, came out here in company with Mr. Kalman, who is connected with his firm. For several days the Board of Directors of the Wine Makers' Corporation have been holding sessions with these and other gentlemen, the result being that two important contracts were signed. Two million gallons of wine were sold outright, one-half going to the New York firm and one-half to a syndicate of local dealers, and, in addition, an option was given on 1,500,000 gallons to A. Marschall & Co. The price agreed to was 18 cents cash on board the cars. The amount from the sale will therefore be \$360,000, and, with the \$270,000 option added, a total of \$630,000. The Wine Makers' Corporation controls 7,000,000 gallons of dry wine, 2,500,000 of which are held in reserve by members, leaving 4,500,000 in the sales column. Of this amount all but 1,000,000 gallons have been contracted for. To provide for these and make room for the coming vintage the Board of Directors has secured the Phenix warehouses on the Southern Pacific Railroad on Brannan street, between Eighth and Ninth streets. Co-opercage, machinery, and instruments for the storage and blending of wines to the amount of 1,500,000 gallons will be provided at once. The sale of 2,000,000 gallons and the option on the 1,500,000 gallons additional at 18 cents, it is believed, will advance the price of that remaining on hand, and lead outside wine makers to become members of the Corporation.

A. Marschall & Co's Important Deal.

A. Marschall & Co., the newly organized New York firm which recently contracted for a large portion of the 1896 wines controlled by the Wine Makers' Corporation, as stated in the last issue of the REVIEW, have made another important deal, which will place them among the leading producers and shippers of the State.

They have concluded arrangements with the Palmdale Company, the owners of the Gallegos vineyard and winery, of Mission San Jose, by which they have taken over the entire property for a series of years on a lease. Not only will they make up the entire product of the 600-acre vineyard at that place, but they will be in the market as large buyers of grapes, and the output of the place will be raised to the utmost limit.

Not less important is the appointment of a California representative to handle all their business at this end of the line. This appointment has been accepted by Mr. E. C. Priber, now of the Napa and Sonoma Wine Company, but who was practically organizer and for many years manager of the Napa Valley Wine Company. Mr. Priber is thoroughly conversant with every branch of the wine business, whether in

wine making, cellar management or wine shipping. He will not only look after affairs at the Mission San Jose property, but will have entire charge of the selection and shipment of the wines bought by the firm from outside parties, whether from the Wine Makers' Corporation or from individuals.

We are satisfied that the arrangement made will prove more than satisfactory. Mr. Priber is an able and energetic man, and the firm has started into business under the most favorable auspices.

Pure Food Congress.

ADDRESS BY A. SHARBORO, ESQ., OF SAN FRANCISCO.

OUR WINES.

Mr. President and Members of this Congress—Before addressing myself to the topic which has been assigned to me, permit me to give you a little incident, which I think will speak to you of the necessity for this Congress more eloquently than even the eloquent words of our great friend General Barnes.

Within a few hundred feet of this very hall, on Market street, I was attracted as I came along to attend this session of the Congress, to a window wherein were exposed several kinds of groceries. Among other things was a pyramid of bottles such as this one which I have in my hand. Each of those bottles had a label, on which was inscribed, "Fine Lucca Oil," and the price of that article was 15 cents a bottle! The Lord only knows, gentlemen, what this bottle contains. But there is one thing that we all know, and that is, that not a single drop of the contents of this bottle has ever been within a hundred miles of an olive berry. This bottle of oil for fifteen cents! Mr. Cooper will tell you that it cannot be produced for less than one dollar, if a California oil, and if it was a Lucca oil, it could not possibly be sold for less than that amount. What effrontery! Let me read to you all that is on the label. "Fine Lucca Oil. Imported by Lucca Oil Company, Purveyors of the General Public in England. Highest Awards where exhibited."

Gentleman, this is not an imported oil, nor is it a domestic oil. It is a libel on Lucca, Italy, whence it is supposed to come, in one way, and it is a libel on the State of California if it is called a domestic olive oil. Such things certainly must cease, gentlemen, and this Congress has met in good time.

My subject, gentlemen, as announced upon the program, is "Our Wines." Next to pure air and pure food, we should have pure wines. (Applause.) Wine is one of the healthiest beverages known to man, and when used in moderation is exhilarating, not intoxicating. This is proven by the fact that in all wine-producing and wine using countries, intoxication is almost unknown.

The equality of the wines made in California has been certified to by an expert sent from Italy to examine the wines of the United States. That expert has declared in a report to his own Government that no good wine can be made in the United States, with the exception of that made in California. He says in his report that California, having the same climate and soil as that of Italy, can produce as good wine as is produced in Italy, or any part of Europe. (Applause.)

As we can produce such good wine, let us see what would be the result if the industry were fostered in this State. As to quantity, that would be limited only by the demand. The State of California is as large as Italy, where they produce about one billion gallons a year. Here we produce about twenty million gallons. If the demand justified it, we could produce just as much wine here as is produced in Italy. What would be the result of that? We could give employment to millions of people, and our hill land, which is now worth but about six dollars per acre, would pay interest on one hundred dollars per acre.

But in order to achieve such a position among the wine-producing States of the world, we must maintain the purity of our wines. We are now sending them to England, to Germany, to Switzerland, and even to France. You will probably be surprised when I tell you that I know from personal experience that our wines bring a higher price in Switzerland than the wines of France of the same class right there on the borders of France.

It is my belief that, with a very few exceptions, there is no adulteration of wines in California. Our grapes are so abundant here that we do not require to use anything but grapes in making wine. But, unfortunately, we have to compete with the fifth-story vineyards of New York. There are millions of gallons of wine made yearly there, without a single drop of the juice of the grape in them. What is worse still, while our good wines are sold in New York under French labels in order to get fancy prices, these abominable decoctions, artificially made, are labeled "California Wine." That leads to the thought that some measure ought to be adopted to protect the State from that infamy. And I would suggest to the Committee on Platform and Resolutions of this Congress that they report back something like the following resolution:

Resolved, That our Representatives in Congress be requested to use all honorable means to have passed by Congress a pure food law, including in the same the prohibition of adulteration or sophistication of wines."

Something has been said, gentlemen, about the hardship to which these poor grocers are being put by the Board of Health of San Francisco, in their efforts to ferret out this great evil. I have been engaged in this city, and am still engaged as a merchant, a producer and a manufacturer. I have had forty years of that experience. You will therefore permit me to state that I think I can give some little information upon the subject. In former years, there was very little adulteration of our food. The evil has been growing year by year, until, like many another evil, it has reached a point where it must be stopped. As to the hardship of the remedy, I think the whole matter could be very easily settled with very little hardship to any one. Let the retail grocer who buys an article of food, that oil, for instance, have upon his bill something like "The within goods guaranteed as represented." Then let the wholesale man who sells this oil, when he buys from the manufacturer or from the importer, he has recourse to the jobber or wholesaler, and the jobber has recourse upon the manufacturer or importer. The laws of the State of Ohio are such that we cannot send a carload of our wine to Ohio without an accompanying certificate stating that the wine is pure. If we adopt that system in California, it seems to me it will obviate all trouble. All we want is fairness. I know that the manufacturers, especially the canners, will agree with us upon the subject. They do not desire to be compelled to put up this poisonous stuff; they want to put up pure fruit, fruit which now goes to rot by thousands of tons in this State. But they are compelled to go into competition with the Eastern manufacturer, and they have either got to close up their factories, or do as is done in the East—manufacture these adulterated and poisonous products.

Let me say in conclusion, gentlemen, that I think we owe a great deal to the Board of Health of San Francisco for the activity with which they have enlisted in this cause. I believe that if the officers of the Board of Health of San Francisco will continue to do their duty in future as they have in the past, we shall soon be able to sit at our table with our children, and be sure that we are using only pure food. (Applause.)

A. SHARBORO.

George F. Chevalier, of F. Chevalier & Co., has gone to Portland and the Puget Sound country on a pleasure trip.

Manufacturing Warehouse Trouble.

About a month ago the San Francisco United States Bonded Manufacturing Warehouse received an order for about 100 barrels of brandy for shipment to England. The brandy was blended in accordance with a formula which was filed at the Custom House in conformity with the Government regulations for the conduct of the manufacturing warehouses. John P. Irish, the naval officer and Deputy Collector Tobin, followed by Food Inspector Dockery, injected themselves into the case. The theory of Colonel Irish, in view of the fact that Collector Wise authorized the export, was somewhat ambiguous, he holding that the State Pure Food law had been violated, spirits having been used in the blend. Mr. Dockery's action in breaking open a bonded ear under control of the United States Government, in order to execute a State law, is certainly indefensible, and he has been arrested under a warrant sworn to by Collector Wise.

The action of Colonel Irish and Inspector Dockery creates a local confusion as to the laws regulating the control of the manufacturing warehouses. What can be done in these warehouses is clearly defined in the regulations, and it would appear that all of these rules have been observed in the present case.

The arrest of Mr. Dockery will probably, through the courts, work out a solution of the problem.

Alcohol for Japan.

Mention was made about two months ago of the export of 195 barrels of alcohol to Japan. This shipment has been followed by one of 260 barrels, valued at \$4085, on board the steamer China, which promises to be but the forerunner of still heavier exports. When the first shipment was made it was thought it was merely experimental, but circumstances have changed, and if there is no advance in the American article, the exports in the future will be very substantial. The American alcohol, so far, has given the utmost satisfaction to the users, and a fine export trade promises to be built up in the near future. This is especially gratifying to all who hope for an American export trade, and every indication promises a splendid market in the Orient in competition with the German beet-root product.

DR. F. P. MANN DEAD.

DESCENDED FROM A FINE REVOLUTIONARY FAMILY OF CONNECTICUT
SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.

Dr. Mann died Tuesday, May 18th, at his residence, 2417 Webster street. He had been in poor health for the past year, and his death was not unexpected. He was born in Suffield, Conn., sixty-six years ago, and after graduating from Harvard settled in New York, where he had a large practice, and was known to be a most eminent physician, and beloved for his brilliant mind and noble qualities. His diploma was handed to him by his professor, Oliver Wendell Holmes, forty odd years ago, and bears his name. He came to San Francisco some years ago for the benefit of his health. Dr. Mann was the son of Rev. Joel Mann, and grandson of William Ellery, of Newport, R. I., one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He married Susan E. Martin, granddaughter of Simeon Martin, Governor of Rhode Island. His mother, Catherine Vernon, was born in the old ancestral home (Vernon Hall) at Newport, R. I., which still stands, a relic of revolutionary times, having been occupied during the war by General Washington and his staff owing to the courtesy of Mr. Vernon. Mr. Mann leaves a widow, four sons and a daughter. One son is the well-known wholesale liquor dealer, C. M. Mann, of this city.

UNDER EMINENT SCIENTIFIC CONTROL

“**APENTA**”
 THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER



The Prices to RETAILERS are as follows:

\$8--case of 50 glass bottles.

\$8--case of 100 glass $\frac{1}{4}$ bottles.

SEE that the Labels bear
 the well known RED DIAMOND MARK
 of the APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED.

SOLE EXPORTERS

THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LD., LONDON.

JOHN CAFFREY, 21 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Representing CHARLES GRAEF & CO., New York.

Pomona's Liquor Law.

Probably there never was a law governing the sale of intoxicants or regulating saloons like that which passed the Pomona City Council on May 11th. Pomona is very evenly divided between high license and prohibition sentiment, and the ordinance just passed is the result of a long and watchful experiment in dealing with saloons. The new law provides that there may be two saloons, each to give approved bonds for \$5000, and to pay \$500 every six months in advance; the saloon keeper to be a resident of Pomona. He may hire a barkeeper, but the character of the barkeeper must be passed on by the Council before he can serve.

The saloon must be even with the line of the street, and on the ground floor. Its front must be more than half of clear glass. No screens or frosted or painted glass may be used, and an unobstructed view of the bar and all who are about it must be had at all times from the street, so that one may know from the outside who is drinking in the saloon. The saloon can have no back door or any rear entrance whatever. It must be in a single room, with no adjunct or wing. No billiard table, cards, or games of any nature will be allowed. But one seat or chair may be there, for the sole use of the barkeeper. Even barrels to lean upon are not allowed.

The saloon may be open from 5 a. m. until 10 p. m. on week days only. No intoxicants may be sold to men under 20 years or to any female. If a man is complained of by his mother, sister, wife or daughter as a habitual drunkard, who spends money in the saloon necessary for their support, the saloon-keeper must post that man's name conspicuously above his bar and never sell him any liquor. If the saloon-keeper violates any of these provisions he may lose his license, and his bondsmen may be liable for the fines imposed upon him. A dozen men are seeking licenses under this new law.

That all looks very stringent, but the regulations relating the saloon being even with the street and prohibiting screens,

and frosted doors, and other onerous conditions which follow, are clearly unconstitutional, and have been held so by the courts—notably in the case of C. Miller of Santa Ana, in which similar conditions as to retaining a license were sought to be enforced.

No one is surprised at the action of the Pomona trustees, for it is only what was to be expected. But along comes the San Francisco *Bulletin*, which seems to be developing prohibition tendencies at an alarming rate, and commends the law. Here is the *Bulletin's* editorial opinion on this drastic law:

“THE POMONA LICENSE LAW.—There are some good points in the license law recently enacted by the City Council of Pomona. The advocates of high license defeated the Prohibitionists, and then proceeded to fix conditions upon which the thirsty Pomonian may assuage his thirst. The Council will permit but two saloons, each of which is required to pay a license of \$1000 a year. The saloon-keepers must give bond to the amount of \$5000 that they will comply with the conditions of the ordinance. The saloons may remain open but six days in the week, and must close at 10 p. m. No frosted windows are allowed. No seats may be offered to patrons as an inducement to prolong their stay. The hearty salutation, ‘Sit down and take something,’ will be a violation of the ordinance. No leaning against barrels is permitted. The saloon is limited to one door. No liquor may be sold to minors or women. In partial compensation to woman for a denial of her equal right to purchase liquor, the right is given to inflict like punishment upon any male relative on whom she is dependent for support. The man who spends money in a saloon which is needed for his family may be blacklisted.

“The statement that there are many men in Pomona who wish to sell liquors under these conditions indicates profound confidence on their part of their ability to beat the law. The provision which permits a wife, mother, daughter or sister to withdraw the male in whom they are interested from the list of the saloons' patrons is just. The highest obligation of a man is to provide for his family. If he becomes oblivious to this obligation, organized society may take measures to compel its observance.”

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

J. H. Mundy, of Jones, Mundy & Co., has gone East on a business trip. He will be gone from a month to six weeks.

A P. Hotaling has leased his recently completed hotel property, the St. George, at Santa Cruz, to E. A. Farrell and F. W. Elv.

The California Brewing Company, of Marysville, is making extensive improvements and additions to its plant. Messrs. Hoette & Reisinger are proprietors.

Charles Meinecke & Co. have contributed \$20 to the Balboa Boulevard Fund. By the way, where is the contribution list of the W. C. T. U. and the churches?

George A. Beam, the San Bernardino wholesaler and beer dealer, is financially embarrassed. He has transferred his assets C. B. Stone, of the San Francisco Breweries, L't'd, and is offering 40 cents in settlement.

Antoine Boequeraz, of Shea, Boequeraz & Co., is expected from Europe very shortly. It has been five years since Mr. Boequeraz has been in California. He will be accompanied on his westward trip by Mr. Leon Boequeraz.

After a great deal of newspaper noise over the exportation of a lot of rectified brandy, Collector Wise has given permission for its exportation. As a matter of fact he had no more right to interfere with the shipment than though it had been whisky.

L. C. Schalek, who for years was with Livingston & Co., is now a partner in the firm of Luke Marisch & Co., 230 Third street. Mr. Schalek has charge of the inside and shipping business of the firm, and the trade of the firm is being rapidly extended.

E. A. Kolb has returned from a very enjoyable bike ride to Los Angeles. He made good time en route without any great effort, as well as a number of customers for his Nonpareil Whisky and the brands of California wines and brandies controlled by him.

Benjamin Arnhold, of Stevens, Arnhold & Co., has returned from his Eastern business trip. He was away three months and visited every trade center of importance. He was very successful in selling the Inglenook wines, and is well pleased with the results of the trip.

Thomas Kirkpatrick, President of the Jesse Moore, Hunt Co., has gone to the Springs for a few days rest. On his return he expects to go to Catalena Island for a month or two. He will devote his entire attention at Catalena to fishing, but it is doubtful if he can find a better all-around bait than Jesse Moore.

The will of Philip Rohrbacher, the President of the Royal Eagle Distillery Company, who died on April 25th, has been filed for probate. The estate consists, in part, of the family residence at 310 Fulton street, valued at \$12,000. The nature and value of other property of the estate is not now known. Rohrbacher declared his entire estate to be community property and confirmed to his widow the one-half interest to which she is entitled under the law. The remaining one-half he bequeathed in equal shares to his four children.

Time is Money.

Save time and money. Buy a Hercules Gas, Gasoline or Oil Engine. The best; the cheapest. See page 15.

Charles A. Wetmore, the well-known Viticultural authority, has been elected President of the Stockton Press Club. Mr. Wetmore was a journalist long before he became identified with the wine industry, and his election to this honorable position is a graceful tribute to his past work.

Scully & Son are doing a thriving business in "Tom Moore" bourbon, for which they have the Coast agency. The whisky is an old-fashioned sour mash, and is distilled at Bardstown, Ky. It is one of the highest grade whiskies produced in the United States, and it is needless to say is one of the best brought to the Coast.

The State of Michigan will soon enact a law to levy a tax of 50 cents per barrel on beer brewed in the State. The United States received last year \$850,000 in revenue at 92 cents per barrel, and Michigan would get more than \$400,000 at a 50-cent tax. It seems that the brewers and liquor men are the legitimate prey of governments, and that they must pay the major portion of taxes. But the consumer must pay the tax eventually.

Grace Bros' new brewery and cold storage plant at Santa Rosa was destroyed by fire early on the morning of the 15th inst. The brewery was about ready to start up with a capacity of 100 barrels per day. The total loss is placed at \$50,000, with \$30,000 insurance. The plant will be rebuilt at once. Incendiarism was the cause.

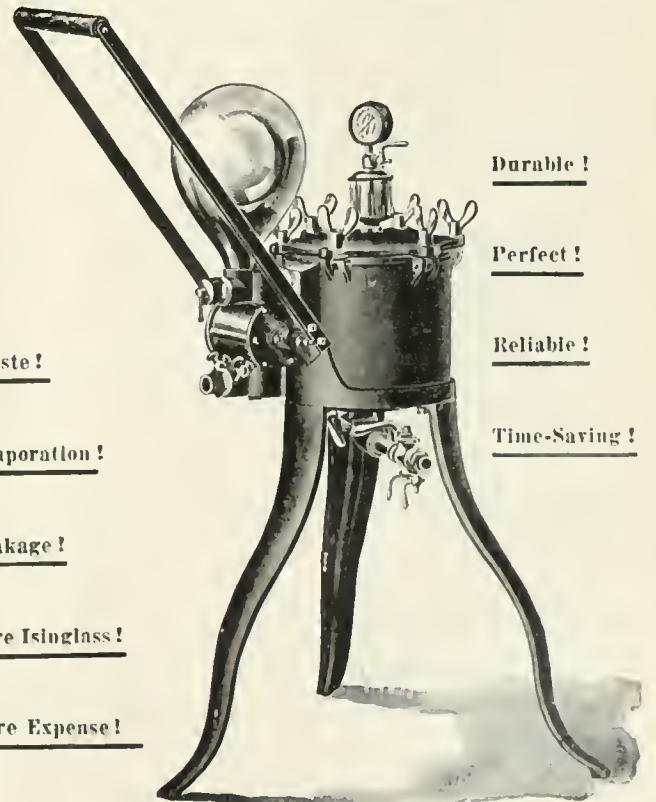
For Racking and Pumping.

Get the best Engine, the "Hercules." No fire, no steam, no boiler, no engineer, no danger; small expense; most satisfaction.

Loew's System Filter

—FOR—

WINES, BEER, CIDER, LIQUORS, CORDIALS, WATER, &c.



Durable!

Perfect!

Reliable!

Time-Saving!

No Waste!

No Evaporation!

No Leakage!

No More Isinglass!

No More Expense!

Wine Dealers and Growers, Brewers and Liquor Merchants are invited to see filter in operation at Pacific Coast Agency

7 FIRST ST., S. E. Cor. Market, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

WAYLAND & CO.

U. K. WORKS,
LONDON, ENG.

15-25 WHITEHALL STREET,
NEW YORK

To Wine Growers, Distillers, Etc.

Gentlemen:

We beg to advise having opened branch in New York as above, for the sale of our Wine Finings, Capillaire, Spirit, Colorings, Essences, Preservatives, etc.

May we ask a trial order, that you may prove the EFFICACY, PURITY and ECONOMY of our Materials?

Yours truly,

W. A. WAYLAND & CO.

WAYLAND'S WINE FININGS, GUARANTEED FREE FROM

TANNIN, SALICYLIC and ANILINE.

Require no preparation, are always ready to use, clarify the choicest descriptions of wines, also those of low alcoholic strength. IN NO WAY IMPAIR THE WINE. ONCE BRILLIANT, PERMANENTLY BRILLIANT.

Harry M. Campe, of Henry Campe & Co., who is President of the California Division of the Travelers' Protective Association, is making strenuous efforts to have the National Convention of the Travelers' Protective Association in 1898 held in this city. The convention of this year will be held in Nashville, Tenn., and the Pacific Coast branch of the national body is doing all in its power to have the next convention here. Mr. Campe would have gone to Nashville personally to aid the good cause had it not been for the absence of his father in Germany requiring his presence constantly at home.

Hotel Annoyances.

Letters continue to come into this office regarding the impositions, petty and otherwise, which guests are subjected to at some of the hotels in this city.

The following is a letter from Chauncey M. Depew:

NEW YORK, March 3, 1897.

Editor New York Tribune: I earnestly approve of the position taken by the *Tribune* in calling attention to the many petty annoyances and impositions inflicted upon guests at a few of the leading hotels. I believe that hotel patrons should have their choice in selecting what they desire, and that all standard articles of food and drink should have the benefit of fair competition.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller, in discussing the subject of these annoyances with some friends, turned to a *Tribune* reporter and said:

"I have read the articles relative to annoyances which guests are subjected to at some of the leading hotels, and approve very much of the *Tribune's* course in bringing such matters to light, as these disclosures have shown the public that hotel keepers cannot maintain an arrogant position if guests will insist upon having their rights respected.

"Matters have gone so far that a few days ago, at one of the best known New York hotels, I was refused Apollinaris, an article which is so popular and in such general demand that one expects to and does find it everywhere, with the exception of a few hotels whose proprietors and head waiters have, it is said, a personal pecuniary interest in serving a cheaper, and to my mind, inferior water in the place of what is generally desired.

"I for one will not submit to such an imposition."—*N. Y. Tribune, March 3, 1897.*

Protest of Wine and Spirit Men of New York

The Wine and Spirit Traders' Society, of New York, founded 1873, and counting in its membership many of the largest importing houses and leading jobbers of the country, have been taking a very active interest in the proposed legislation as affecting the Tariff bill. After expert and careful study of the Dingley bill, they have formulated a protest and recommendations from which the following excerpts are made:

PROTEST.

We protest against the articles in Schedule "H" being used as a basis for the promotion of reciprocal trade, as thereby the rates of duty are placed higher than they would be were this feature eliminated, and the rules established on a revenue basis only.

SCHEDULE "H."

SPIRITS, WINES AND OTHER BEVERAGES.

This schedule is the seventh largest contributor to the customs revenue, and more than three-quarters of the amount is entered at the port of New York.

The value of imports under Schedule "H" for the fiscal year 1895-6 was \$10,987,899. The duty paid the United States Government during this period was \$6,736,063.

Notwithstanding the large amount paid to the Government under this schedule, it is collected with very little expense, and rarely, if ever, is there occasion for a lawsuit, a fact deserving consideration in the framing of laws concerning it. The goods we deal in being taxed at very high rates of duty, we claim to be entitled to such legislation as will facilitate, not hinder, our business, and we respectfully request that changes may be made in the proposed law in accordance with the following recommendations:

RECOMMENDATIONS.

SPIRITS.

We ask to have the rate of duty on spirits fixed at not over \$2 per proof gallon. This is an advance of twenty cents per gallon over the present rate, and the domestic interests are fully protected by it. A higher duty will induce frauds, and cause more loss to the revenue than the difference in the rates; this has been shown by experience.

The additional twenty cents per gallon will offset the advance of twenty cents per gallons on domestic spirits, which was made by the act of August, 1894.

SPARKLING WINES.

We ask to have the duty taken off the bottles, and that an allowance of 5 per cent. be granted for breakage and leakage.

The rate of \$6 per dozen so-called quart bottles was established in 1864, and has since, from time to time, been agreed upon by the producers of domestic wines and the importers of wines, as having furnished ample protection to the American article. It was changed in 1883 to \$7, at the suggestion of Senator Brown, of Georgia, on the theory, that, Champagne being a luxury, it should pay the highest rate of duty Congress could be induced to impose. This, however, was done entirely on his own motion, without any suggestion from the domestic producers, at the end of the session, during a period of great confusion, and was, we consider, an inadvertence on the part of the Senate. This rate remained in force until 1890, when the House passed the McKinley bill, which increased the rates of duty on many articles, but did not include Champagne, as it was considered to be sufficiently taxed. When this bill reached the Senate, the Finance Committee, in consequence of a demand from a certain class, who considered Champagne one of the greatest luxuries, decided it was a political necessity to increase the rate \$1 a case, making the present duty \$8 per dozen.

The increase of \$2 per case having been added to the rate of duty on Champagne and Sparkling Wines by outside influence, we ask to have the original rate of \$6 per dozen restored, as we believe it will largely increase the imports, and gradually increase the receipts. It will also benefit the trade, as it will take less capital to conduct the business, which is already so hampered by the necessary expenses connected with it that there is comparatively little profit to the American merchant.

STILL WINES.

There were imported in the fiscal year 1895-6 1,709,958 gallons (average value 65 cents per gallon), at a duty of 30 cents per gallon.....\$. 512,987
 1,058,528 gallons (average value 73 cents per gallon) at a duty of 50 cents per gallon..... 529,264
 2,768,486 gallons and \$1,042,251
 which is equivalent to an average specific duty of 37 65-100 cents per gallon.

We propose that you fix a duty of 40 cents per gallon, which, based on the importations of 1896, would amount to \$1,107,394, or an increase of \$65,143 over the amount collected that year.

This duty gives ample protection to the American wine grower, and will allow the importation of a better class of wine than a higher rate, as the greater part of the wine brought to this country is of the fair and medium qualities. Experience has shown that when the price of wine landed on the dock in New York, duty paid, exceeds a certain figure, the consumption decreases, and any amount of duty over 40 cents per gallon will have this effect,

The expectation that as much still wine will be imported under a uniform duty of 60 cents per gallon as there was under duties of 30 and 50 cents is obviously fallacious. On most of the cheap wines now imported a duty of 60 cents would be prohibitory, the duty alone being greater than the value of the domestic wines with which these may be supposed to enter into competition. It is safe to assume, therefore, that the importation on a 60-cent basis would not exceed half that made under an average duty of a little over 37½ cents per gallon, and that instead of the \$1,661,161 expected by the Ways and Means Committee as the revenue from the increased duty, \$830,000, or \$200,000 less than the revenue of 1896, would be nearer the mark.

We ask to have the duty on still wines in bottles retained at \$1.60 per dozen so-called quart bottles, and proportionate rates for bottles of other sizes.

At the recent meeting of the town trustees of Suisun Constable Fitzpatrick presented a petition asking the board to adopt an ordinance requiring every person engaged in the saloon business to present a petition signed by at least ten real estate owners, recommending petitioner as a fit and proper person to conduct a saloon in town, and to accompany said petition with a bond for carrying on business in an orderly and respectable manner, the violation of the above ordinance being a forfeiture of the license. Constable Fitzpatrick stated that the object of such an ordinance was to regulate places where liquors are sold, and to rid the town of many obnoxious persons. The petition was signed by all the officers and the leading business men. The matter was referred to City Attorney Coghlan, and will be considered by the Town Trustees at a meeting to be held later.

Wine Presses.

I have some new, imported Wine Presses for sale below cost; also Stemmer and Seeder. Call on or address
 O. N. OWENS,
 215 Bay Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Among the prize winners in the Oakland Bench Show was the Irish setter, "Jesse Moore whisky." He took first prize in the puppy class and first in the dog class. The dog is out of the famous Glenmore kennels, and promises to be a star exhibit in future shows. His name may be a mascot.

The Sierra Mountain Company, at Truckee, has begun making lager beer. The company has been improving their plant right along. They are now well equipped, and the reputation they have already gained by their fine steam beer shows that the managers of the brewery thoroughly understand their business. Climatic conditions of Truckee are very favorable for making lager, and the company will doubtless build up a large trade in their line.

The Board of Supervisors of Calaveras county at its recent session amended the license ordinance. The following is the main provision of the new ordinance: "The tax collector and the several constables of the county must make diligent inquiry as to all persons in the county liable to pay license taxes. Any person required to take out a license who fails, neglects or refuses to take out such license, or who makes, carries on, or attempts to carry on business without such license, the tax collector and any constable of the county must direct criminal or civil action, or both, to be brought, as prescribed in Section 1 of this ordinance, and in case a civil action is brought, the collector or any constable of the county may make the necessary affidavit for a writ of attachment, which may issue without any bonds being given in behalf of the plaintiff."

An attachment was recently levied on Herbert & Sonderleiter, proprietors of the Pabst Cafe, at Ellis and Powell sts., by W. Rigby, a collector, for \$105. This was promptly settled, but, to prevent a recurrence of undesirable visits from deputy sheriffs, a meeting of creditors was called. This was held at the office of Harris & Heiss, attorneys for the proprietors, in the Mills building, and the conference lasted several hours. At its conclusion it was decided to appoint a committee of five to confer with the creditors and endeavor to secure an extension of time. A financial statement was exhibited, showing that the liabilities exceeded the assets by about two thousand dollars. It was represented that, if time was given, the indebtedness could be met, and those present at the meeting seemed to regard the proposition with favor. One of the largest creditors is the owner of the building, the balance being due to local firms in various amounts.

FOR SALE—One-half interest or the whole of the right to a wine fancet, recently patented, which enables wine men to keep dry wines on tap in 5-gallon demijohns, pure and wholesome, without manipulation. It is simple and thoroughly effective, and is a result that has long been sought, as it will enable retailers to carry small quantities of dry wines "on tap" without spoiling. For particulars address Q, this office.

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TRADE MARK

E. RÉMY MARTIN & CO.

COGNAC

(FRANCE)

Agents in San Francisco, Cal.

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.

See quotations on page 31. 525 FRONT STREET

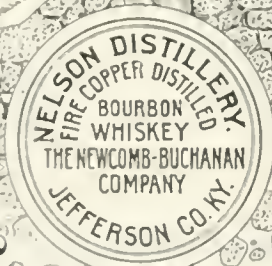
THE ANDERSON & NELSON DISTILLERIES CO.

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ALSO

GENERAL AGENT FOR U.S. CLUB.

WAREHOUSES ALL HEATED BY STEAM SHRINKAGE GUARANTEED ON EACH AND EVERY BARREL.

Imports and Exports

DURING THE PAST FORTNIGHT.

TO NEW YORK VIA PANAMA—PER STR. SAN BLAS, May 8, 1897.

DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
New York	Louis T Snow	50 barrels	2,550	\$ 637
Newark, N J.	C A Worth	3 barrels	146	58
Jamaica Plains, Mass.	Beringer Bros.	1 bbl 2 hf-bbls	103	100
New York	Lachman & Jacobi	175 barrels	9,007	2,694
"	Cal Wine Association	235 barrels	11,750	3,348
Brooklyn	"	300 barrels	15,000	4,125
New York	Gundlach-Bund W Co.	200 barrels	10,176	2,849
Total amount			48,732	\$13,811

TO CENTRAL AMERICA—PER STR. SAN BLAS, May 8, 1897.

La Libertad	Italian-Swiss Colony	2 hf-bbls 1 keg	67	\$ 44
"	Cal Wine Association	1 hf-cask	33	36
Acajutla	"	4 casks	242	97
Panama	"	12 casks	714	212
"	"	12 cases		38
La Libertad	C M Mann	5 barrels	259	163
San J de Guatemala	B Frapoli & Co.	12 cases		56
Puntas Arenas	Napa & Sonoma W Co	2 barrels	101	80
"	St George Vineyard	4 bbls 26 kegs	570	250
"	Lachman & Jacobi	20 barrels	1,027	410
San J de Guatemala	Gundlach-Bund W Co.	19 barrels	964	399
Corinto	"	1 barrel	50	22
San J de Guatemala	J F Larken	16 cases		44
La Libertad	Baruch & Co.	15 barrels	750	300
"	C Schilling & Co.	4 hf-barrels	110	71
"	"	10 cases		40
Acajutla	"	4 kegs	70	44
"	"	110 cases		430
Total amount 160 cases and			4,957	\$2,736

TO BRITISH COLUMBIA—PER STR. UMATILLA, May 11, 1897.

Union Mines	Morton Drayage Co.	1 barrel	49	\$ 30
Wellington	Italian-Swiss Colony	1 barrel	52	16
Vancouver	Berges & Domeniconi	1 barrel	49	19
Rosslaud	River Express Co	2 barrels	104	23
Trail	C Schilling & Co.	2 barrels	105	37
Total amount			359	\$115

TO NEW YORK—PER SHIP CHARMER, May 11, 1897.

New York	Lebman & Waters		52	\$ 26
"	Italian-Swiss Colony		2,500	1,000
"	C Schilling & Co.		10,028	4,250
"	John Lanier		10	5
"	Cal Wine Association		100,000	40,000
"	Lachman & Jacobi		34,745	13,898
Total amount			147,935	\$59,179

TO JAPAN AND CHINA—PER STR. DORIC, May 11, 1897.

Yokohama	Macondray Bros & L.	14 cases		\$ 79
"	"	1 hf-barrel		18
"	Langfeldt & Co, l'd	6 barrels	307	112
Tokio	Cal Wine Association	3 casks	182	60
Shanghai	"	1 cask 10 barrels	561	220
Yokohama	Crown Distilleries Co.	5 cases		20
Shanghai	Napa & Sonoma W Co	30 cases		150
"	"	1 barrel		50
Kobe	Lachman & Jacobi	3 barrels	157	61
"	A Repsold & Co.	1 barrel	52	75
Yokohama	Italian-Swiss Colony	4 barrels	209	65
Total amount 49 cases and			1,513	\$910

TO HAWAII—PER STR. ALOHA, May 8, 1897.

Honolulu	Elsen Vineyard Co.	3 bbls 3 hf-bbls		1,190	\$ 579
"	"	80 kegs			
"	Lachman & Jacobi	190 kegs		1,175	555
"	Kolb & Denhard	6 barrels 1 keg		315	178
Total amount				2,620	\$1,312

TO CENTRAL AMERICA—PER STR. CITY OF SYDNEY, May 18, 1897.

Champerico	E Martin & Co.	1 keg		10	\$ 5
Amapala	Wetmore-Bowen Co.	45 cases			316
"	"	208 kegs	2,520		1,540
San J de Guatemala	"	225 cases			787
"	"	11 bbls 10 hf-bbl		1,124	392
"	"	22 kegs			
Amapala	C Schilling & Co.	3 kegs		36	21
La Libertad	"	74 cases			268
"	"	30 bbls 4 hf-bbls		1,699	1,908
Champerico	"	6 kegs		60	57
San J de Guatemala	"	10 cases			50
"	"	18 bbls, 3 hf-bbl		1,629	596
"	"	40 kegs			
"	H Levi & Co	114 cases			430
San Juan del Sur	P S Kordt	2 kegs		20	15
Champerico	C M Mann	45 kegs		375	141
El Triunfo	"	10 kegs		100	58
"	"	2 cases			10
San J de Guatemala	"	20 packages		689	265
La Union	"	2 barrels		102	87
Amapala	"	2 barrels		103	93
"	"	10 cases			50
Champerico	Cal Wine Association	4 cases			18
"	"	1 keg		10	7
San J de Guatemala	"	16 barrels 20 kegs		1,000	460
Ocos	"	20 cases			140
La Libertad	Crown Dist Co.	20 cases			100
"	Castle Bros	150 cases			397
"	Italian-Swiss Colony	2 hf-barrels		59	38
Champerico	Gundlach-Bun. Wine Co	56 kegs		560	267
"	"	10 cases			45
Ocos	"	80 cases			231
San J de Guatemala	"	6 cases			36
La Libertad	"	5 barrels		258	133
"	"	12 cases			94
Total amount 782 cases and				10,354	\$8,155

TO HAWAII—PER STR. AUSTRALIA, May 18, 1897.

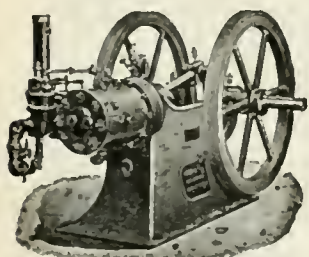
Honolulu	J C Nobmanu	11 barrels		570	\$ 209
"	Cal Wine Association	30 cases			50
"	"	2 hf-casks		65	33
"	Italian-Swiss Colony	24 bbls, 150 kegs		2,005	967
"	E H Michels	3 barrels		105	116
"	Gundlach-B Wine Co.	20 cases			40
"	C Schilling & Co	20 barrels		1,060	477
Total amount 50 cases				3,805	\$1,862

TO NEW YORK VIA PANAMA—PER STR. CITY OF SYDNEY, May 18, 1897.

New York	Cal Wine Association	595 barrels		29,750	\$10,056
"	Lachman & Jacobi	300 barrels		15,348	1,328
"	Gundlach-Bund W Co.	150 barrels		7,698	2,179
"	C Capella	2 barrels		97	39
"	A Starace	100 barrels		5,134	1,270
Philadelphia	F Chevalier & Co.	20 barrels		1,030	515
New York	St George V Co.	5 barrels 13 hf-bbls		600	300
Total amount				59,677	\$28,687

TO MEXICO—PER STR. CITY OF SYDNEY, May 18, 1897.

San Benito	Cal Wine Association	20 kegs		200	\$106
Mazatlan	"	5 barrels		256	102
San Benito	Italian-Swiss Colony	4 kegs		40	21
Manzanillo	H Levi & Co.	1 hf-barrels		98	42
Tonala	W A Schultz & Sons	5 kegs		50	22
Salinas Cruz	C Schilling & Co.	4 barrels		207	72
San Benito	Napa & Sonoma W Co.	26 cases			110
San Blas	J W Murphy	5 kegs		105	30
San Benito	I Gutte	4 kegs		41	22
Total amount 26 cases and				997	\$527



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The Best to Buy and the Cheapest to Operate.


For Pumping, Hoisting, Milling and all Stationary Purposes.

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SPECIAL ENGINES FOR WINE PRESSES, ETC.

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LARGEST GAS ENGINE WORKS IN THE WEST.



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SAN FRANCISCO,
CALIFORNIA.

TO JAPAN AND CHINA—PER STR. CHINA, May 20, 1897.

Yokohama	Cal Wine Association	4 barrels	200	\$ 65
Hongkong	"	15 barrels	750	230
Shanghai	Napa & Sonoma W Co.	20 cases	51	100
Tientsin	C Schilling & Co.	1 barrel	51	20
Shanghai	Pac Trans Co	10 barrels	500	300
Hogo	Gundlach-Bund. W Co.	5 barrels	250	98
Yokohama	Langfeldt & Co., P'd.	3 barrels	153	52
Total amount 20 cases and			1,901	\$865

IMPORTS OF WINES AND LIQUORS BY SEA.

FROM EUROPE VIA PANAMA—PER STR. CITY OF SYDNEY, May 9, 1897.

SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES & CONTENTS.	CONSIGNEES.
H Guestal et fils	20 cases Champagne	F A Schfer (Honolulu)
W T Ball	15 cases Champagne	Gonsalves & Co
Goldtree & Lieber	4 cases Beer	Easton & Schasitz
"	15 cases Wine	"
Oscar Kruger	2 cases Wine	C Bertheau
Wubbelohde & Spanneth	12 cases Mineral Water	Coblentz, Pike & Co

FROM NEW YORK—PER SHIP ST. DAVID, May 9, 1897.

Flint & Co	90 packages Whisky	J F Chapman & Co
"	15 packages Gin	"
"	105 barrels Beer	"

FROM VICTORIA—PER STR. CITY OF PUEBLA, May 12, 1897.

.....	20 cases Ale	Alaska Commercial Co
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FROM OVERLAND.

.....	10 barrels Whisky	Rosenblatt Co
.....	35 hf-barrels Whisky	"
.....	50 kegs Whisky	"

FROM OVERLAND VIA VANCOUVER—PER STR. WALLA WALLA, May 17, 1897.

.....	83 barrels Beer	Sherwood & Sherwood
.....	3 boxes Beer	"

FROM NEW YORK—PER SHIP DIRIGO, May 17, 1897.

C P Moorman & Co	100 barrels Whisky	A P Hotaling & Co
------------------	--------------------	-------------------

IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND.

From May 1st to May 15, 1897.

SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES & CONTENTS.	CONSIGNEES.
.....	46 cases Wine	Collector of Port
.....	1 basket Wine	"

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN WINE SHIPMENTS.

From May 1st to May 15, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE
City of Peking	Nagasaki	Goldberg, B & Co.	1 case		\$ 3
"	Shanghai	Cal Wine Ass'n	2 barrels	120	36
"	Yokohama	"	12 cases		40
City of Puebla	Rossland	D De Bernardi & Co	1 barrel	50	10
"	Victoria	It-Swiss Colony	2 barrels	105	42
"	Vancouver	"	1 keg	10	5
"	"	"	1 case		3
Czar	Mazatlan	F S Kordt	6 barrels	360	162
Walla Walla	Victoria	E G Lyons Co	9 barrels	484	163
"	Vancouver	Cal Wine Ass'n	1 barrel	50	50
"	Victoria	J M Levy & Co	3 kegs	15	6
Lurline	Kahului	Cal Wine Ass'n	2 hf-casks	65	33
San Blas	Acapulco	It-Swiss Colony	1 bbl 4 Kegs	135	69
"	"	Stevens, A & Co	4 barrels	208	95
S G Wilder	Honolulu	C Schilling & Co	5 octaves	156	82
North Bend	Santa Rosalia	F Santellier	200 bbls	10,168	2,960
"	"	"	6 hf-bbls		
Kotik	Petropaulovski	Russian S Skin Co	16 cases		75
"	"	"	11 kegs		110
W H Dimond	Honolulu	Stevens, A & Co	35 cases		250
"	"	"	2 barrels	102	
"	"	Cal Wine Ass'n	30 barrels	1,533	560
Bering	Petropaulovski	Russian S Skin Co	60 barrels	3,058	1,000
Total amount 30 cases and				16,709	\$6,350

EXPORTS OF WHISKY BY SEA.

From May 1st to May 15, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE
City of Peking	Yokohama	Langfeldt & Co	10 cases		\$ 105
"	"	Crown Dist Co	2 cases		16
"	Shanghai	Wm Wolf & Co	50 cases		375
"	Hongkong	"	30 cases		225
Czar	Mazatlan	"	50 cases		375
A Johnson	Hilo	J D Spreckels & Br	1 keg	10	17
"	"	"	1 case		5
San Blas	Arequipa	Jesse Moore-H Co	1 case		11
"	San J de Guat'la	U S Bond Mfg W H	1 barrel	52	184
"	La Libertad	Crown Dist Co	20 cases		360
"	"	"	6 kegs	30	120
"	Panama	"	8 cases		69
"	Puntas Arenas	"	2 cases		22
S G Wilder	Honolulu	J C Nobmann	30 cases		225
Doric	Yokohama	Maoundray Br & L	1 barrel	45	30
"	"	Crown Dist Co	2 barrels	101	122
"	"	"	26 cases		234
Kotik	Petropaulovski	Russian S Skin Co	5 kegs	52	140
W H Dimond	Honolulu	U S Bond Mfg W H	30 cases		277
Total amount 260 cases				290	\$2,912

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MOET & CHANDON Champagne.	ESCHENAUER & CO'S Clarets and Santernes.	MACKENZIE & Co's Spanish Sherries and Ports
HUNT ROOPE TEAGE & CO. Cased Ports.	A. BOUTMAN & CO'S Holland Gln.	E & J. BURKE'S Nonpareil Old Tom Gin.
E & J. BURKE'S 111 Irish and Garnetine Scotch.	LAWSON'S Liqueur Scotch Whisky.	BURKE'S Hennessy Brandy and Dry Gln.
BASS RATCLIFF & GRETTON, Ltd.—Bass	GLENLIVET Scotch Whisky in Wood.	SCHLITZ Milwaukee Beer the "Pilsener" and
Alvin Wood.	JOHLE'S Stone Ale in Hhds. and Hf-Hhds.	Light Sparkling, also Schlitz in Wood.
E. & J. BURKE'S Best Ale and Dublin Porter (GUINNESS	MEINHOLD'S Anchor Brand New York Chlor	ROSS' Belfast Ginger Ale, Club Soda, etc.
THE LITTLE & CO'S, the Great Brew).	HENK WAUKESHA Mineral Water.	"CLUB COCKTAILS." EVANS Hudson Ale.
PLEISCHMANN'S ROYALTY GIN.		

ROS KAM, GERTLEY & CO., PHILADELPHIA, PURE WHISKIES—"MASCOT," "ROBIN HOOD," "O. P. S." AND "PRIVATE STOCK."

Finest Canadian Rye Whisky (Goderham & Warts, Ltd. Toronto, Canada), Bottled Under Government Supervision.

RE-IMPORTED AMERICAN WHISKIES—Carlisle Bourbon, Spring '81, '86, '89, '90; Horsey Rye; O. F. C.; Springhill, W. H. McBrayer; Hermitage; M. V. Monarch; Kentucky Club; Mellwood; Mattingly; Chickencock; E. C. Berry and other standard brands.

ALSO AGENTS FOR NAPA VALLEY WINE CO'S WINES AND BRANDIES IN CASES. CALIFORNIA WINES AND BRANDIES IN WOOD.

BEER EXPORTS TO FOREIGN PORTS BY SEA.

From May 1st to May 15, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	VALUE.
A Johnson	Hilo	J D Spreckels & Br	4 barrels bottled	\$ 39
Lurline	Kahului	Allen & Lewis	5 cases bottled	22
San Blas	San J de Guat'la	S F Breweries, Ltd.	220 cases bottled	1,030
"	Acajutla	"	10 cases bottled	55
"	Acapulco	"	25 cases bottled	95
"	San J de Guat'la	Buffalo B Co	20 cases bottled	490
"	Acajutla	"	45 cases bottled	253
"	Panama	Anbuser B Co	27 packages bottled	3,000
"	San J de Guat'la	"	600 cases bottled	2
"	Acajutla	C Schilling & Co	1 case bottled	272
"	La Libertad	"	31 barrels bottled	830
Aloha	Honolulu	Williams, D & Co.	115 packages bottled	909
Doric	Shanghai	Southern Pac Co	151 cases bottled	1,050
"	Hongkong	S F Breweries, Ltd	100 barrels bottled	525
Kotik	Petropaulovski	"	36 casks bottled	
Total—1077 cases, 36 casks, 138 barrels and 142 packages bottled				\$5,363

WHISKY AND SPIRIT IMPORTS BY RAIL.

From May 1st to May 15, 1897.

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CONSIGNEES.	ALC'L SPIRITS.		WHISKY.			RUM.	
	Bbls.	Barrels	Cases.	Bbls.	½-bbl	Kegs.	Bbl. Kegs.
Collector of Port	455						
Bode & Haslett							68
J L Nickel & Co				5			1
Sherwood & Sherwood			2,655	15			7
Dallemand & Co			50				
D W Schroeder				5			
N Van Bergen				50			
Hugo Greenhood				110			
O F T Co				81	2		1
Jones, Mundy & Co				25			
Christy & Wise				150			
Redington & Co				60			
Mack & Co				63			
Total	455		2,975	291	2	9	68

EXPORTS OF MISCELLANEOUS LIQUORS BY SEA.

From May 1st to May 15, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	P'K'S AND CONTENTS.	VALUE.
City of Puebla	Rossland	D De Bernardi & Co	2 cases Liqueurs	\$ 20
Walla Walla	Victoria	F De Bary & Co	25 cases Champagne	323
S G Wilder	Honolulu	J C No'mann	1 case Bitters	5
"	"	"	1 case Cordials	3
Umatilla	Wellington	H-Swiss Colony	1 case Liqueurs	10
Doric	Yokobama	Crown Dist Co	9 cases Liqueurs	81
Kotik	Petropaulovski	"	6 bbls 1 case Spirits	201
W H Dimond	Honolulu	J D Spreckels & Br	10 cases Vermont	46
"	"	"	10 cases Bitters	104
Total amount 60 cases etc				\$793

BEER IMPORTS BY RAIL.

From May 1st to May 15, 1897.

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CONSIGNEES.	BOTTLED.			BULK.		
	Cases.	Casks.	Barrels.	Barrels	½ bbls	¼-bbls. Kegs.
Sherwood & Sherwood		174				
W Bogen & Co				35	145	80
C A Zinkand				60		
Royal Eagle Dist Co	100	2	100	105	30	60
W Loaiza & Co	400					
Total	500	176	100	200	175	60

EXPORTS OF BRANDY TO DOMESTIC PORTS BY SEA.

From May 1st to May 15, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS	VALUE.
San Blas	New York	Beringer Bros	1 hf-barrel	23	\$ 75
"	Jamaica Plains	"	2 cases		30
Total amount 2 cases and				23	\$105

EXPORTS OF BRANDY TO FOREIGN PORTS BY SEA.

From May 1st to May 15, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS	VALUE.
S G Wilder	Honolulu	C Schilling & Co.	5 barrels	240	\$216
"	"	J C Nobmaun	2 cases		17
W H Dimond	"	J D Spreckels & Br	10 cases		105
Total amount 12 cases and				240	\$338

Auction in England.

At the auction sale of Southard & Co., 2 St. Dunstan's Hill, London, E. C., held April 29th, the following California wine was sold:

Fifty barrels Natoma Port, vintage of 1895, ex Sunset route to New York, 2s (48 cents) per gallon.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, in a coast county, splendid vineyard and ranch property of 410 acres, 140 acres of which are in full-bearing vines. No phylloxera, and the property is so located that, with ordinary care, the insect will not reach it. Property is well improved, having 1 brick distillery, 2 brick cellars, 2 adobe cellars and plenty of oak and redwood cooperage. Stock of wine on hand averages 75,000 gallons, which goes with the place. Besides the vineyard, there is 100 acres of bottom land for hay, 100 acres for pasture, adapted for hay, and 70 acres of wooded pasture which can be set to vines.

Aside from the vineyard, the ranch is well stocked, and has ample and substantial buildings.

This is one of the choicest properties in California. The dry wines from the vineyard have a splendid reputation, and there is a steady established trade for them. Satisfactory reasons for selling, and the place will be sold cheap.

For further particulars address WINFIELD SCOTT, care of PACIFIC WINE & SPIRIT REVIEW, or apply at Room 2, seventh floor, Mills Building, from 9 to 10 A. M.



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(THE STANDARD)
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125 Water Street, New York.

WINE AND BRANDY OVERLAND,

DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1897, SHOWING DESTINATION AND POINTS OF SHIPMENT.

(OFFICIAL FIGURES.)

TO	BRANDY.		WINE.		FROM	BRANDY.		WINE.	
	Cases.	Gallons.	Cases.	Gallons.		Cases.	Gallons.	Cases.	Gallons.
Boston.....			7	2,609	San Francisco.....	265	23,362	2,635	482,972
Other New England points.....		20	47	12,704	Oakland.....			4	138
Buffalo.....			4	28	Martinez.....				50
New York.....	4	12,919	928	190,534	Concord.....				183
Rochester.....		500		2,230	Pleasanton.....				50
Other N. Y. and N. J. pts.....		203	43	3,802	Livermore.....			12	2,482
Philadelphia.....		210	250	4,620	San Jose.....	1	349	25	9,460
Pittsburg.....		91	129	1,739	Santa Clara.....				137
Other Penn. points.....	3	35	48	4,715	Warm Springs.....				109
Washington.....		147	1	2,543	Irvington.....				25
Other Maryland and Va. pts.....		10	14	46	Palo Alto.....				49
Georgia and Carolina pts.....	1	35	26	105	Los Gatos.....				180
New Orleans.....		187	52	267,675	Santa Cruz.....			2	
Other Louisiana and Miss pts.....		47		53	Stockton.....		53		2,831
Other Ala. and Florida points.....			3	9,915	Bartons.....				6,370
Austin.....			2		Maltemoro.....				3,215
Dallas.....	28	760	185	3,771	Sierra Vista.....				24,220
Fort Worth.....				127	Fresno.....		5,140	2	15,029
Galveston.....			29	2,512	Sacramento.....	13	59	24	6,260
Houston.....		51		2,559	Napa.....		156	51	11,954
San Antonio.....			5		Oakville.....				61,162
Other Texas points.....		36	43	415	Rutherford.....			1	4,953
Arkansas and Oklahoma pts.....				132	Zinfandel.....				7,955
Louisville.....				2,708	Thomann.....				3,275
Other Ky. and Tenn. pts.....				84	St. Helena.....		72	23	5,239
Cincinnati.....		666	33	13,370	Krug.....				29
Cleveland.....		23	6	7,489	Barro.....				3,010
Toledo.....	2	100		6,344	Calistoga.....				45
Other Ohio points.....		481	5	5,491	Cordelia.....			1	6,580
Indianapolis.....		50	1	2,455	Woodland.....				14
Other Indiana points.....				32	Shellville Junction.....				2,425
Chicago.....	28	11,550	447	84,252	El Verano.....				50
Peoria.....		774	25	2,650	Santa Rosa.....			5	5,239
Other Illinois points.....	3		1	2,728	Vineyard.....		97	32	17,209
Detroit.....	46	163	17	8,998	Korbels.....				5,083
Other Michigan.....		142	9	2,640	Guerneville.....				2,950
Milwaukee.....	111	1,568	97	8,582	Asti.....		364	6	37,937
Other Wisconsin.....			6	221	Geyserville.....				7,990
St. Louis.....	1	973	31	39,725	Healdsburg.....				2,827
Kansas City.....	4	2,351	69	21,904	Ukiah.....				54
Other Missouri points.....			2	121	Ione.....				145
Other Iowa points.....		21	6	283	Folsom.....				10
St. Paul.....		1,729	175	17,490	Placerville.....				45
Minneapolis.....	18	189	121	1,998	Marysville.....		21		3,090
Other Minnesota points.....	1	50	38	882	Vina.....		6,634		14,730
Omaha.....	5	275	6	5,055	Los Angeles.....	11	2,937	520	18,566
Nebraska and Kansas points.....		45	18	316	Guasti.....				7,785
Dakotas.....	2	363	41	2,360	Shorb.....			7	
Denver.....	7	905	125	11,968	San Gabriel.....				6,650
Other Colorado points.....	15	642	42	10,054	San Buena Ventura.....				154
Utah.....		433	76	1,596	Santa Barbara.....			3	109
Santa Fe District.....	5	105	17	1,567	Winthrop.....				40
Idaho and Montana.....	6	236	73	2,728	Downey.....				488
Mexico.....		196	55	3,178	Norwalk.....				20
Germany.....			2	50	Santa Ana.....		66		126
England.....				4,912	Sunny Slope.....			2	40
St. Joseph.....					Arcadia.....			5	
Baltimore.....					Riverside.....				4,278
Mobile.....					Mountain View.....				
					Gilroy.....				
					Hollister.....				
					West & Cos.....				
					Buach.....				
Total.....	290	39,301	3,360	796,015	Total.....	290	39,301	3,360	796,015

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 THE DUB IN DISTILLERS CO., LTD., Wm. Jameson & Co., Dublin, Irish Whisky.
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 MR. J. A. GILKA, BEHEM, GIN & KUMES & T. CAR.

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 ANDREAS SAXLEHNER, BUDAPEST, Hunyadi Janos Natural Aperient Water.
 MR. JOHANN MARIA PARINA, COLOGNE, Gegenueiter dem Juelichsplatz, Cologne, Eau de Cologne.

Re-imported American Whiskies.—'86 Excelsior, Spr '89 Belle of Nelson; Spring '90 Old Grand Dad; Hume; Mayfield; O. F. C.; Chickencock and other St. Louis brands. Lowest market quotations furnished on application, to the wholesale trade only.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, May 11th, 1897.

There is but little to be said in regard to the condition of the wine and liquor trade here, except that it is dull and it would be exceedingly difficult for it to become any more so than it is at present. Whiskies, both rye and bourbon, are a drug on the market, and seem to have absolutely no demand whatever. Holders of goods are beginning to realize the impossibility of forcing goods on the market, and are waiting with more or less indifference for a turn in the tide. One very potent factor in the general depression of the liquor trade in this State is the harassing influence of adverse legislation. The amended Raines law is so rudely constructed that the Police magistrates of this city are completely at sea as to what construction to place upon some of its provisions, and it will in all probability have to be taken to the higher courts to decide just what its framers intended it to mean. In the mean time the saloon keepers are living in constant dread of being closed up because of an unintended infraction of some one of its many indefinite clauses. The payment of their licenses is also taking about all the available cash of the average retailer. This, with the uncertainty as to what the Tariff Bill may do for or against the trade, has made a combination that is far-reaching in its effect on the wholesale trade. California wines and brandies remain quiet, although there is a little better feeling manifest than has ruled for some time. Trade is in small lots, however, and adjusted to the immediate needs only. At present there are no outside offerings to speak of, and the business is well in the hands of the regular dealers.

There have been several changes in the California Wine trade houses here this month. The firm of Marschall, Spellman & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st of the month. E. L. Spellman and J. Oesterlein, together with two of the representatives of the old firm, formed a copartnership under the firm name of E. L. Spellman & Co., and have leased the seven-story building at 481 and 483 Washington street, which they have fully equipped, and where they will conduct a general business in California wines and brandies. Their large experience and valuable connections with the California trade will undoubtedly result in their achieving an enviable success.

This Congress seems to have buried the old Democratic slogan of "Tariff for Revenue only" and substituted therefor "Tariff for Trusts only," judging from the favors shown the various trusts in this part of the world. This being painfully apparent, it becomes a pertinent question as to where the Whisky Trust was when the loaves and fishes were handed round, as a close inspection of the tariff, as reported, fails

to show any particular favors granted to that branch of trade.

Mr. Chas. Scheuler, for some time past the Eastern manager of E. Garnier & Co., resigned his position, and on the first of this month, together with August Marschall, formerly of Marschall, Spellman & Co., H. L. Marschall and L. Rhoinstrom, formerly with the California Wine Association, formed the firm of A. Marschall & Co. The new firm have leased cellars and lofts at 20 and 22 Desbrosses street, and are fitting them up with cooperage, etc., complete for the successful handling of a large business. Through the various members of the firm, all of whom are favorably known to the trade, and with first-class California connections, the firm will be enabled to start out with an assured patronage and bright prospects ahead. Their business will be in California Wines and Brandies in a wholesale way only, and we predict a successful career for the new firm.

Phil. Crovat is placing his usual amount of Vina wines and brandies to his regular trade, which speaks volumes his capacity to hustle and for the excellence of the Vina Vinoyard products.

W. A. GEFT.

WINE AND BRANDY RECEIPTS.

	Wine.	Brandy.
May 1	61,600	4,000
2	10,000	4,500
3	30,800	.....
4	7,600	.....
5	44,400	.....
6	35,600	.....
7	48,450	.....
8	26,200	.....
9	27,000	.....
10	13,300	.....
11	35,100	.....
12	31,400	.....
13	21,000	700
14		
15		
Total	392,450	9,200

TO WINE AND FRUIT GROWERS.—The undersigned wishes to offer his services in manufacturing non-alcoholic fruit juices without drugs.

WM. RUEFF,

Sept. 6

Felton, Santa Cruz Co., Cal.

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PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS, ETC.

The following list of recent patents and trade-marks of interest to our patrons is reported by Wm. G. HENDERSON, solicitor of American and foreign patents and trade-marks, Norris Building, 501 F street, Washington, D. C. A copy of any of the United States patents will be furnished by him for 25 cents.

ISSUE OF APRIL 27, 1897.

- 581,649—Non-removable cap for bottles, Wallace C. Barrett, Portland, Oregon.
- 581,650—Water-filtering and cooling system, Joseph H. Brady, Kansas City, Mo.
- 581,591—Bottle, Wm. Kempfer, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 581,351—Cooling apparatus for liquids, Herman Krack, Tepfritz, Austria-Hungary.
- 581,354—Apparatus for treating mash in brewing, etc., Valentine Lapp, Leipsic, Germany.
- 581,355—Apparatus for conveying and carrying off beer, Valentine Lapp, Leipsic, Germany.
- 581,597—Non-refillable bottle Harry L. B. Lee, Albany, N. Y.
- 581,294—Distributing or delivering liquids in small particles, Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Tuxedo, N. Y.
- 581,491—Apparatus for transferring liquids, Thomas M. Richardson, Oklahoma, Okla. Ter.
- 581,517—Bottle Alfred M. Riley and J. D. Crary, Washington, D. C.
- 581,482—Device for preventing fraudulent re-use of bottles, John Schumacher, Chicago, Ill.
- 581,431—Device for preventing fraudulent re-use of bottles, John Schumacher, Chicago, Ill.
- 581,494—Bottle label, Henry E. Schwab, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 581,522—Bottle stopper, Frederick L. Siegel, Atlanta, Ga.
- 581,523—Bottle stopper, Frederick L. Siegel, Atlanta, Ga.
- 581,627—Non-refillable bottle, Edward Smyth, Albany, N. Y.
- 581,439—Apparatus for cooling, aerating and evaporating fluids, Richard G. Sneath, San Francisco, Cal.
- 581,323—Attachment for mucilage bottles, Leonora E. Wright, New York City.

TRADE-MARKS.

- 29,917—Beer, Ferd Heim Brewing Company, Kansas City, Mo. Essential Feature—The word "Heim."
- 29,918—Beer, Ferd Heim Brewing Company, Kansas City, Mo. Essential Feature—The words "Scharnagel Select."
- 29,919—Still Wine, Clement et Cie, Valence, France. Essential Feature—The name "St. Raphael" written diagonally across a parallelogram having an ornamental foliated border and bearing a cartouche at the center within which are the letters "C C" and also the name "St. Raphael" itself.
- 29,920—Whisky, Ben C. Abernethy, Orlando, Fla. Essential Feature—The words "Abernethy's Pepsin Whisky," and a picture representing a likeness of the registrant.
- 29,921—Whisky, Bourbon County Distilling Company, Ruddle's Mills and Cynthia, Ky. Essential Feature—The words "Knickerbocker Club."
- 29,922—Whisky, John Osborn's Sons & Company, New York City and Philadelphia, Pa. Essential Feature—The word "Antediluvian"
- 29,923—Spirituos Liquors, Alfred Rigay, New York City. Essential Feature—A monogram composed of the letters "A" and "R".

ISSUE OF MAY 4, 1897.

- 581,899—Device for applying liquids, Ellsworth R. Bathrick, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 581,877—Liquid faucet, Joseph H. Beare, San Francisco, Cal.
- 581,845—Device for preventing fraudulent refilling of bottles, Lewis H. Broome, Jersey City, N. J.
- 582,113—Anti-refilling bottle, Harold C. Butt, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 582,042—Non-refillable bottle, John S. Clinton, Bonham, Tex.
- 581,978—Bottle, George Corboin, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.

- 582,116—Non-refillable bottle, John H. Doerr, Camden, N. J.
- 581,700—Boiling apparatus, Alvin J. Donally, Passaic, N. J.
- 582,011—Bottle, Melvin E. Donally, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 582,012—Bottle washer, Melvin E. Donally, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 581,814—Bottle, John J. Durkin and H. L. Fritze, Jersey City, N. J.
- 581,711—Bottle and appliance for preventing refilling of same, Frederic de Garis, Patchogue, N. Y.
- 582,158—Glass blowing machine, Noble W. Hartman, Toledo, Ohio.
- 581,765—Bottle, George C. Phillips, Texas City, Tex.
- 582,100—Mucilage or other liquid adhesive bottle, Lee C. Sawin, Salt Lake City, Utah.
- 581,774—Valve for preventing refilling of bottles, William C. Schmidt, Richmond, Virginia.
- 581,898—Bottle stopper, Jacob F. Wittemann, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 582,151—Method of and apparatus for collecting waste gases in breweries, Otto Zwietsch, Milwaukee, Wisc.

TRADE-MARKS.

- 29,955—Brandy, Whisky, Wine, Gins, Rums and Olive Oil, Thomas A. Dwyer, New York City. Essential feature—shield and rampant lion within the border lines of the same.
- 28,956—Whisky, Edward Mulligan's Sons, Philadelphia, Pa. Essential Feature—The letter and word "X Ray."
- 29,957—Rye Whisky—The James Clark Distilling Company, Cumberland, Md. Essential Feature—A pictorial representation or portrait of Gen. Braddock, which represents him in the uniform of an officer of the Continental Army with his hair drawn into a queue or having a wig on his head.
- 29,958—Lager Beer, The Reymann Brewing Company, Wheeling, West Va. Essential Feature—A pictorial representation of a barrel-shaped drinking glass bearing the name "Reymann" in script type
- 29,959—Certain non-intoxicating beverages, Walter B. Timms, New York City. Essential Feature—The words "Jockey Club."
- 29,960—Tonic, Grand Rapids Brewing Company, Grand Rapids, Mich. Essential Feature—The representation of bunches of hops, superimposed upon a scroll-like figure and crossed by a ribbon-like streamer and bearing the words "A Strengthening Food," with the phrase "Malt and Hop Tonic" in script above the same.

Money is Power.

You can get more power for less money out of the "Hercules" Gas or Gasoline Engine than any other. See page 15.

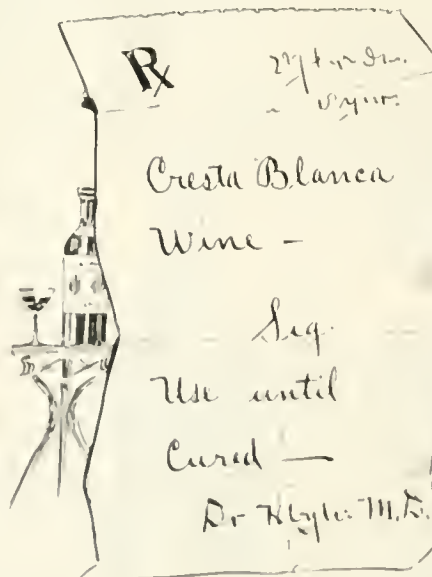
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WANTED—Situation—wanted by a married man; age 40. Twelve years' experience on a vineyard in wine making. Best references. Address J. M., this office.

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When he got well
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SAN FRANCISCO,

CALIFORNIA

INCORPORATED.



NEW YORK OFFICE:

No. 45 BROADWAY.

AUGUST 10, 1894.

Practical Notes.

THE LOSS OF COLOR IN WINES.—The loss of color constituting the disease known as *la casse* is due to a fungus *Botrytis cinerea*, which, being one of the family of oxidizing diseases, appears to exert an oxidizing action on the coloring matter when in contact with air. The fungus can be destroyed by heat, a temperature of 70° C. being sufficient to destroy the oxidizing diastatic growth in the wine. This temperature however, is a much lower one than would suffice for the destruction of the organism in cultures of the same. The paper from which this is taken is by Laborde, in the *Comptes rendus*, vol. 153 (24), pages 1074 and 1075.

LACTIC AND SUCCINIC ACIDS IN WINE.—In the determination of lactic and succinic acids in wine, these two acids may be separated by titration with barium hydrate and treatment of the resulting barium salts with alcohol, in which the barium lactate alone dissolves. From the barium found in the solution and in the residue, the amounts of each of the two acids may be calculated. The results found, however, do not agree with the quantities originally present in the wine; and as the result of three experiments, the mean ratio of lactic acid present to that found is 1.5:1, whilst in the case of succinic acid the mean ratio is 1.2: . . . With regard to the lactic acid the difference is attributed mainly to the volatilization of the acid, which is found to take place during the desiccation *in vacuo* of the residue from the evaporation of the wine.

THE ACIDITY OF WINES.—H. Eckenroth has recently determined that different wines differ in their tendency to the formation of acetic acid, this frequently depending upon climatic conditions, cultivation, nature of the soil, etc.; but, generally speaking red wines show a greater tendency to acidity than white wines, and the red wines of Italy, Greece and Spain possess this property in a much higher degree than German and French wines. It is generally assumed that 0.2 gm. of acetic acid, or more, per 100 c. c. will render a wine sharp and unpalatable. According to Nessler, ordinary white wines should not contain more than 0.7 gm., and red wines more than 0.1 gm. volatile acid (calculated as acetic) per 100 c. c. In judging a wine in this respect, it is not sufficient, however, to determine the amount of volatile acid, as no definite limit can be fixed as applicable in all cases: the wine must also be tested. There can be no doubt that the taste of wines is considerably influenced by the character of the volatile acids, and that much smaller quantities of butyric acid than of acetic acid will render wines unpalatable. H. Eckenroth has recently determined the total acidity, volatile acidity, and alcohol percentages in twenty-four samples of Italian, Greek and Spanish red wines, and in almost all of these he found an exceptionally high percentage of volatile acids.

HOW CASKS AFFECT SPIRITS, &c.—Too much importance cannot be attached to securing soundness in casks in which wines or spirits are to be stored. The necessity for cleanliness or sweetness—that is, freedom from foreign odor—is so obvious that the warning on this head is hardly necessary.

But by unsoundness we mean any defect or decay in the stave-wood of the casks themselves. Care is especially needful in the case of spirits, where if the slightest unsoundness exists, even in an incipient state in one of the staves, a taint is sure to be given which impairs the fineness of the spirits stored in casks so affected. Indeed, not the least risk attending the bonding of whisky or brandy for "age in wood" is the danger of acquiring that "woodiness" which so depreciates value. The great majority of casks are, of course made of oak, chestnut, or other wood. Oak wood being capable of the most strain and wear, and having the closest grain and, therefore, least porous, is best adapted for long storage. The moisture natural to wood, too, is at a minimum in oak, whilst the tannin in which it is rich, yields itself to the solvent influence of spirits and wines, and imparts an astringency and preservative property which improves rather than detracts from the contents. It is necessary to ensure that every stave in the cask is sound before the cask is selected for long storage, as any defect, however small, might with time develop into an unsoundness hurtful to the wines or spirits contained.

BOTTLED WINES AND SPIRITS IN BOND.—The bottling of wine in bond is not allowed for home consumption, but is allowed if intended for exportation. This restriction on the operation for home use is probably explained by the fact that the comparatively low duty on wines does not justify the Crown in undergoing the expenses incurred by the official supervision required over bottling operations. With spirits the case is different, owing to the high duty involved, and the Crown accordingly permits all spirits (foreign or British) to be bottled in bond either for home use or for exportation. The only restriction is that imposed on foreign spirits, inasmuch as for such spirits a bottling charge of three pence per dozen of imperial or reputed quarts is made when the bottled spirits are intended for home consumption. For British spirits bottled in bond there is no charge. A concession in favor of spirits bottled in bond is that, whereas it is illegal to reduce with water spirits in casks in bond, such reduction is permissible if the spirits are bottled and delivered in bottle.—*Wine Trade Review*.

BRITISH-MADE WINES OR "SWEETS."—The license to sell these wines is 1£ 5s. annually, but an ordinary wine dealer's license—that is a license for the sale of foreign wines—"includes any kind of sweets or made wines in any quantity." Beyond the licence there is no restriction on the manufacture of British wines, the dutiable materials used for the same having already paid the duty of customs or excise, as the case may be. But wines which are "British made" must not be sold bearing any brand or label which would indicate that they are of foreign growth or manufacture, as obviously that brand or label would constitute a false trade description within the meaning of the Merchandise Marks Act. Thus a wine made in England from fruit juice or must and intended to be sold as of a claret or Burgundy character, could not be made and sold as Medoc or Burgundy, or a British brandy as Cognac.—*Wine Trade Review*.



EL PINAL VINEYARD

ESTABLISHED 1852.

Largest Producers of

PURE SWEET WINES

IN AMERICA.

Geo. West & Son

STOCKTON, CAL., U. S. A.

NATIONAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS,

A Comparative Statement for March, 1896 and 1897.

IMPORTS.	March, 1896.		March, 1897.	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
MALT LIQUORS, gallons:		DOLLARS		
In bottles or jugs.....	44,515	43,051	110,985	111,125
In other coverings.....	219,401	68,107	179,590	55,816
Total.....	263,916	111,158	290,575	166,941
SPIRITS, DISTILLED (proof gallons:				
Of domestic manufacture, returned (subject to internal revenue tax).....	104,524	95,763	100,838	85,697
Brandy.....	21,848	69,318	40,621	119,067
All other.....	82,393	89,759	225,989	303,925
Total.....	208,765	254,840	367,448	508,659
SPIRITS (not of domestic manufacture) imported from—(proof gallons)—				
United Kingdom.....	21,932	29,131	88,239	120,694
Belgium.....	8,179	10,319	4,270	6,016
France.....	23,476	74,849	48,326	147,051
Germany.....	5,634	4,653	9,447	7,925
Italy.....	944	1,532	1,036	1,694
Netherlands.....	15,688	8,456	47,670	22,994
Other Europe.....	761	1,430	4,915	8,590
British North America.....	8,044	14,263	42,130	83,846
West Indies.....	3,778	10,178	6,457	20,396
China.....	13,332	2,988	11,611	2,489
Other Asia and Oceania.....	2,003	479	2,509	1,266
Other countries.....	470	759		
Total.....	104,241	159,077	266,610	422,962
WINES:				
Champagne and other sparkling, dozen..	19,748	294,294	24,336	344,786
Still wines, casks, gallons.....	178,789	125,664	229,976	155,169
Still wines, in other coverings, dozen....	18,019	82,169	28,684	118,495
Total.....		502,127		618,450
WINES imported from United Kingdom.....		10,154		23,883
—From France.....		337,717		395,862
Germany.....		44,518		76,889
Italy.....		27,076		49,135
Other Europe.....		80,958		70,975
Other countries.....		1,704		1,706
Total.....		502,127		618,450
EXPORTS.				
		DOLLARS		
MALT LIQUORS:				
In bottles, dozen.....	38,728	42,611	49,039	60,306
Not in bottles, gallons.....	22,740	5,561	35,366	7,046
Total.....		48,172		67,352
SPIRITS, DISTILLED (proof gallons):				
Alcohol, including pure, neutral or cologne spirits.....	14,002	2,141	22,520	3,386
Brandy.....	12,206	8,936	623	910
Rum.....	4,529	6,109	51,625	71,419
WHISKY—				
Bourbon.....	17,190	15,017	39,262	33,852
Rye.....	909	2,432	2,693	6,866
All other.....	28,001	11,736	1,364	1,412
Total.....	76,837	46,371	118,087	117,845
WINE:				
In bottles, dozen.....	2,058	7,000	1,628	7,051
Not in bottles, gallons.....	121,336	54,680	103,450	44,015
Total.....		61,680		51,016
EXPORTS OF FOREIGN LIQUORS.				
		DOLLARS		
MALT LIQUORS (gallons):				
In bottles or jugs.....	106	69	627	493
In other coverings.....				
Total.....	106	69	627	493
SPIRITS, DISTILLED (proof gallons):				
Of domestic manufacture, returned (subject to internal revenue tax).....	245	260	37	30
Brandy.....	333	660	334	547
All other.....	1,962	3,576	3,692	4,242
Total.....	2,540	4,496	4,063	4,819
WINES:				
Champagne and other sparkling, dozen..	249	3,697	217	2,662
Still wines, casks, gallons.....	8,815	6,665	5,450	2,361
Still wines, bottles, doz.....	256	869	337	965
Total.....		11,231		5,988

Concerning Pure Beer.

The people are rightly and justly interested in the notices now and then appearing in our daily and weekly journals in relation to lager beer as brewed today; and as I also notice that all these articles are written to prove that our lager beer of today is not as good as thirty years ago, being, as alleged, poisonous and detrimental to health, I take the liberty, being an old practical brewer, to prove by this communication that the beer of to-day is clearer, purer and less injurious to health than the beer of thirty years ago so much praised today.

I do not wish to oppose the enacting of laws providing for a supervision of the manufacture of an article that has become the universal beverage of our people; but I desire to combat the point so often made against the lager beer of today, which is so often and unjustly called a fraud, that it is poorer in quality than the beer of thirty years ago, that its ingredients are poisonous and inimical to public health.

Referring to the occasional statement that beer has caused disorders of the kidneys and the digestive organs, I will only say that this is cogent, and on the face of it seems to be an argument against drinking of beer; but as the experts do not mention any particular case in view and as beer is drunk by millions of our neighbors, without any such diseases appearing among them, as a rule, I am forced to believe that such case when really found is the exception and not the rule. The fact that a visitor to a theater caught cold from draft in the building, contracted pneumonia and died, does not justify us in the assertion that all people visiting theaters will contract the same disease and die from it.

If figures are correct, and I do not doubt them, lager beer certainly has been a benefactor to the country. It is admitted that while 25,000,000 people have been added to our population between 1888 and 1894, the quantity of distilled spirits consumed by the population of 75,000,000 is no larger than in 1880, when our population only counted 50,000,000. And we further find that the consumption of malt liquors has much more than doubled in the same period. Lager beer, according to these figures, has reduced intemperance 33 1/3 per cent. And now allow me to say a few good words for the lager beer of today—the temperance apostle, according to these figures.

I will begin by saying that lager beer, whether brewed from malt, rice, corn, oats or wheat, is as good and wholesome as the other. Brewers nowadays almost without exception, use either one of these cereals to the extent of 20 to 30 per cent. in the brewing of their beer. These cereals are used for the following reasons: They make the beer lighter, more palatable, more drinkable and less injurious to the drinker. Analysis of such brews, made long ago, have proven them not injurious to health. The reason that the beer brewed of the cereals in question is less injurious is, that such brew contains a lesser percentage of alcohol. The very cereals here mentioned are used in all Europe, excepting Bavaria. American

Mount Vernon

DISTILLERY BOTTLING

Pure Rye Whiskey

The consumer buying this—the only distillery bottling of MOUNT VERNON (in SQUARE bottles, each bearing the numbered guaranty label)—secures the highest grade of Pure Rye Whiskey in its natural condition, entirely free from adulteration with cheap spirits and flavorings.



FOR SALE BY ALL RELIABLE DEALERS.

I. W. KINGMAN,
PACIFIC COAST AGENT
Office and Warehouse, 41 to 49 FIRST STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

WINEMAKER and Distiller, 30 years of age, holding highest references for 12 years' services in leading establishments, open for engagement. Address "S. S.," this office.

ea, however being ahead of Europe in all modern inventions, has passed Bavaria in the brewing of beer, and cannot be bound to the old system of that country. We use the best of railroads, telegraphs and everything else that modern genius can invent for us, and we certainly do not propose giving them up, because China has not availed itself of such modern inventions.

As the taste of our population changes continually in regard to dress, amusements and everything else, so has it changed in reference to beer. People of today object to strong beer, bitter to the taste, and are inclining more and more to a light, easy drinking and less intoxicating drink than the old lager, so often favorably but unjustly compared to the lager beer of to-day. And right here it is well to illustrate the style of brewing of thirty years ago to the style prevailing to-day.

Before 1870 the breweries of this country were without ice houses and ice machines. Beer at the time I refer to was brewed in winter and stored away for many months in stone vaults for summer sale. Beer so stored and sold in spring was fair and drinkable; but as the season advanced the beer so stored became overfermented, the cellars wherein it was stored growing warmer, it being impossible to keep them cool and maintain an even temperature, until such beer grew flat, sourish, hard tasting and unfit to drink. Then as regular as clockwork the process of doctoring the article up would take place, and this was done in order to give the desirable foam, by the use of strong acids—a process well known to the brewers of those days. I contend, and I claim rightly, that these acids were more injurious to health than any cereal I have named. These stone cellars or vaults were, as a rule unhealthy in themselves, the continual dripping of the ice stored in and around these vaults, making them moist, gases generating within them which came in close contact with the beer therein stored, the air in these vaults as a rule, was laden with all descriptions of gases, making the atmosphere where the beer was stored highly detrimental to health. All in all, and without any question, the breweries of thirty years ago had not reached the degree of cleanliness of today.

All this is overcome by our present methods. The use of ice houses and invention of ice machines have taken the lead of the old style of brewing, revolutionizing the same and abolishing all the faults enumerated. In about 1870 the breweries began the use of ice houses, but they were not up to the state of perfection attained today. It was the beginning, by keeping the beer continually at an even temperature and keeping it the same all the year around, still it could not compare with our system of today. Brewers, however, did not stand still, but went along with the progress of the century. The modern ice houses adopted in every brewery were the revolutionizers of the business. They did away with dampened, moist, unclean stone vaults and gave the brew an opportunity to age in dry, clear and sweet air. The process of doctoring old, spoiled beer by the use of strong acids was rendered needless, to the benefit of the consumer, and today he can have his beverage, milder, alcohol clearer, and not injurious to his health, in comparison to the beer so much talked about thirty years ago. By the use of machines a great deal of room used for ice boxes was gained, giving the brewer a chance to store 6,000 barrels where he formerly could only store 2,000 barrels; and as this gives the opportunity for the beer to gain more of age, an intelligent reader will admit that the beer of today must be superior to that of thirty years ago. If the beer of any brewer today, whose brewery is furnished with the modern inventions in the business, is not up to the standard, it must be the fault of the management; it is either caused by uncleanliness and improper attention to the brew or by not properly attending to the fermenting room; unless a brewer should be so unscrupulous as to use mouldy, damaged materials in the brew of his beer.

Again, beer is often spoiled by the beer seller not attending to the cleaning of his pumps, which should be cleaned twice a week, but often are neglected; or by the seller saving on his ice, not keeping the beer in the cold temperature so necessary, thereby making the beer unpalatable and unfit to drink. The beer brewed should be allowed to age more than two or three months, and beer brewed nowadays has this age, with the exception of that offered by a few brewers seeking to undersell.

It seems to me that a rigid inspection of all distilled spirits would tend to benefit our people considerably, but I fail to hear of any proposal of such legislation. Look at the dead-

houses, morgues, or whatever these low-classed places are called in which the death-dealing stuff is sold, filling lunatic asylums, poorhouses, State prisons, jails and orphan asylums daily. Who has ever heard of a case of delirium tremens from liquor? Who ever heard of a case of delirium tremens from drinking beer only? If our beer of today is detrimental to health look at our people employed in the breweries, and tell me whether you can show us finer specimens of health. It is known that these people drink considerable beer. Have you ever heard of a case of delirium among them? Or can you show disorders of the kidneys and digestive organs among them? This is worthy of consideration, and an investigation of this question would forever silence accusations against the beverage which had done more than all temperance lectures to reduce the liquor habit in this country. AN OLD BREWER.

Recent Treasury Decisions.

Regulations for Bottling Distilled Spirits in Bond under Act of March 3, 1897.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 20, 1897.

To Collectors of Internal Revenue:

You are hereby requested to notify the distillers of your district who desire to bottle distilled spirits in bond under the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1897, that the necessary stamps are being prepared to carry the law into effect at the earliest practicable date, and those who desire stamps for the above purpose should send their orders to the collector's office, stating the quantities wanted and of what denomination.

The case stamps will be in four denominations, viz.: 2 4-10 gallons for cases containing 12 bottles of 1-5 gallon each, with a strip stamp for each bottle; 3 gallons, for cases containing 12 bottles of 1 quart each, with a strip stamp for each bottle; 3 gallons, for cases containing 24 bottles of 1 pint each, with a strip stamp for each bottle; and 3 gallons, for cases containing 48 bottles of $\frac{1}{2}$ pint each, with a strip stamp for each bottle.

This office will permit distillers or owners who desire to bottle spirits under this act to order, through this office, an engraved plate to be prepared at their own expense, containing all the legal data required to be placed on the strip stamp, or, if preferred, the data will be printed on the stamp at the expense of this bureau. In either case sufficient time must be given for the preparation of stamps after the order is received.

The law requires the following data to be placed on the strip stamp, viz.: "The proof of the spirits, the registered distillery number, the State and district in which the distillery is located, the real name of the actual *bona fide* distiller, the year and distilling season, whether Spring or Fall, and the date of bottling." The date of bottling may be stated as either *Spring or Fall*, and the proof of the spirits may be omitted in making orders for stamps.

Distillers or owners will be particular in furnishing correctly the above data to collectors before the requisitions for the stamps to be engraved or printed are forwarded this office.

The stamps will be bound in books containing twenty case stamps each, with accompanying strip stamps, and full books only will be distributed to collectors or supplied to distillers or owners. The case stamps have a cash value of ten cents each, and will be charged at that rate to the collectors to whom issued, and shall be paid for at that rate by the distiller or owner using the same.

Respectfully yours,

W. S. FORMAN, Commissioner.

Hey, Grauerholz & Co.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

WINES & LIQUORS.

—SOLE AGENTS FOR—

Davy Crockett Whisky.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT, THEN GO AHEAD.

221 FRONT STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TRADE CIRCULARS.

Boone's Knoll Whisky.

FROM E. L. SPELLMAN & CO., NEW YORK.

481-483 Washington Street, May 3, 1897.

Dear Sir — We hereby beg to announce that we, the undersigned, Emanuel L. Spellman and Justus Oesterlein, members of the late firm of Marshall, Spellman & Co., have formed a partnership under the name of E. L. Spellman & Co. for the purpose of transacting business in the same manner as carried on by the old firm.

In order to increase our facilities and meet the growing requirements of our business in all its various departments, we have leased the seven-story buildings, 481 and 483 Washington street, containing spacious floors and cellars, thus enabling us to conduct our business of dealing in California wines and grape brandies, cased goods, and Champagnes on a more extensive and more economical scale than heretofore.

We have arranged to receive large shipments of California wines and brandies from the best and choicest vineyards of California, whereby we shall be in a position to deliver goods either direct from our warehouse in this city or direct from the vineyards in California.

Our former representatives, Mr. David H. De Boer and Mr. Louis E Spellman, enter our firm, one of whom will take the liberty of calling on you at an early date.

We trust that you will favor us with your patronage, which we shall always endeavor to merit and esteem.

Very truly yours,
EMANUEL L. SPELLMAN,
JUSTUS OESTERLEIN.

FROM C. H. EVANS & SONS.

HUDSON, N. Y., April 25, 1897.

To the Trade—The increasing popularity of Evans's India Pale Ale and Brown Stout among yachtsmen and at summer resorts has influenced us to make special efforts in that direction this season by means of judicious and effective advertising.

Having sown the seed, it is for you to reap the harvest by suggesting Evans's Ale and Stout when arranging with your trade for the season's supplies.

Yours truly,
C. H. EVANS & SONS.

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD, 212-214 Market St., Pac. Coast Agts.

There is probably a no more picturesque stream in the world than the Kentucky River, which pours a flood of water through a deep, narrow channel, running among lofty hills, and there is a no more striking headland on this river than Boone's Knoll, in Jessamine County; made famous, primarily, by the deeds of Dan'l Boone, Kentucky's great pioneer, and latterly by Mr. E. J. Curley, the distiller, in the very laudable endeavor to acquaint mankind with his excellent brand of sour-mash whisky.

In the midst of great hills, down which the stony pike winds, hanging to the almost perpendicular sides, Boone's Knoll rises like a link broken from the chain, for it stands apart with Hickman's Creek on the east, a narrow valley on the south, above which it rises sheer, a massive wall of rock.

A hundred years ago, when Dan'l Boone defied the Indians in his search for game, he made Boone's Knoll a place of resort when danger threatened, and in those days, it is said, the river ran on both sides of the knoll, and it was an island. There is no doubt that such was the case at one time, and as we can't be sure of the date we might as well fix it at Boone's time as at any other.

Boone's Knoll is a solid mass of limestone rock, capped with trees and carpeted with blue grass and clover. It is about 700 feet long, about 300 feet wide at the centre of the base, and rises about 200 feet above the river.

In 1867 Mr. E. J. Curley, then (and now) a young man, built the Bluegrass Distillery at the eastern point of Boone's Knoll, on the narrow ledge above Hickman's Creek, just where it flows into the Kentucky River.

It was a large house for those times (800 bushels per day), and it stands yet as he built it—save the wear and tear—although its product since that time has been made a staple article in all of the whisky markets of this country.

By selling his whisky originally at somewhere between \$1 and \$2 per gallon in bond, Mr. Curley managed to make a fair living; but when he got to going down to New York and Boston, where, of course, he had to go to the theatre and drink Apollinaris water, he found it necessary to increase his income, so in 1881 he built the Boone' Knoll Distillery at the west end of the Knoll.

Unfortunately, in July, '94, this distillery and a small ware-

To the Trade and the Public :

The "R. B. HAYDEN"

Old Style Hand-Made Sour Mash Whisky Distilled by

GREENBRIER DISTILLERY CO.

(OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY.)

GREENBRIER, NELSON CO., KY.

Is the only whisky of this name ever made in Nelson County, Ky. On ordering R. B. Hayden from your dealer see that you get the Whisky that is distilled by the Greenbrier Distillery Company.

Greenbrier Distillery Co.—Gentlemen: In response to your inquiry I have to say that your distillery is operated on the old fashioned hand made sour mash plan, and is one of the very few distilleries in the State that adheres to the old style methods that have made Kentucky sour mash distilleries famous. Your house and its methods cannot be improved on.

Respectfully yours,

BARDSTOWN, KY., November 1, 1892.

JNO. B. WELLER,

Dist. Dep. Collector Int. Rev., Nelson Co., Ky.

"R. B. Hayden."

The Finest Sour Mash Whisky made in Nelson Co., Kentucky. Charles Meinecke & Co., Agents, S.F.

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS

314 SACRAMENTO STREET



house burned, neither being insured, in consequence of which Mr. Curley had to pocket a loss of \$50,000. This house was rebuilt, in the winter of '94-'95, of stone, laid in Portland cement, with great iron girders for the flooring to rest upon, and the interior was finished in Portland cement. The ground floor is solid rock, the drainage is perfect, the stills and pipes are of copper, the mash tubs are what are known as hand tubs, the pumps are Dean's, and everything is the best that money could furnish.

It is an ideal sour mash distillery, and the probability is that it will stand for hundreds of years to come as a monument to "Our Chestertield."

The mash floor at this distillery is large, and not unlike the interior of some modern churches, and during the summer Mr. Curley permits it to be used for this purpose by a Presbyterian minister of the neighborhood, who has eloquence, zeal and a good following, but no building in which to worship. In this way Mr. Curley has his distillery dedicated, and perhaps he may honestly believe that it has somewhat to do with the character of his whisky; but this is a subject for scientific men to deal with. Between the Boone's Knoll Distillery and the knoll itself is the entrance to a single span bridge, built in 1838 by Mr. M. L. Wernwag, father of the man who won worldwide fame by throwing the great span across East River between New York and Brooklyn.

The warehouses at the Bluegrass and Boone's Knoll distilleries are all iron-clad, with patent ricks, wide aisles, skylights, with many windows, and under the care of warehousemen who understand their business. In the summer these houses are very warm from the heat of the sun on iron sides and roofs, and in the winter and spring they are all heated by steam.

In consequence, the whisky, which by the way is stored in barrels made on the premises by hand, shows splendid maturity, and the ryes especially exhibit a delicacy of aroma, a richness and a fruitiness worthy of careful attention from all who, desiring fine ryes, yet question Kentucky's ability to produce them.

Dealers coming to Kentucky, who fail to visit Camp Nelson, where Boone's Knoll is, and where the Boone's Knoll and Bluegrass Distilleries are located, and where large quantities of fine Bourbons and ryes ("without a headache in a barrel") are stored, and where the scenery is so grand and the river so picturesque, ought to try visiting Kentucky again and see if they can't do better.

The only trouble is that you don't want to leave the place, and go back into the rush and weariness of city life.

T. M. GILMORE.

GROWERS who wish to sell good California wines for cash on delivery, at moderate prices, to Eastern buyer, please correspond with "B." care editor this paper.

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.

525 FRONT STREET,
CORNER JACKSON, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

—PACIFIC COAST AGENTS FOR—

KRUG & CO., Reims.....Champagne
JOS. PERRIER FILS & CO., Chalons sur Marne . . . Champagne
GARVEY & CO., Xerez de la Frontera. Sherrles
FORRESTER & CO., Xerez de la Frontera..... Sherrles
OFFLEY, CRAMP & FORRESTER, Oporto.....Port Wines
E. REMY MARTIN & CO., Rouillac Cognacs
H. UNDERBERG ALBRECHT, Rheinberg am Niederrhein
. Boonokamp Bitters
J. B. SHERRIFF & CO. Ltd., Glasgow, . . . } Scotch Whisky
JOSEPH GUY, Aigre,..... } Jamaica Rum.
JOSEPH GUY, Aigre,..... Cognacs
J. F. GINOULHIAC, Bordeaux,.....Claret

ALSO OFFER FOR SALE

IRISH WHISKY—of Dublin Distillers' Co., Ltd., Dublin.
GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT—"Harp" Brand—Bottled by Cameron & Saunderson, London.
HOLLAND GIN—the "Comet" Brand of E. J. F. Brandt, Schiedam
SCOTCH WHISKY—in cases. The "Struan" Whisky, bottled in Glasgow especially for this market.
ITALIA DO PISCO—from M. A. Ward and A. R. McLean.....Port
MEDFORD RUM—from Daniel Lawrence & Sons.
DOMESTIC GIN—The "Anchor" Brand, Eastern Distilling Co.
SINGAPORE PINEAPPLES—in cases, Brand "Tan Twa Hee"
"Chop Tek Wat."
KENTUCKY WHISKIES—Blue Grass, Boone's Knoll, Hermitage, Henning's Eye, Old Crow—U. S. Club—J. B. Run—F. C. Berry.

Important to Wineries.



Motor power is becoming an absolute necessity in all Wineries, from the point of economy, and also the efficiency given by their use. Every well regulated Winery should have power; the most economical is the best.

The most successful Wineries in Europe have adopted the Oil Engines. Here, in California, we have a decided advantage in the cost of oil for the operation of these engines.

We would recommend our readers to buy the Hercules Gasoline or Distillate Oil Engine. We have used one for some years, and can recommend this make as being the best of its kind known. The Engine is made by the Hercules Gas Engine Works of 405 Sansome street, San Francisco, who will be pleased to furnish all particulars, prices and discounts.

The cut shown here represents their 2½ H. P. "Hercules" Special; the price, \$185.00, less discount for cash, makes it the best and cheapest engine ever offered for sale in this market. See page 15.

FROM WALDEN & CO., NEW YORK.

41 Beaver Street, May 3, 1897.

Dear Sirs—We are receiving from our Geyser Park Vineyards, Sonoma county, Cal., regular shipments of our Manzanita Sherry and Carlos Port, the best wines of the types produced in California.

In bonded warehouses here we have various vintages of our celebrated Walden Cognac; also old Walden Cognac in cases. Prices and samples on application.

Yours very truly,

WALDEN & CO.

FOR SALE—Brewery, Distillery, Soda Works, Buildings and Lots in Ensenada, Lower California; business without competition; in full working order; \$9,000—could not be duplicated for three times that amount.

Summary—Four town lots, 333 feet frontage in heart of the city. Fire-proof building, corrugated iron, 40x50; annex, corrugated iron, 14x18. Dwelling house, (4 rooms, furniture, etc.) barn and stable. Fine beer garden, well ornamented with trees; the only one in town, for picnic purposes. Wind mill, iron turbine, 10 buckets, galvanized water pipes, through buildings and grounds; galvanized iron tank, 6000 gallons. Boiler and steam generator, 12-h. power. Brass steam pump, Copper still rectifier, 16 compartment column; copper still rectifier for pomace or mescal; 1 small still. Grape crusher, press hand pump, tanks, tools, Fairbanks scale, 2000 lbs. Complete malting department, roller for malt; beer kettle, heated by steam; zinc cooler; reservoir tanks, barrels, etc. Complete soda-bottling apparatus. Strong horse and harness, new delivery wagon, top-board buggy, etc. Only two men needed to run this plant—one for inside work and the other for outside.

Expenses are very small and profits very large. Any enterprising party with a small capital cannot fail to make money in a short time. For further particulars address "Brewery," care REVIEW office.

TRADE MARKS.

WM. G. HENDERSON, Patent Attorney and Solicitor.

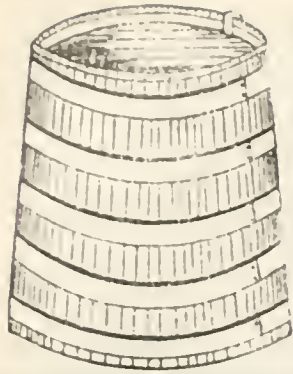
NORRIS BLDG., 5th and F Sts., Near U. S. Patent Office, Rooms 20 to 23

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723 BRYANT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

Or at NORTH FORK MILL

Humboldt County, California.

Liquor Flavors

WILLIAM H. RUDKIN,

74 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

GENUINE XX BEADING OIL XX

Reduced To \$7.50 Per Gallon.

Goods For Sale in California only by

REDINGTON & CO. 23-27-29 SECOND ST., SAN FRANCISCO

ESTABLISHED 1853.

SAMUEL WANDELT,

—STEAM AND HAND—

COOPERAGE

61.63.65 NORTH THIRD ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Wine and Liquor Barrels and Tanks

A Specialty.

I am now prepared to make and furnish the largest, as well as the smallest article in my line of Cooperage. Estimates given with promptness. All work warranted to be finished in workmanlike manner and equal to any in the market.

THE DIVIDEND,

5 LEIDESDORFF STREET,

JAMES O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

IMPORTER OF

FINEST WINES, LIQUORS, IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKIES,

BASS' ALE AND GUIN ESS' STOUT,

MOORE, HUNT & CO'S WHISKIES A SPECIALTY

BONESTELL & CO.,

DEALERS IN PAPER

A Specialty Made of

FOURDENIER TISSUE AND STRIPPED MANILA

For Wrapping Bottles.

401 and 403 SANSONE ST., S. F.

THE ONLY GENUINE

Monte Cristo CHAMPAGNE

EXTRA DRY

(REGISTERED)

D. P. ROSSI

Dogliani, Italia and San Francisco

1400 DUPONT ST.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada

This Brand is one of the best Champagne sold at the Royal Courts of Italy, Germany, France and is peculiarly adapted to the New York Palace Hotel, Del Monte, Jackson, Mass., Biele, Mass., Fort Hood, Florida, Dog's Head, Martine, and the Commercial Hotel, S. F.



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—SUCCESSORS TO—

WATSONVILLE M. & L. CO.

Have Constantly on Hand a Full Supply of the Following Sizes of

GRAPE STAKES

2x2—4 feet Long, 2x2—5 Feet Long.
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Which will be sold at reasonable rates.

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SAN FRANCISCO.

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—DEALERS IN—

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BRYANT AND SECOND STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO.

Eastern Agents

EDINGER BROS. & JACOBI,

Cor. Dover & Pearl Sts., Brooklyn Bridge Store No 2, N. Y.

FERRO-QUINA TONIC BITTERS

A Wonderful Tonic and Strengthener

AN ANTIDOTE AGAINST

ANEMIA, CHLOROSIS, MUSCULAR DEBILITY, NAUSEA, HEADACHE, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, PHthisis, SCROFULA, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, GENERAL DEBILITY, LASSITUDE and other diseases caused by a disordered system

Especially Recommended as a preventative against FEVERS in tropical climates.

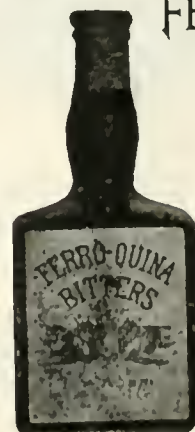
ADDRESS

DR. D. P. ROSSI

1400 DUPONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL

SOLE AGENT FOR U. S. AND CANADA.

Or any wholesale or commission house in this City



CHARLES BUNDSCHU, President

CARL GUNDLACH, VICE-President

HENRY GUNDLACH, Secretary

GUNDLACH-BUNDSCHU WINE COMPANY

Successors to J. GUNDLACH & CO.

Vineyard Proprietors and Shippers of

California Wines and Brandies,

PROPRIETORS RHINE FARM, SONOMA, CAL.

And BACCHUS WINE VAULTS, 438-442 Bryant St., S. F.

San Francisco Office,
S. E. COR. MARKET & SECOND STS.

NEW YORK BRANCH,
S. E. COR. WATTS & WASHINGTON STS



Louis Roederer Champagne

Highest Grade in the World!

Used by All the Leading Clubs
Hotels and Restaurants . . .

For sale by All First-Class
Grocers and Wine Merchants.



THREE KINDS, ALL OF EQUAL EXCELLENCE
BRUT (*Gold Seal*) An Extra Dry Wine
GRAND VIN SEC (*Brown Seal*)
 The Perfection of a Dry Wine
CARTE BLANCHE (*White Seal*)
 A Rich Wine

Macondray Bros. & Lockard,

124 SANSOME STREET
Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

THOS. KIRPATRICK, PRESIDENT,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SHERLEY MOORE, VICE-PRES'T,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

JESSE MOORE WHISKIES

DIRECT FROM LOUISVILLE, KY.

FAMOUS
PEERLESS WHISKIES.



GUARANTEED
STRICTLY PURE.

These Whiskies have a reputation second to none on the Pacific Coast. They have been given years of trial by the best class of hotel and restauranters and are pronounced without a peer. When given a trial they speak for themselves. Beware of imitations to suit in Louisville or San Francisco by

JESSE MOORE, HUNT CO.,

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

404 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

"	"	pints	18.50
Fill. Gancia & Co., Canelli (Asti)			
Moscato, white, in cases of 12 quarts	14.00		
"	24 pints	15.00	
Passaretta, white,	12 quarts	13.00	
"	"	24 pints	14.00

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.,

525 Front street, San Francisco.

SHERRIES.

Forrester & Co., Jerez, in wood, per gallon.	\$ 1.50	\$5.00
Forrester & Co., Jerez, per case.	12.00	16.00
Garvey & Co., Jerez, in wood, per gallon.	1.75	5.00

PORTS.

Otley,	\$1.75 to \$5.00
Otley, per case.	\$12.00

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,

314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

A. de Luze & Fils, Bordeaux
Clarets, per case. \$8.00 to \$28.00

A. de Luze & Fils, Bordeaux
Sauternes, per case. 12.00 to 26.00

O. Marey & Liger Belair, Nuits
Burgundies, white and red, per case. 15.60 to 23.00

D. M. Feuerbeerd, Jr., & Co., Oporto, Port wines per case. 15.00 to 20.00

D. M. Feuerbeerd, Jr., & Co., Oporto, Port Wines, in wood per gal. 2.00 to 3.50

Duff Gordon & Co., Sherries in wood per gal. 2.00 to 3.50

Lacave & Co., Sherries Crown Brand in 1/2. 1.40 to 1.75

South Side Madeira 2.00 to 2.50

St. Croix Rum, L. B. 5.50

Arrack "Royal" Batavia 5.00 to 6.00

Boord & Son, London Dock Sherry, per case. 12.00 to 15.00

G. M. Pabstmann Sobu, Mainz Rhine Wines per case. 8.50 to 28.00

Selbulz & Wagner, Frankfurt o M Rhine wines per case 11.00 to 14.00

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD,

212-214 Market street, San Francisco.

ESCHENAUER & CO., BORDEAUX.

Quarts.

Medoc.	\$ 7.00
Merin d'or.	7.50
Bouillan.	8.00
Red Seal.	8.00
St. Julien superior.	9.50
White Seal.	10.00
Pontet Canet.	11.50
La Rose.	12.00
Gold Seal.	13.50
Graves.	8.50
Sauternes.	9.50

Mackenzie's Ports and Sherries in wood per gallon 1.75 to 4.50

Mackenzie's Ports and Sherries in cases. 10.00 to 14.00

Hunt, Roope, Teague & Co's Ports in cases. 13.00 to 19.00

ACHILLE STARACE.

76 Pearl street, New York.

ITALIAN WINES.

RED WINES.

(Gluseppe Scala, Naples.)

Lacryma Christi, 12 qts.	\$ 6.50 per case
Faleruo,	7.50 "
Capri,	6.50 "
Capri,	24 pts., 7.50 per case
Moscato di Siracusa, 12 qts.	9.00 "
Vesuvius wine in barrels of about 60 gallons.	1.05 per gal

WHITE WINES.

Lacryma Christi, 12 qts.	\$ 7.50 per case
Faleruo,	7.50 "
Capri,	6.50 "
Capri,	24 pts., 7.50 "

SPARKLING WINES.

Lacryma Christi, 12 qts.	\$19.00 per case
"	24 pts., 20.50 "

(L. Laborel Mellini, Florence)

Chianti Wine in flasks without oil

Cases of 2 doz. qts.	\$12.50 per case
"	4 " pts., 14.50 "

W. A. TAYLOR & CO.

Jerez de la Frontera.

SHERRIES.

No. 1	P Table, full bodied	Per Gal. \$1.40
2	VP Table, very pale	
3	P Full and round	1.70
4	VP Very Pale, light, fine	
5	P Full body, soft, rich	1.85
6	VP Very pale, light, full	
7	P Full body, old, mellow	2.15
8	VP Very pale, delicate, dry	
9	P Full body, rich, fruity	2.50
10	VP Pale, old, fine	
11	P Extra full and froly	2.75
12	VP Very fine and mellow	

7 Amo AMONTELLADO, old and nutty. 2.85

8 CLO OROSOA, mellow soft. 3.25

9 Rex Superb old Desert Wine. 3.35

10 AMONTELLADO Solera, very old and nutty. 4.40

11 QUEEN VICTORIA Grand old wine. 5.65

SPECIAL WINES.

Velvet A Clean, sound wine.	\$1.25
" B Full body and rich.	1.50
Special N Soft, full and fine.	1.60
" W Dark, full body.	1.75
" B Clean and sound—Fino.	1.80
Seco Fine, old and dry.	1.85
O S Fine, rich and fruity.	3.45
O N Superb table.	3.10
Corona Delicious and delicate.	3.25
Special S Grand old wine.	4.00
Nectar—Fino, N. P. U.	4.65

RHINE AND MOSELLE WINES.

Wilhelm Panizza, Mayence.

Per Case.

Laubenheimer.	\$8.00
Diedtsheimer.	8.50
Niesheimer.	10.25
Hockheimer.	11.50
Leibfraumilch.	13.25
Foster Jesultgarten.	13.75
Indesheimer.	14.00
Ebacher.	14.75
Gesenheimer.	17.25
Marcbrunner.	17.50
Raunthaler.	19.00
Geisenheim Rothberg.	21.00
Neisteimer Rehbach.	21.50
Rudesheimer Berg.	23.00

Bulk wines at f. o. b. prices.

PORTS.

Silva & Cosens.

Per Gal.

R—Tawney.	\$1.90
T—Extra full body and rich.	2.05
T T—Very tawney.	2.25
V O T—Very old tawney.	2.35
T P—Extra tawney, delicate.	2.50
T P O—Tawney, extra old.	3.10
BRANCO—White—Fine White Port.	3.20
JEWEL—A Specialty, old and mellow.	3.50
S O—Superior old.	3.85
EMPEROR—30 years in wood, grand old wine.	4.75
M C R—1827—Choicest royal.	6.35

Direct shipping orders solicited on the most favorable terms.

TARRAGONA WINES.

Jose Boule, Tarragona.

qrs. & octs. per Gal.

* Fine clear and smooth.	\$1.15
--------------------------	--------

ROYAL PURE JUICE—Full body and rich. 1.25

TAWNEY PORT—Light color, soft and old. 1.25

These wines have none of the objectionable astringency so common in wines of this class, and are absolutely pure.

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.,

329 Market street, San Francisco.

(Dubos Freres, Bordeaux.)

Clarets in cases of 60 gals. \$95.00 to \$160.00

(F. Chauvenet, Nuits, Cote d'Or.)

Burgundy wines in cases. \$10.00 to \$32.00 (Deinhard & Co., Coblenz.)

Hock and Moselle wines. \$8.00 to \$32.00 (Morgan Bros., Port St. Mary.)

Ports and Sherries in wood, per gallon. \$2.00 to \$5.00

Port and Sherries in cases, per case. \$10.00 to \$18.00 (Mackenzie & Co., Jerez.)

Ports and Sherries in wood from. \$1.75 to \$4.50

American Whiskies.

L. GANDOLFI & CO.,

427-431 West Broadway, New York.

(Prices f. o. b. New York.)

* Good Luck Monogram, per case	\$ 9.00
**	10.00

Liberal discount to the jobbing trade.

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.,

525 Front street, San Francisco.

Blue Grass, per gallon. \$2.00 to \$3.50

Boone's Knoll, " 2.40 to 4.50

KOLB & DENHARD,

420-426 Montgomery st., San Francisco.

Nonparell.	\$3.50	\$7.50
Nonparell A.	4.00	9.00
Nonparell AA.	5.00	12.00
Canteen.	3.50	8.00
Canteen O P S.	5.00	11.00

JESSE M. LEVY & CO.

Office and Cellars, 502-4-G Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

	Per doz. Bottles.	Gals.
d Rum	\$ 6.50	\$2.00
Native Pride	8.00	2.50
Old McBrayer	9.00	2.50
H. S. Pepper	10.00	2.50
Native Pride, O.P.S., full qts.	12.00	3.50
Rock Corn, full qts.	12.00	3.00
J. M. L. Bourbon	8.00	2.50
J. M. L., Private Stock	11.00	3.00

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,

314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

(Charles Meinecke & Co., Continued)

John Gibson Son & Co. \$2.00 to \$4.00

MOORE, HUNT & CO.,

404 Front street, San Francisco.

Per Gallon.

Extra Pony in bbls or 1/2-bbls	\$6.00 to \$8.00
A A	" " pf 4.00
B	" " " 3.00
C	" " " 3.00
Rye in bbls and 1/2-bbls from 3 50 to 5 00	
A A in cases.	11.00
C in cases.	8.00

NABER, ALFS & BRUNE,

323 and 325 Market street, San Francisco.

Phoenix Old Bourbon, A1.	\$2.75
" " " Old St'k	3.00
" " " A1, 90 pf	2.50
" " " OK, 100pf	3.50
" " " Pony, Priv St'k	4.00
Club House Bourbon, Old.	4.50
Gold Medal Bourbon, 100 pf	2.50
Union Club	2.25
Superior Whisky	1.75
" BB Whisky	1.50

LIQUORS—In cases.

Per Case.

Phoenix Bourbon, OK, in 5s	\$10.50
" " " A1, "	7.50
" " " A1, 24 pts	8.00
" " " A1, 48 1/2 pt	9.00
Rock and Rye Whisky in 5s	7.50
Rum Punch Extract, in 5s.	8.00
Blackberry Brandy, in 5s.	7.50

SPRUANCE, STANLEY & Co.,

410 Front street, San Francisco.

Kentucky Favorite.	\$ 3.00
Extra Kentucky favorite.	3.50
O. P. T.	2.50
O K. Old Stock.	5.00
Harries' Old Bourbon.	2.00
Kentucky Favorite, in cases	8.50
H. O. B. jugs.	9.00
O. F. C jugs.	10.50
African Stomach Bitters, cs.	7.50

SIEBE BROS. & PLAGEMAN.

322 Sansome street, San Francisco.

O K Extra	\$3.50 to \$6.00
O K Rosedale.	2.50 to 3.00
Ilvian.	2.75
Golden Pearl.	2.25
Marshall.	2.25
Old Family Bourbon.	1.75
ld Bourbon.	1.50

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD.

212-214 Market street, San Francisco.

Carlisle in bbls. Re-imported Spring '89 per gal.	\$2.50
Carlisle in bbls. Re-imported Spring '86, per gal.	3.25
Keystone Monogram Rye in cases, per case.	14.25
Old Saratoga, in cases, per case.	15.25
Mascot Bourbon in bbls per gal.	2.25
Robin Hood Bourbon in bbls per gal.	2.50
Sherwood Private Stock in bbls, per gal.	3.00
O. P. S. Sherwood in bbls, per gal.	3.25
Old Saratoga, in bbls per gal	4.00

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.

329 Market street, San Francisco.

Carlisle re-imported, Spring '90.	\$2.40
K. B. Hayden & Co.'s Old Grand Dad, Spring '90.	2.25
Mayfield, Spring '89.	2.65
Atherton, Spring '90.	2.35
Anderson Co., Spring '91.	1.85
Hume, Spring '89.	2.45

Imported Champagnes.

W. B. CHAPMAN,

123 California street, San Francisco.

Perrier Jouet & Co. "Special"	\$33.50	\$35.50
" Reserve Dry.	31.00	36.00
Perrier Jouet & Co. Brut.	31.00	36.00
Half pts "Special" \$12 in cs of 48 bottles.		

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.,

525 Front street, San Francisco.

Krug & Co. "Private Cuvee" per case.	\$34.00	\$36.00
Joseph Perrier fils & Co per basket.	19.00	20.00
Adrien & fils, per basket.	17.00	18.00

MACONDRAY BROS. & LOCKARD, AGENTS

124 Sansome street, San Francisco.

Louis Roederer, Carte Blanche.	\$31.00	\$36.00
Louis Roederer, Grand Vin Sec.	34.00	36.00
Louis Roederer, Brut.	34.00	36.00

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.

314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

DEUTZ & GILDERMANN, AY., CHAMPAGNE.

Gold Lack Sec, per case.	\$32.00	\$34.00
Gold Lack Sec. 6 Magnums per case.	31.00	27.00
Cabinet Grecu Seal, per bskt	25.50	27.00

DUPANLOUP & CO., REIMS.

Carte Branche, per case.	21.00	22.00
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D. P. ROSSI,

N. E. Cor. Dupont and Green Sts., S. F.

Monte Cristo, 12 quarts to case	\$12.00
" " 24 pints	13.00

Special discount for quantities.

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD,

212-214 Market street, San Francisco.

Moet & Chandon, White Seal 32.00	31.00
" " Brut Imperl 35.00	37.00

W. A. TAYLOR & CO.,

39 Broadway, New York.

SPARKLING SAUMUR.

Ackerman-Laurence, Saumur, France.

Dry Royal.	\$21.00	\$23.00
Brut	21.00	23.00

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.

329 Market street, San Francisco

QUARTS. PINTS

White Seal (Grande Cuvee)	34.00	36.00
Brut Imperial.	38.00	40.00

Imported Brandies.

JOHN CAFFREY, (representing CHAS. GRAEF & Co., New York)

21 Sutter street, San Francisco.

Vve. Pommery Fils & Co., Rheims.

Pommery & Greno "Sec"	\$34.50
" " pints	36.00
Vin Nature (Brut)	37.50
" " pints	39.00

W. B. CHAPMAN.

123 California street, San Francisco.

(H. Cuillier & frere Cognac.)

Quarts.

Fine Champagne, "Reserve," 1870.	\$32.00
Grade Fine Champagne, 1860	36.00

L. GANDOLFI & CO.,

427-431 West Broadway, New York.

(Prices f. o. b. New York)

*** Albert Dubols & Co., Cognac, 12 quarts.	\$11.75
*** Inpart & Co., 12 quarts.	10.50

ITALIAN—FRATELLI BRANCA, MILAN.

Cognac Fine Champagne, Croix Rouge, per case.	10.00
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HELLMANN BROS. & CO.,

525 Front street, San Francisco.

E. Bemy Martin & Co., Cognac.

Cognac in octaves per gal.	5.50	6.50
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In cases, see special advertisement

P. Frapin & Co., Cognac.

Cognac in octaves, per gal.	5.65	6.50
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Planat & Co., Cognac.

Cognac in octaves, per gal.	5.25
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W. A. TAYLOR & CO.

39 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

REPRESENTING

GONZALEZ, BYASS & CO.,	Sherries	JOSE BOULE,	Tarragonas
SILVA & COSENS,	Ports	A. BRONDUM & SON,	Acquavit
BLANDY BROS. & CO.	Madeiras	ROUYER, GUILLET & CO.,	Brandies.
ACKERMAN-LAURANCE,	Sparkling Saumur	JOHN JAMESON & SON, Ltd.	Irish Whisky
WILHELM PANIZZA,	Rhine Wines	THE ARDBEG DISTILLERY CO.,	Scotch Whisky
MARTINI & ROSSI,	Vermouth	CHAS. TANQUERY & CO.,	Old Tom Gin
I & V. FLORIO,	Marsalas	MAGNUM BRAND,	Jamaica Rum
PETER F. HEERING,	Cherry Cordial	MAGNUM BRAND,	St. Croix Rums
REIN & CO.,	Malagas	MAGNUM BRAND,	Holland Gin

ORDERS SOLICITED FOR DIRECT SHIPMENTS.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN TERMS, PRICES, ETC.

SPECIALTIES

John Jameson & Son, Limited

FAMOUS

IRISH WHISKY

In all lands it is recognized as being

WITHOUT AN EQUAL!

Sells in Dublin, at auction, for nearly double the price of any other Irish whisky

CHAS. TANQUERAY & CO.

OLD TOM and UNSWEETENED GIN

The highest type of English Gins Fast becoming popular in the East.

WILL SELL THEMSELVES.

SCOTCH WHISKY

"GOLF CLUB" "PIBROCH"

These two Whiskies are the finest types of Scotch Whisky to be found anywhere. Won in their class in competition against the best known brands in the market.

"RED LION"

JAMAICA RUMS

An exceedingly fine, old London Dock Cased Rum.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST, TRY IT.

SOLE AGENTS **W. A. TAYLOR & CO.** 39 BROADWAY, N. Y

E. REMY MARTIN & CO., Cognac.	Two Years	4.55	4.60
HELLMANN BROS. & CO., AGENTS.	Three Years	4.95	5.00
525 Front Street, San Francisco.			
Eau-de-Vie vieille		\$15.00	
" "		17.00	
" "		19.00	
Fine champagne		20.00	
Grande champagne vieille		22.00	
" " extra		25.00	
" " V. O. P. 1858		30.00	
" " S. O. P. 1847		35.00	
" " V. S. O. P., 1834		50.00	
In octaves		\$ 4.70 to 6.25	

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

Champ Vineyard Proprs. Co.,
Bottelleau & Co. managers
Cognac in Octaves
per gal. \$5.25 to \$8.50

The Vineyard Proprs. Co.
Bottelleau & Co. managers
Reserve Vintages. 11.00 to 14.00

W. A. TAYLOR & CO.,
39 Broadway, New York.

COGNAC BRANDIES.

ROUYER, GUILLET & CO., COGNAC.

Vintage.	Qr. Casks, per gal.
1886	\$4.85
1884	5.40
1875	6.55
1869	7.40
1840	12.25
V S O.	17.50

Octaves, 5 cents per gallon extra.

Cases	14.50
" "	16.20
" "	17.80
" "	19.50

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.,
329 Market street, San Francisco.

Martell's Brandy, " per case	\$15.00
" " " "	17.00
" " " "	19.00
" " " "	26.00
" " " "	32.00
" " " "	50.00
" " " in octaves	5.00 to 9.25

Imported Whiskies.

W. B. CHAPMAN
123 California street, San Francisco.

SCOTCH WHISKY.

Dawson's "Perfection"	\$12.50
Old Highland "Extra Special"	13.00
Old Highland "Special Liqueur"	16.00

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.,
525 Front street, San Francisco.

J. B. Sherriff & Co., Lochinda Islay, Scotch whisky in wood, per gallon	3.86
J. B. Sherriff & Co., Lochinda Islay, Scotch whisky per case	12.00
Dublin Distillers Co., Ltd., Dublin, Irish whisky, in wood, per gallon	4.50
Dublin Distillers Co., Ltd., Dublin, Irish whisky, per case	12.00

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

Boord & Son, London Finest Irish Malt Whiskey	\$12.50
Royal Hghld Scotch Whisky	12.50
John Ramsay, Islay Malt Scotch Whisky	13.50

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD.
212-214 Market street, San Francisco.

Burke's "Irish, cases	12.00
" " " "	14.00
" " " "	12.25
" " " "	13.50
Lawson's Liqueur	13.50
Uam Var	12.00
McKenzie's Glenlivet	12.50
Bushell's Clnb Irish, in wood per gallon	4.50

W. A. TAYLOR & CO.,
39 Broadway, New York.

The Ardbeg Distillery Co., Islay.

New	Qrs.	Octs.
One Year	\$3.85	\$3.90
	4.20	4.25

Two Years	4.55	4.60
Three Years	4.95	5.00
CASES.		
one doz. bot.	\$11.00	
" " " "	13.00	
" " " "	20.00	
JOHN JAMESON & SONS, DUBLIN.		
New	Qrs.	Octs.
One Year	\$4.00	\$4.05
Two Years	4.40	4.45
Three Years	4.70	4.75
Four Years	5.05	5.10
	5.45	5.50

CASES.		
1 doz bot.	\$12.00	
" " " "	14.50	
" " " "	24.00	

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.,
329 Market street, San Francisco.

Canadian Club, " per case \$15.00

IRISH WHISKIES.

(Wm. Jameson & Co., Dublin)

Green Diamond, per case	10.50
Gold Diamond " "	11.50
Three Diamond " "	14.50
In octaves, proof 122, per gal	4.00

SCOTCH WHISKIES.

(Andrew Usher & Co.)

Old Vatted Glenlivet, per case	12.00
Special Reserve, per case	18.50
"The Very Finest," per case	30.00
In octaves, proof 111, per gal	4.25

Domestic Champagnes.

A. FINKE'S WIDOW,
509 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

Prices on application.

Liberal discount to the trade.

FRASII & CO.
87, 89, and 91 Hudson Street, New York

Imperial Cabernet, quarts	\$7.00
" " pints	8.00

A discount to the trade.

ARPAD HARASZTHY.
San Francisco, California.

THREE NEW BRANDS.

"Haraszthy Sec"	\$16.50	\$19.00
"Haraszthy Dry"	15.50	18.00
"Haraszthy Brut"	14.50	17.00
Eclipse Extra Dry	14.50	17.00

Two years' natural fermentation in bottle. Trade discounts mailed on application.

ITALIAN-SWISS COLONY.
L. Gandolfi & Co., Proprietors.
427-431 West Broadway, New York.

Montecristo, extra dry, naturally fermented, in cases of 12 quarts	\$12.00
Montecristo, extra dry, naturally fermented, in cases of 24 pints	14.00

Liberal discount to the trade.

PAUL MASSON,
San Jose, California.
Less than 5 cases.

Premiere Cuvee, Dry	\$16.00	\$18.00
" " Special	16.00	18.00

Special discount for quantities of 5 cases or more.

A. WERNER & Co.,
52 Warren street, New York.

Extra Dry	\$ 7.00	\$ 8.00
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Syrups, Cordials, Etc.

KOLB & DENIARD,
422 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

Rock Candy Syrup	75c. per gal
Raspberry Syrup	75c. "
Orgeat Syrup	75c. "

Imported Goods.

(MISCELLANEOUS.)

W. B. CHAPMAN.
123 California street, San Francisco.

Plymouth Gin (unsweetened)	\$10.50
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L. GANDOLFI & CO.,
427-431 West Broadway, New York.

(Prices f. o. b. New York)

Filli Mancabelli, Brescia.

Ancsone, cases of 12 bottles, per case	\$11.50
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FERNET OR BLANCA BITTERS.

Filli Branca & Co., Milan.

25 case lots and above, qts.	11.00
10 " " " "	11.25
5 " " " "	11.50
Single case, qts.	12.00
Case of 24 pint bottles.	10.50

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.,
525 Front street, San Francisco.

Blankenheym & Nolet.

Unlon Gin	2.60
Vaughan Jones	
Old Tom Gin, in cases	11.00
Orange Bitters	11.50
Patterson & Hibbert.	
Bass' Stout, per double doz	3.00
Guinness' Stout, " "	3.50
H. Underberg-Albrecht.	
Boonekamp of Maag Bitters, 12.75 to 13.75	
J. B. Sherriff & Co.	
Jamaica Rum in 1/2s and 1/4s	4.30 to 5.10
Tarragona Port in 1/2 casks per gallon	1.25
Adrien M. Warde's Italla de Plsco, per case	30.00
Sardines, brand "Phillippe & Canaud."	

KOLB & DENIARD,
426 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

Birch's Crystal Belfast Ginger Ale—

Lots of 5 barrels	\$12.75
1 barrel	13.50

Net cash.

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

(BOORD & SON'S, LONDON.)

Old Tom Gin, per case	\$11.00
Pale Orange Bitters, per case	11.50
Ginger Brandy, Liqueur	12.00
Jamaica Rum, Old	12.00 to 14.00
JAIN Royal Batavia Gin in cases of 15 large black bottles per case	23.50
" " in cases of 15 large white bottles per case	21.50
Kirschwasser, Machoil Freres Bavarian HIGHLAND, per case	20.00
Swan Gin in 1/2 casks	3.75
Double Eagle Gin in 1/2 casks	3.60
John Ramsay Islay Scotch Whisky in 1/2 casks	4.75
Boord's Pineapple brand Jamaica Rums in 1/2 casks	5.25 to 6.50

W. A. TAYLOR & CO.
39 Broadway, New York.

MAGNUM BRAND, JAMAICA RUM.

A—Full body	Qrs.	Octs.
B—Rich, fat and old	\$3.90	\$3.95
C—Superhine, extra	4.50	4.55
MAGNUM	3.10	3.50

CHAS. TANQUERAY & CO., LONDON.

Bulk.

Old Tom Gin, quarter casks	\$3.25
Old Tom Gin, octaves	3.50
Cases, one dozen each	8.75

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD.
212-214 Market street San Francisco.

A. Houtman & Co.'s Gin, large black bottles	\$21.50
A. Houtman & Co.'s Gin, medium black bottles	18.50
A. Houtman & Co.'s Gin, small black bottles	9.00
A. Houtman & Co.'s Gin large white bottles	22.50
A. Houtman & Co.'s Gin, medium white bottles	19.50
A. Houtman & Co.'s Gin small white bottles	9.50
A. Houtman & Co.'s Gin, octaves per gallon	3.55
Bass' Ale in wood, hlds	\$50.00
Joules Stone Ale in wood, hlds	50.00
Rosa Ginger Ale, per barrel	15.00
" Soda Water, per case	7.00
" Tonic Water, " "	7.00
" Potash Water, " "	7.00
" Raspberry Vinegar 6 to gal, per case	7.00
" " " 8 to gal, per case	6.00
" Lime Juice Cordial 6 to gal, per case	6.00
" " " 8 to gal, per case	4.50
" Lime Fruit Juice 6 to gal, per case	4.60
" " " 8 to gal, per case	3.50
" Orange Bitters, per case	8.00
Burke's Bass' Ale, pints, per bbl of 8 doz.	16.00
Burke's Guinness' Stout, pls per bbl of 8 doz.	16.00
Bnrke's Jamaica Rum per cs.	12.50
" Old Tom Gin	10.75
" Dry Gin	10.75

Burke's Hennessy Brandy, per case	16.00
" Port Wine, Gato br'd per case	10.00
Fleischman's Royalty Gin, 10 gal packages, per gal	2.25
Fleischman's Royalty Gin, 15 gal packages, per gal	2.25
Fleischman's Royalty Gin, 20 gal packages, per gal	2.20
Fleischman's Royalty Gin, 50 gal packages, per gal	2.15
Meinhold's Anchor Brand Cider, per case, quarts	4.25
Meinhold's Anchor Brand Cider, per case, pints	4.00

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.,
329 Market street, San Francisco.

J. de Kuypere & Sons Gin, large bot	\$3.50
" " med.	16.00
" " small	9.00
Cantrell & Cochrane Belfast Ginger Ale per barrel of 10 dozen	15.00
Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps per case quarts	9.50
Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps per case pints	10.50
Benedictine, per case, quarts	20.00
" " pints	21.50
Theo. Lappe's Genuine Aromatique per case	12.00
Gilka Kummel per case	12.50
Dog's Head Brand of Bass' Ale—	
Per case 8 doz. pints, glass, Read Bros., London	14.60
Per case 4 doz. quarts, glass	13.00
Dog's Head Brand of Guinness' Stout—	
Per case 8 doz. pints, glass	14.00
" " 4 " quarts	12.40
Old Tom Gin, Sutton, Carden & Co.	10.00
Creme de Menthe, E. Cusenier fils Aine & Co.	16.00
Pousse Cafe, E. Cusenier, Aine & Co.	15.50
Maraschino, Romano Vlahov, Zara.	15.50
Batavia Arrack, 12 quart bottles	12.00
Jamaica rum in octaves, proof 116, per gallon	4.50
Kirschwasser, Machoil Freres, Munich	18.00
Nordhanser Kornbrauntwein, cases 12 jugs	20.00
Red label	16.00
Black label	16.00
Cherries in Maraschino, 12 quarts	10.00
French Vermouth Noilly Pratt & Co.	6.75
Grand Marnier, 12 bottles, large	30.00
" " 24 " small	21.50
J. H. Schroeder's Cocktail Bitters, 24 pints	12.00
Chianti, Giorgio Giglioli, Leghorn, Italy—	
quarts	10.00
pints	11.00

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ex San Francisco Warehouse.

5 CASE LOTS.	
Case of 50 glass bottles	\$ 7.50
" 100 glass quarter bottles	7.50
Payable 6 months from date of invoice. Subject to a rebate of 50 cents per case on certain conditions, particulars on application.	

APOLLINARIS NATURAL MINERAL WATER.
ex San Francisco Warehouse, 10 case lots.

Case of 50 glass quarts Apollinaris	\$ 7.00
" 100 " pints Apollinaris	10.50
" 100 " "splits"—half-pt	8.00
—Apollinaris 8.00	
Payable 30 days from date of invoice. Subject to a rebate of 50 cents per case on certain conditions; particulars on application.	

FRIEDRICHSHALL APERIENT WATER.
ex San Francisco Warehouse.

Per case of 50 bottles (5 case lots)	\$10.00
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JOHANNIS MINERAL WATER, ZOLLHAUS, GERMANY.

TEN CASES OR MORE.

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" 100 splits	7.50
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Case of 50 quarts	\$ 7.25
" 100 pints	10.75
" 100 splits	8.25
(Terms—Net 30 days)	

HUNYADI JANOS.

Case of 50 bottles, per case	\$11.00
5 cases and over, perca	10.00

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MELWOOD DISTY CO D. No. 34 Louisville, Ky Rate 85c.	Melwood Dun Dee.	ANDERSON & NELSON DIST'S Co., Louisville. Add: Anderson & Nelson Distil- leries Co. Rate 85c. Louisville.	Anderson, Nelson, Buchanan.
EARLY TIMES DISTY CO. Early Times, Ky. D. No. 7 5 M. E. of Bardstown. Rates, 1.25 Add: B. H. Hurt, Louisville	Early Times, A. G. Nall, Jack Beam,	R. F. BALKE & CO. D. No. 12. Louisville, Ky. Rate 85c.	"G. W. S." Old Watermill Runnymede.
O. F. C. DISTILLERY. D. No. 113 Frankfort Add: Geo. T. Stagg Co., Frankfort Rate 85c.	O. F. C., Carlisle.	OLD KENTUCKY DISTILLERY, D. Meschendorf, 205 W. Main St., Louisville, Ky. Insurance: 85c., \$1.00 and \$1.25.	Kentucky Dew.
RYES.			
SUNNY BROOK AND WILLOW CREEK DIST'G CO'S Distilleries, Louisville, Ky. Contract'g Offices, 128-30 Franklin st. Chicago, Ill.	Willow Creek, Sunny Brook.	SUSQUEHANNA DIST'G CO., Milton. Add: Jas. Levy & Bro., Cincinnati. Rates 85c & 1.25.	Susquehanna.
ROSENFELD BROS. & CO., prop'rs Rates, 85c. and 81 Nos. 5 and 297		NORMANDY DIST'G Co., Louisville, Ky. P. O. Box 2354. Rate 85c.	Normandy, Rubicon.
J. B. WATHEN & CO. Louisville Rate 85c.	J. B. Walthen & Bro, Kentucky Criterion.	A. OVERHOLT & CO., Add: A. Overholt & Co., Pittsburg, Pa. Rate 80c.	Overholt.
OLD TIMES DISTY CO., Distillery No. 1 Louisville Rates, \$1.00 and \$1.25	Old Times	J. B. WATHEN & CO., Louisville. Rate 85c.	Lackawanna Rye.
OLD KENTUCKY DISTY CO., Louisville, Ky. Rates, \$1.00 and \$1.25	Kentucky Comfort and Gladstone.	ANDERSON & NELSON DIST'G Co., Louisville. Add: Anderson & Nelson Distiller's Co. Rate 85c. Louisville.	Nelson.
E. J. CURLEY & CO., D. No. 3 & 15 Camp Nelson Rates: "B," "D," "E" 1.25. "F," 3.50	Blue Grass, Boone's Knoll		



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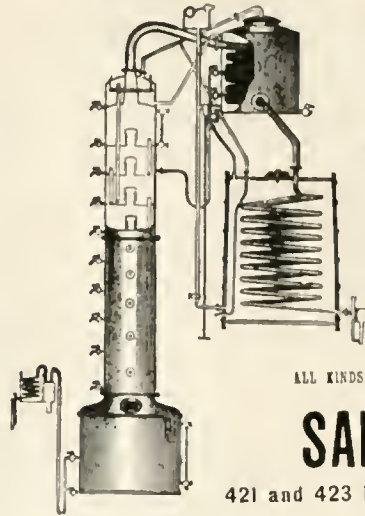
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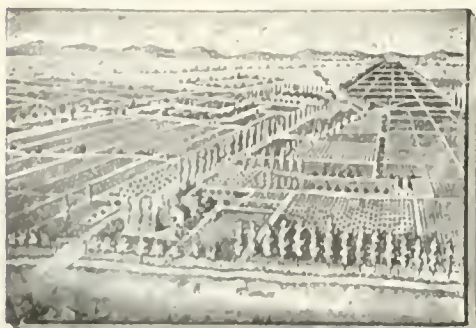
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JOURNAL OF VITICULTURE



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The PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW is the only paper of its class West of Chicago. It circulates among the Wholesale and Retail Wine and Spirit Dealers of the Pacific Coast, the Wine Makers and Brandy Distillers of California, the Wine and Brandy buyers, and the Importers, Distillers and Jobbers of the United States.

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Removal Notice.

The office of the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW has been moved to better quarters at Room 32, No. 123 California street. All of our friends and patrons will please remember that they are welcome, and that the latch-string is out.

MARKET REVIEW.

CALIFORNIA WINES.—There is no feature of particular moment, at this writing, in the California wine market. The development of the crop, in all districts, is decidedly satisfactory, and our advices are that, barring accidents, such as severely hot weather at a critical time, the yield will be unusually large. However, in most cases, there is plenty of cooperage to last the vintage. Owing to the promise of the vintage and the new competitive institution that has recently entered the field, there is much uncertainty as to future prices. Trade at present is quiet, and money tight—promising to remain so till in the fall. Exports by sea during the half-month were of fair volume. The shipments by rail in May are not yet available.

Late advices from New York are as follows: Business in California wines and brandies has been very irregular lately; on some days the receivers have more to do than they can attend to, and on others they have nothing to do at all. This only goes to show that there is but a small supply in the hands of the dealers, and that when they are in the market for any

thing they must have it at once. Taken altogether it cannot be said that business is out of the torpid state with which it has been affected since some time."

At the auction sale of Sgobel & Day held in New York on May 26th, the following prices were realized: Marysville, Angelica, 25-26 cents; Muscat, 22½-26; Port, 25½-28. F. Borreo, Cal. Zinfandel, 25; Burgundy, 24½-25; white wine, 22½. R. Hanley, Jr., Cal. Chianti, 25½-31½. Erie Vineyard Co., Port, 33-34½; Riesling, 23½-26½; sweet Catawba, 23. Interlake Vineyard Co.; sweet Delaware, 17-23. New York, Zinfandel, 23-26 cents. Messrs. Sgobel & Day announce that they will hold no more wine sales until September. The shippers hope and pray they mean September 1897 instead of September, 1897.

The exports of California wines by sea in May, 1897, were as follows:

	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To New York		344,107	\$127,422
Central America.	1,118	40,753	20,283
Mexico	31	12,832	4,161
Hawaii	86	8,270	4,190
British Columbia	12	1,789	883
Japan and China	122	4,998	2,468
Great Britain		6,000	1,950
Germany.....			
Other European			
Tahiti		3,261	1,239
All other foreign.....	16	3,501	1,957
Total.....	1,415	425,511	\$164,553

CALIFORNIA BRANDIES.—The market is unchanged. Orders for immediate delivery are few and small, and we hear of no contracts to manufacture from this season's crop. The rectified brandy, over which the authorities of the Government had so much trouble, has reached New York, and it is stated will be exported as originally intended. The experiment will probably not be tried again.

The production of brandy in April in the Fourth District was 10,480 gallons.

The exports of California brandy by sea in May, 1897, were as follows:

	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Domestic Eastern ports....	2	23	\$105
Germany			
Great Britain			
All other foreign.....	15	601	839
Total....	17	624	\$944

WHISKIES—Jobbers are experiencing the usual quiet of this season of the year, and look forward for several weeks more of the same kind. Some houses report much better business up to June 1st than for the first five months of the year

1896. All of which goes to show that general conditions are not as bad as at the time mentioned.

Receipts of goods have been unusually heavy in the past fortnight, not only in glass but in bulk. It is very evident that case goods are steadily becoming more in demand, and with the bottling in bond law in operation, we expect to see a still greater increase in this demand; however, not to the extent of enthusiasts who expect such goods in glass to capture the market. That would be acceptable to the consumer, but it is a matter that the retailer will have much to say about, and his judgment will be conservative.

EXPORT WHISKIES.—The stock of American whiskies remaining in bond in this city on May 31st was 131,987 gallons.

The *Examiner* on June 4th published a long dispatch from Louisville asserting that the American Spirits Manufacturing Company had succeeded in securing control of the Kentucky distilleries and the stock now in bond. At the same time remarks by J. M. Atherton, John G. Roach and J. B. Wathen were published, pooh-poohing the story, and adding that they had not given up their own plan to control the output. The chances are largely against the spirit people getting any such control as was outlined in the telegram.

The receipts of American whiskies by sea and rail in May, 1897, were as follows:

	Cases.	Bbbs.	Hf-bbbs.	Kgs.
By sea from Atlantic ports.		190	..	..
“ re-imported.				
By rail overland.	3,697	848	104	59
Total.	3,697	1,038	104	59

Also via Vancouver 1277 cases and 22 barrels.

The receipts of alcohol by rail overland in May were 617 barrels; of spirits, 376 barrels.

The exports of American whisky by sea to foreign ports in May were 892 cases and 531 gallons, valued at \$9434.

IMPORTATIONS.—Business has settled back to the old average since the activity of the past few weeks when buyers were laying in extra stocks against the passage of a new tariff bill. However, the importers have not so much cause for complaint, considering the manner in which trade held up in the first month of the year, and it will probably be found that the first half of '97 will make a much more satisfactory showing than the same time last year. Receipts of goods for the half-month were of good volume.

The principal importations at San Francisco in May were as follows:

Foreign Whiskies—943 cases and 10 octaves.

Champagne—785 cases and 50 baskets.

Still Wines—325 cases, 12 quarter-casks, 68 octaves and 6 hogsheads.

Brandy—240 cases, 21 octaves and 1 quarter-cask.

Gin and Geneva—360 cases; also via Cape Horn, 15 packages; via overland, 10 barrels.

Vermouth—1515 cases.

Absinthe—290 cases.

Rum—15 cases, 15 casks; also via overland, 68 barrels; via Vancouver, 3 packages.

Undesignated Liqueurs—35 cases.

Benedictine—50 cases.

Cordials—5 cases.

Bitters—327 cases.

Mineral Water—323 cases and 5 barrels.

Ale (by sea)—80 cases, 140 barrels, 2 hogsheads and 2 half-hogsheads.

Stout (by sea)—483 cases and 415 barrels.

Foreign “ Beer ” (by sea)—174 cases.

Bulk Beer (from overland)—683 barrels, 315 half-barrels, 292 quarter-barrels and 240 kegs.

Bottled Beer (from overland)—2755 cases, 675 casks, 511 barrels; also via Cape Horn, 105 barrels; via Vancouver, 83 barrels and 3 boxes.

Ginger Ale—165 barrels and 50 half-barrels.

BEER EXPORTS.—The exports of beer in May, 1897, from San Francisco by sea to foreign ports, were as follows:

Bottled—3356 cases, 61 casks, 407 barrels, 142 packages, 100 boxes.

Bulk—20 barrels, 100 half-barrels, 253 third-barrels, 150 quarter-barrels, 130 sixth-barrels.

Total value—\$26,949.

Wine War On.

A heavy reduction in the price of dry wines was announced on May 26th by the California Wine Association. The rate for New Orleans, which has been 27½, has been cut to 22 cents f. o. b., and proportionally to other Eastern markets, while the selling prices to local jobbers underwent a similar operation. The California Wine Association is composed of six of the largest dealers on the Coast, with whom the firm of Laehman & Jacobi usually acts. They refused to pay the rate fixed by the California Wine Makers' Corporation, and when, two weeks or so ago, the latter organization agreed to sell a large amount of wine to the New York house of A. Marshall & Co. it was evident from the more than strained relations existing that this act would not be permitted to pass without a blow in return. It has come in the shape of the reduction noted. The object evidently is to deprive Marshall & Co. of all profit on their million-gallon purchase, and to discourage them from taking the additional million and a half gallons on which they have an option until July 1st. By this means the Wine Association would deprive the Wine Makers' Corporation of its principal Eastern customer.

The Corporation necessarily has had to accept the issue. A meeting of the Directors was held immediately after the cut was made, and a committee to conduct the warfare was appointed. It does not include any grower who is a shipper, and consists of Herman Bendel, W. J. Hotchkiss, Peter Ball, C. F. Monteleagre, D. M. Delmas and H. B. Chase. The Corporation has also leased the Phoenix warehouse, at Eighth and Bryant streets, for one year, with an option of three years, and coöperation will be provided to the amount of 1,500,000 gallons.

We regret to see this war on hand, but for two or three months it was evident that the fight had to come. The relations of the Corporation on one side and the Wine Association and Laehman & Jacobi on the other have been at the breaking point for some months, and the opening of hostilities has only been a question of such time as the Corporation placed its large stock of 1896 wines on the market. Both sides are evidently determined to fight to the end, and more cuts may be looked for.

It is needless to say that there is much feeling being expressed by the leading merchants and by those who direct the destinies of the Corporation. The Corporation people assert openly that this is a war to the death, and they are prepared to make it so. On the other hand the position of the merchants is this: They say that they are amply provided with wine for their requirements until next March, while the sale of 4,500,000 gallons of wine in the open market is bound to create a reduction in price. They say that they tried to avert this by offering to carry this great stock and to pay for it during the next fifteen months rather than have it pushed on the

market as soon as possible; and further, that eight of the shipping houses were prepared to undertake this task. This is answered by the Corporation to the effect that fifteen months' time is ridiculous, and that the terms offered were impossible.

Meanwhile the representatives of A. Marshall & Co. say that the wine that they have contracted for must and will be sold, and that soon.

We firmly believe ourselves that had there existed no warfare between the Corporation and the Association in the shape of a \$30,000 suit, supplemented by much personal feeling, some plan could have been evolved by which this disastrous fight could have been averted.

How long will it last?

Well, that is another question. Capital does not like to lose, but if statements made on both sides are adhered to the end will not be for months.

In pursuance to a call about 200 wine makers and grape growers of the Russian River Valley met at Healdsburg on the 5th inst. After the situation had been talked over the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, We, the grape growers of Northern Sonoma County, in mass meeting assembled, recognizing the fact that, previous to 1895, grapes had been reduced by the efforts of certain San Francisco wine dealers to the low figure of \$6 per ton, which was not sufficient to pay for the expense of growing the said grapes; and

Whereas, Through the laudable efforts of the Wine Makers' Corporation, which was organized for the purpose of protecting the viticultural industry of the State from utter ruin, with which it was then threatened by said San Francisco wine dealers, the price of grapes was raised in two years up to \$17 to \$20 per ton, which is not an unreasonable price for grapes; and

Whereas, The said wine dealers of San Francisco have recently again, by reducing the price of wine to an unreasonable schedule, attempted to lower the future price of grapes to a ruinous figure; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the grape growers of Upper Sonoma County, that we recognize the fact the Wine Makers' Corporation is the friend of the grape growers, and is endeavoring to maintain the viticultural industry of the State on a paying basis.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves that we will not in the future sell a pound of our grapes to any person or corporation who is not a member of the Wine Makers' Corporation, and that we will stand by it and assist its laudable efforts to maintain the viticultural industry of California on a sound and paying basis.

Resolved further, That a Committee be appointed to personally visit each and every grape grower in this district for the purpose of enlisting and pledging them to sell grapes only to the members of the California Wine Makers' Corporation, or to those who previous to the vintage shall have agreed to transfer their wines to said wine Corporation.

After adopting the above, the following agreement was read and obtained the signatures of every vineyardist present:

"We, the undersigned grape growers, in order to protect our interests from utter ruin, and to enable us to dispose of our products now and for the future at reasonable living prices, hereby agree and pledge ourselves that we will dispose of and deliver the whole of our crop of grapes of 1897 to the members of the California Wine Makers' Corporation and none other, save to those who, previous to the vintage, shall have agreed to transfer their wine to said Wine Makers' Corporation."

Committees were appointed to visit every vineyardist in Sonoma County to get signatures. Ninety per cent of the grape growers there have already signed.

Of course the asinine press has had its say about this fight. Here is what the Santa Rosa *Farmer* of recent date says: "The struggle of the California Wine Association with their brick-and-mortar vineyards to kill off the Wine Makers' Corporation is over and the outcome rests chiefly with the grower. If the unscrupulous jobbers succeed in their

efforts it will be through their underhand dealing and the aid they receive from that cunning, sly, mean class who hope to profit by the work of others without joining the Corporation and abiding by uniform rules promulgated for its management. This is a critical time and dealers and growers should come together."

Why not tell the truth. This battle is one of life or death between two opposing forces. "Brick vineyards" have nothing to do with it. The California Wine Association's cellars are no more "brick vineyards" than are the cellars of any producer. This struggle is to be deplored, but when two commercial bodies disagree as to policy and price a contest is inevitable. Such a fight is now on, and the Santa Rosa *Farmer* and other papers need not try to throw mud and arouse prejudice in this manner. Fight fair, please.

Favor the Dingley Schedule.

A mass meeting of wine makers and merchants was held at the Chamber of Commerce on the 4th inst. for the purpose of taking proper action to secure the restoration of the Dingley Bill rates on wine and brandy in the tariff bill now pending before the Senate. It will be remembered that the Dingley rates were reduced by the Senate Finance Committee to the schedule of the Wilson-Gorman law.

There was a goodly attendance at the meeting, and among those present were:

John Swett, Martinez; Charles Bundschu, San Francisco; H. W. Crabb, Oakville; John T. Doyle, Menlo Park; Claus Schilling, San Francisco; A. Sbarboro, San Francisco; P. C. Rossi, San Francisco; J. J. Jacobi, San Francisco; Frederick J. Jacobi, New York; E. Dessouslavey, San Francisco; E. Garnier, San Francisco; Frank A. West, Stockton; Arpad Haraszthy, San Francisco; J. Chauvet, Glen Ellen; William Wehner, Evergreen; Percy T. Morgan, San Francisco; M. Samuel, San Francisco; E. W. Hilgard, Berkeley; Charles E. Bowen, San Francisco; A. W. Crandall, San Jose, and Blitz W. Paxton, Healdsburg.

John Swett was made Chairman of the meeting, and after its objects had been fully stated by him and by Mr. Bundschu, Frederick Jacobi made a detailed statement of what had been done by him and Edward Frowenfeld in the way of securing a higher duty. They were successful in the House, but the Senate Finance Committee had reduced the rate to the Wilson-Gorman schedule, which he contended afforded no protection to the better grades of wines. He believed that the Association should not beg for anything, but should make a peremptory demand and "stay with it." The Wine and Spirit Traders' Society, he asserted, are wide awake and working hard to effect their own ends; and now the time had come when they should be called traitors. He thought that a call should be made on Senator Perkins not to vote for *any* tariff bill which did not make the wine schedule a satisfactory one, and that Senator Jones of Nevada should be requested to stand with Californians' interest.

After Mr. Jacobi's report had been received the following resolution was offered by Mr. Bundschu:

Resolved, That in the name of an American industry we enter an emphatic protest against the radical modification of tariff rates on foreign wines, as reported by the Senate Committee against the Dingley Bill. We deplore the proposition of an inequitable discrimination in favor of the foreign product. While the Dingley measure (H. R. 379) bears the proud title, "A bill to provide revenue and to encourage the industries of the United States," the Senate amendment upholds the present schedule in wines, so disastrous to the American wine industry.

Our industry, representing vineyard and cellar invest-

The Prices to RETAILERS

are as follows :

\$8.--case of 50 glass bottles.

\$8.--case of 100 glass bottles.



SEE that the Labels
bear the well-known
RED DIAMOND MARK
of the APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED

SOLE EXPORTERS

THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LD., LONDON.

JOHN CAFFREY, 21 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Representing CHARLES GRAEF & CO., New York.

ments of over \$50,000,000, is suffering and struggling under undue foreign competition, we appeal to Congress to grant us relief. We confidently look forward to our administration for support and not for paralyzing measures to further jeopardize our large investments, our noble industry and its future development.

We demand consideration for our interests and trust we may not be forsaken.

For the vine growers and wine makers of Napa County—M. M. Estee, H. W. Crabb, Gustav Niebaum, J. A. Stanley, Ewer & Atkinson, F. Chevalier & Co., Berlinger Bros., A. Brnn & Co.

Sonoma County—Italian-Swiss Agricultural Colony, Dresel & Co., Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Company, J. Chauvet, I. de Turk Estate, F. Albertz, B. W. Paxton, F. Korbel & Bros., Robert Howe.

Santa Clara County—E. F. Preston, D. M. Delmas, Cairns & Crandall.

Fresno County—Fresno Vineyard Company, Madera Vineyard Company, Barton Estate Company, Sierra Vista Vineyard Company.

Alameda County—J. Montealegre, Pahndale Company, C. C. McIver, John L. Beard, J. W. Stanford.

Sacramento County—Natoma Vineyard Company.

San Joaquin County—George West & Son.

Los Angeles County—L. J. Rose Company, Sierra Madre Vineyard Company, Cucamonga Vineyard Company, I. W. Hellman, San Gabriel Wine Company, E. J. Baldwin, T. Vache & Co., Charles Stern & Sons.

San Bernardino County—Edward Reinhart.

San Francisco County—Lachman & Jacobi, C. Schilling & Co., Arpad Haraszthy, California Wine Association (Percy T. Morgan, President), California Wine Association (Herman Bendel, President).

The resolutions were discussed at length by the assemblage, and were finally referred to a committee composed of Percy T. Morgan, Arpad Haraszthy, A. Sbarboro, Frederick Jacobi and Charles Bundschu. The Committee was also given power to act with reference to correspondence and telegrams.

As M. M. Estee has written to Senator White in regard to this matter, and received a very satisfactory response, it was resolved to correspond both by telegram and letter with Senators Perkins and White and urge them to strong and persistent action.

After a short deliberation on the part of the Committee, it was decided to send the following telegram to the California delegation:

“The vineyardists and wine makers of California, this day in mass meeting assembled, emphatically protest against any reduction of the Dingley tariff schedule on wines, and hereby demand from their representatives in Congress that their interests shall not be sacrificed to those of the foreign product.”

“JOHN SWETT, Chairman.”

Auction in England.

At the sale of Molloy, Kelly, Graham & Co., of 61 Mark Lane, London, E. C., held on May 15th, the following California brandy was sold :

150 barrels, vintage of 1890, from Hamburg, originally landed from San Francisco in 1894, entered in England in 1897; price, 2 s. 4 d. to 2 s. 6 d. per gallon (56 to 60 cents.)

At the auction sale of Messrs. W. and T. Restell, 29 Mark Lane, London, E. C., held May 20th, the following California brandy was sold: Ten half-barrels California brandy, vintage 1872, per rail ex New York, 4s 2d per gallon (\$1).

At the auction of Southard & Co., 2 St. Dunstan's Hill, London, E. C., held on May 27th, the following California brandy was sold: 22 barrels, California vintage 1895, ex Beechbank from San Francisco, entered January 5, 1897, at 3 shillings (72 cents) per gallon.

Prospects of a Big Vintage.

It is doubtful if at this season for years past that the outlook for a large vintage has been more promising than it is today. If no untoward circumstances arise, the yield this year will be a heavy one, rivalling, perhaps, that of 1893, which was undoubtedly the largest ever known in California.

To begin with, the vineyards have been given more care and attention, possibly, than for ten years. In the days when wine sold for eight cents and grapes from seven to ten dollars per ton, many of the vineyards were sadly neglected, and but few received the best of attention. Now that grape-growers have received eighteen to twenty dollars per ton for ordinary varieties, vineyard properties have come to have a value, and this year, without exception, they have been most carefully cultivated and attended.

To this add the entire absence of serious frosts in any of the principal producing valleys, and the fact that the grapes are setting well everywhere, and the reason for a bountiful return in quantity becomes readily apparent. Should there be no coulure, and should normal weather prevail from now until the picking season, the wine yield cannot fail to be large.

In some respects the outlook is not a good one for trade, though undoubtedly so for the producers. With a war of prices raging, which will end no one knows where, questions of price for the '97 wines are impossible of settlement. No wine maker can afford, at this time at least, to form any conception of a price for grapes. The winemakers can only hope that there will be an early settlement of trade troubles, so that the problem of handling the '97 vintage can be clarified. As it is, matters are in a chaotic state; the shippers all say they have plenty for their needs, a big block of '96 wine is to be forced on the Eastern market, and there is every prospect of an extraordinarily large vintage. The situation is not an alluring one.

As to Manufacturing Privileges.

A dispatch from Washington says: "The recent seizure by Inspector Dockery of alleged impure brandy manufactured in a bonded warehouse has resulted in an opinion by Solicitor of the Treasury Reeves to the effect that no spirits can be made for export in, or withdrawn for export from, a bonded warehouse except by the proprietor of such warehouse. Assistant Secretary Howell has received reports from Collector Wise and Special Treasury Agent Moore detailing the circumstances connected with the manufacture, withdrawal and attempted seizure of the alleged impure brandy. It is understood that these reports alleged that the spirits were placed in the bonded warehouse by individual members of the San Francisco Bonded Warehouse Company, and also that these spirits were being withdrawn for export by these members, who were not recognized bonded proprietors of the warehouse. Secretary Howell referred the reports to Solicitor of the Treasury Reeves for an opinion. The opinion is to the effect that Section 700 of the Revised Statutes absolutely prohibits the manufacture of spirits in bonded warehouse by other than the recognized proprietor of such warehouse. Solicitor Reeves also says that the statute prohibits the withdrawal for export of spirits manufactured in a warehouse by any other than the proprietor of the warehouse.

In accordance with this opinion restrictions will be issued to Collector Jackson and other officers at the port of San Francisco, to see that such alleged illegal practices are discontinued in the warehouses at San Francisco, and that hereafter the manufacture and withdrawal of spirits in bonded warehouses would be done in accordance with the opinion.

Wines at Hamburg Exposition.

One of the few California firms making a display at the Hamburg Exposition now open is the Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Company, which has arranged and set up a display which is certainly unique, and which from reports already received is attracting much attention and favorable comment.

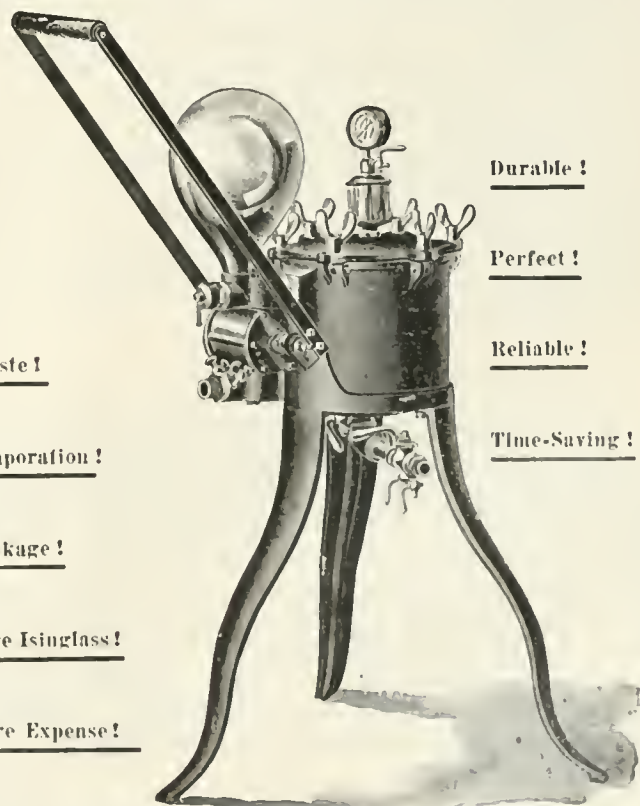
The exhibit is one that is not only a credit to the Company but also to the State. The *piece de resistance*, so to speak, is a section of a gigantic redwood burl, highly polished, and one which from its size and beautiful markings would draw much attention in California where the curly redwood is no novelty. The display is made on this burl, and is tastily arranged, and the whole is appropriately inscribed. Mr. Bundschu, the President of the Company, undoubtedly possesses the largest and most valuable exhibition material in California, and in preparing this exhibit he drew not only on the best at his command, but introduced many novelties. Mr. Bundschu is known to all wine men as being fertile in conception of exhibits and tasty and appropriate in their execution, and it can be depended on that California is excellently represented in Hamburg.

William Alfs, of Naber, Alfs & Brune, has been away on a vacation during the past fortnight. Mr. Alfs' manner of taking an outing is entirely different from the one usually practiced of rushing to the Springs by train and hurrying back. Instead, he goes by team through some picturesque valley, and by easy stages reaches his destination, returning also with his team. He thinks the drive to and from some resort is two-thirds of the pleasure of the entire vacation.

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WINES, BEER, CIDER, LIQUORS, CORDIALS, WATER, &c.



Durable!

Perfect!

Reliable!

Time-Saving!

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No Evaporation!

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No More Isinglass!

No More Expense!

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U. K. WORKS,
LONDON, ENG.

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NEW YORK

To Wine Growers, Distillers, Etc.
Gentlemen:

We beg to advise having opened branch in New York as above, for the sale of our Wine Finings, Capillaire, Spirit, Colorings, Essences, Preservatives, etc.

May we ask a trial order, that you may prove the EFFICACY, PURITY and ECONOMY of our Materials?

Yours truly,

W. A. WAYLAND & CO.

WAYLAND'S WINE FININGS, GUARANTEED FREE FROM TANNIN, SALICYLIC and ANILINE.

Require no preparation, are always ready to use, clarify the choicest deceptions of wines, also those of low alcoholic strength. IN NO WAY IMPAIR THE WINE. ONCE BRILLIANT, PERMANENTLY BRILLIANT.

Frederick Jacobi Here.

Frederick Jacobi, the New York representative of Lachman & Jacobi, is visiting the city, having come on business. His stay here will be short.

Mr. Jacobi's coming is rendered the more important by the fact that he and Edward Frowenfeld have been representing the wine industry in Washington in the tariff fight now pending. He is exceedingly doubtful as to the final action of Congress. "When the Dingley Bill passed the House," said he, "it contained a wine tariff entirely satisfactory to us who had represented the industry, although I do not like the idea of reciprocity in wines. The Senate Finance Committee restored the Wilson Bill schedule as to wines and cut out the reciprocity clauses. What will eventually be done I do not know. I am hoping that the Dingley schedule will be replaced; if not in the Senate then in the conference, which will follow the passage of the bill in the Senate. To do this we must be united at this end of the line and have no more disagreements as to votes and policy. This, I am hopeful, will be effected at the meeting on June 5th at the Chamber of Commerce.

"My objection to the Wilson Bill rates are chiefly that they prevent largely the sale of the better grades of our wines. We have not lost any business in the cheap grades. I can illustrate what I mean by giving an example of what all wine shippers meet with almost daily. Formerly there was a good demand and sale for dry wines, running say 70, 75 and 80 cents per gallon and higher. This trade has been to a great extent lost. Many Eastern buyers, instead of using these goods bring over cheaper grades and blend with the French clarets, costing perhaps \$45, \$50 and \$60 per cask. They say they get a blend which they can use instead of our better grades. This is where the shoe pinches with the Wilson-Gorman law, and this is the condition we must remedy by decisive and united effort."

Max Schwab, Vice-president of the Royal Eagle Distillery Company has returned from his European trip. He was gone several months, and reports having had a very pleasant outing.

Concerning That Brandy.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed by the Board of Directors of the California Wine Makers' Corporation at their meeting held on May 28th:

WHEREAS, A large quantity of bogus brandy was recently shipped from this city to London which was originally marked "California Pure Grape Brandy," but in reality contained only about 10 per cent of California grape brandy, the balance being composed of corn spirits from Nebraska, water, glucose and other compounds; and,

Whereas, If such bogus compounds are permitted to be sent throughout the world and sold as California brandy, it is certain to ruin not only our brandy industry, but the wine and other industries of California alike; therefore be it

Resolved, That we unqualifiedly condemn the adulteration and sophistication of brandy or wine in this State.

Resolved, That we strongly condemn the action of the Collector of the Port, John H. Wise, for having rushed through and caused to be sent East the bogus brandy above referred to without giving the authorities of this city an opportunity to confiscate the same and stop its shipment; be it further

Resolved, That the thanks of this Corporation be tendered to Colonel John P. Irish, Naval Officer; Colonel J. J. Tobin, the Board of Health of San Francisco, the Manufacturers' and Producers' Association and Chief Food Inspector James P. Doekery for their laudable efforts made to stop the bogus brandy from being shipped from this city, and that we pledge our hearty support to all persons who will assist in preserving the good name of the products and manufactures of the State of California.

Coope & Pippy have taken over the Coast agency for Pattison's Scotch whisky. Pattison's is a standard blend, and has a good sale in the United Kingdom and abroad. It is bound to have a run on this market.

Word has been received from Lexington, Ky., that the great distillery concern of William Tarr & Co. and William Tarr personally have made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors. The liabilities are not known, but the assets are placed at \$660,000.

The Elk Run Distillery Company, of Kentucky, was incorporated May 15th, with a capital of \$10,000. The incorporators are W. E. Bradley and G. F. Berry, of Frankfort; F. S. Stevens, of Swansea, Mass., and J. W. Bradley, F. E. Allen, E. C. Homan and C. C. Allen, of New York. The incorporators are gentlemen already interested in the distilling concerns of the Allen-Bradley Co., of Louisville, and W. A. Gaines & Co., of Frankfort, as well as Paris, Allen & Co., of New York.

OLIVINA-IDEAL VINTAGES.



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BOTTLED AT THE OLIVINA VAULTS.

Julius Paul Smith
GROWER

Livermore

NEW YORK OFFICE AND VAULTS,
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California

Henry Brune, of Naber, Alfs & Brune, has been away during the past two weeks, recuperating in the country.

John Caffroy, the Pacific Coast representative for Charles Graef & Co., of New York, the distributors of Apollinaris, Apenta, Pommery Sec, etc., is in Honolulu on a combined business and pleasure trip.

A. Marschall, of New York, head of the house of A. Marschall & Co., has returned home, after a short visit to this State, leaving the management of the firm's affairs here with Mr. E. C. Priber.

Henry Kaniz, of Charles Meinecke & Co., is spending a two weeks vacation at Glen Ellen. He has been very busy during the past two months, and has about cleared up the stock that can be expected to arrive before the new tariff bill goes into effect.

Sherwood & Sherwood, Coast agents for C. H. Evans & Sons' bottled malt liquors, are sending out a nicely printed pamphlet describing the virtues of these standard goods. Evans' Ale and Stout have ready sale all over the country, and justly so, for they are brewed and bottled with the utmost care.

Julius Paul Smith, the proprietor of the Olivina property in the Livermore Valley, whose business headquarters are now in New York, has adopted a new label for his goods, a facsimile of which appears in this issue. The label is tastefully designed, and is a credit to the producer of the widely-known Olivina products.

O. Wegner was in the city, recently, negotiating the sale of the vintage of the Glaister Vineyard, says the Sonoma News. The sale will amount to about eight car-loads of what is said to be as fine a wine as will go on the market this season. While Mr. Wegner declines to give the price he receives for the wine, it is understood that it is in the neighborhood of 20 cents per gallon.

Kolb & Denhard are greatly pleased with the reception given their wines at the recent Native Sons celebration at Redwood City. The firm was given carte blanche to select their best, and prices were not considered. Mr. Kolb has received a letter from the Banquet Committee, a portion of which reads: "Your wines gave entire satisfaction, and were appreciated by all who partook of the same, who so expressed themselves."

The firm of Broderick & McRae, of Baltimore, purchased the stock, good will, trade-marks and other appurtenances of the firm of Edwin Walters & Co., which was broken up by the recent death of Mr. Edwin Walters. Arrangements were also made by Broderick & McRae to move into the store at 35 South Gay street, which has been occupied for years by the late firm. William E. Broderick and George P. McRae, who comprise the firm of Broderick & McRae, were formerly in the employ of the Walters Company.

All of the wine belonging to Werner H. Menke, an insolvent debtor, was sold at public auction in San Jose, recently. The sale was a disappointment, as the wines sold at a very low figure, despite the fact that San Francisco wine merchants have been complaining of being unable to make any purchases owing to the California Wine Makers' Corporation having nearly all of last year's vintage under control. August Petzold, of San Francisco, bought 5000 gallons at 13½ cents a gallon. The remainder, about 7,000 gallons, was knocked down to the Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Company at 12½ cents. It was expected that the wine would bring at least 16 cents a gallon, as there is very little wine on the market and the Corporation price is 20 cents.

W. A. Pasteur, of New Orleans, one of the largest dealers in wine in the West, was killed at St. Helena recently. While driving through the valley in company with President Beringer of the local Board of Trade and two or three prominent wine-dealers of San Francisco and New Orleans, the horse became frightened at a train and Pasteur jumped from the vehicle, striking his head and fracturing his skull. He did not regain consciousness from the time of the accident.

Benj. P. Barker, Superintendent of the Olivina Vineyard at Livermore, and his wife recently celebrated the eighteenth anniversary of their marriage at the Olivina place. Progressive encheire was the order of the entertainment, enhanced by pretty musical selections, among the number being a piano solo charmingly rendered by Mrs. G. V. Taylor and a cornet solo by Mr. J. O. McKown. Mr. and Mrs. Barker were the recipients of a silver salt and pepper set and a silver butter knife. Attorney Thomas Scott, on behalf of the Home Societies, made the happy presentation speech. A dainty but elaborate spread was served.

Nicholas Barovich, a well-known resident of San Jose and a pioneer of 1850, died at his home June 2d. He was a native of Dalmatia, Austria, aged 66 years. He arrived in New York in 1849, and the following year came to San Francisco via Cape Horn. He made occasional trips to Alviso upon lumber vessels until 1851, when he went to the mines and met with good success. In 1852 he engaged in the mercantile business in Sonora, and in 1860 he was married to Miss Dolores Castro, a member of one of the oldest families in the State.

In 1864 he went to Austin, Nev., where he engaged in business until 1881, at which time he came to San Jose and engaged in the wholesale liquor business at 107 North Market street.

A new company, known as A. Boake, Roberts & Co., Ltd, has been organized in England to acquire a going concern and carry on the business of manufacturers of beer and wine finings, and sundries for brewers, wine growers, and distillers, etc., conversion being determined upon owing to continued expansion and for the purpose of facilitating family arrangements. The capital is £200,000, in £10 shares, 10,000 5 per cent. cumulative preference and £10,000 ordinary, of which 6,700 of the preference were offered for subscription at par, the remainder being taken in part payment of the purchase money. The profits of the past five years, are certified to have averaged £15,008 per annum, those for 1896 being £16,464. The products of this concern are well known in California, Charles Meinecke & Co. having held the agency for years.

Time is Money.

Save time and money. Buy a Hercules Gas, Gasoline or Oil Engine. The best; the cheapest. See page 15.

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HELLMANN BROS. & CO.

See quotations on page 31. 525 FRONT STREET

THE ANDERSON & NELSON DISTILLERIES CO

DISTILLERS OF FINE KENTUCKY BOURBON, RYE AND MALT WHISKIES.

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DISTILLERY
ANDERSON COMPANY
HAND MADE SOUR MASH FIRE COPPER WHISKEY
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FIRE COPPER DISTILLED
BOURBON WHISKEY
THE NEWCOMB-BUCHANAN COMPANY
JEFFERSON CO. KY.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

ALSO

GENERAL AGENT FOR U.S. CLUB.

WAREHOUSES
ALL HEATED BY STEAM
SHRINKAGE GUARANTEED
ON EACH AND EVERY BARREL.

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11

Imports and Exports

DURING THE PAST FORTNIGHT.

TO CENTRAL AMERICA—PER FRENCH SCHR. LA MADELEINE, May 22, 1897.

DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUR.
San J de Guatemala.	Schwartz Bros.	20 cases		\$ 80
"	Napa & Sonoma W Co	2 kegs	20 }	30
"	"	4 cases		
"	Gaddini & Ciocco.	200 barrels.	14,708 }	3,827
"	"	500 kegs.		
Total amount 24 cases and				14,728 \$3,937

TO BRITISH AMERICA—PER STR. UMATILLA, May 26, 1897.

Winnipeg	Lachman & Jacobi.	2 barrels	101	\$ 35
Nelson	C Schilling & Co.	8 barrels.	422	126
Nanaimo	A Repsold & Co.	3 bbls 1 hf-bbl.	177	91
Vancouver	"	3 bbls 3 kegs	180	90
Victoria	"	3 barrels 1 hf-bbl.	177	87
"	A B Wilberforce.	5 cases.		25
Total amount 5 cases and				1,057 \$454

TO CENTRAL AMERICA—PER STR. COLON, May 29, 1897.

La Libertad	Cal Wine Association.	11 barrels	1,080	\$ 520
"	"	20 hf-bbls 1 keg		
"	"	50 cases		128
Acajutla	"	47 bbls 11 hf-bbls	2,634	1,373
"	"	140 cases		586
Corinto	"	4 barrels	393	212
"	"	2 hf-bbls 14 kgs.		
Panama	"	100 casks	6,000	1,890
Ocos	Dieckman & Co.	6 cases.		17
Acajutla	C Schilling & Co.	4 bbls 6 hf-bbls	377	113
"	C M Mann.	2 barrels	102	128
La Libertad	"	16 barrels	825	396
Corinto	"	5 hf-barrels	137	88
"	Inglenook Vineyard.	2 kegs	43	26
Acajutla	B Frapoli & Co.	1 hf-barrel	34	27
Ocos	Lachman & Jacobi.	6 cases		17
La Libertad	Gundlach-Bund W Co.	3 kegs 1 hf-bbl.	89	74
Total amount 182 cases and				10,714 5,455

TO NEW YORK VIA PANAMA—PER STR. COLON, May 29, 1897.

New York	F Chevalier & Co.	75 barrels	3,786	\$ 1,893
Baltimore	Beringer Bros.	5 barrels	256	150
New York	St George Vineyard.	12 bbls 14 hf-bbls	892	500
Cleveland	Cal Wine Association.	40 barrels	2,000	620
New York	"	835 bbls 35 hf-bbls	42,074	12,679
"	Gundlach-Bund W Co.	100 barrels	5,184	1,576
"	Lachman & Jacobi.	646 barrels.	32,971	8,327
Total amount				87,763 \$25,745

TO TAHITI—PER BRIG GALILEE, May 29, 1897.

Tahiti	Cal Wine Association.	50 barrels	2,558	\$1,023
"	"	4 hf-barrels	107	43
"	Lachman & Jacobi.	10 barrels	518	139
"	E G Lyons Co.	1 hf-barrel	28	18
"	Gardner & Thornley.	1 barrel	50	16
Total amount				3,261 \$1,239

TO BRITISH COLUMBIA—PER STR. CITY OF PUEBLA, May 29, 1897.

Victoria	Stevens, Arnold & Co.	7 bbls 2 hf-bbls	421	250
Vancouver	A Repsold & Co.	2 cases.		10
"	G G Champagne Co.	5 cases.		27
"	Cal Wine Association.	4 hf-barrels.	105	40
Total amount 7 cases and				526 \$327

TO JAPAN AND CHINA—PER STR. BELGIC, May 29, 1897.

Chefoo	Goldberg, Bowen & Co.	3 cases.		\$ 12
Yokohama	Eisen Vineyard Co.	1 bbl 1 hf-bbl 1 kg		48
"	Macondray Bros & L.	2 barrels		31
"	"	20 cases.		76
"	Cal Wine Association.	25 barrels.		1,250
"	Italian-Swiss Colony.	2 barrels		105
Hongkong	S L Jones & Co.	5 cases.		33
Yokohama	Southern Pac Co.	25 cases.		100
Total amount 53 cases				1,549 \$689

TO MEXICO—PER STR. ORIZABA, June 2, 1897.

Guaymas	W A Schultz & Sons	2 hf-bbls 3 kegs	122	\$ 46
"	Jesse M Levy & Co	7 hf-barrels	192	61
"	Paul Masson	11 packages.	438	211
"	"	20 cases		77
"	C Schilling & Co	1 barrel	52	21
Altata	Italian-Swiss Colony	3 barrels 10 kegs.	185	91
Guaymas	"	8 bbls 2 hf-bbls.	1,518	546
"	"	101 kegs.		
"	F Chevalier & Co.	6 hf-bbls	146	45
"	Cal Wine Association.	2 barrels.	95	45
"	"	45 kegs.	450	187
Mazatlan	"	9 casks.	568	175
Ensenada	"	1 bbl 1 keg 2 oet.	101	49
"	Stevens, Arnold & Co.	2 barrels.	103	80
La Paz	Gundlach-B Wine Co.	1 bbl 3 kegs	81	33
Santa Rosalia	F Santellier	12 cases		48
"	"	25 bbls 1 hf-bbl.	1,530	362
La Paz	B Frapoli & Co	1 puncheon	113	34
Guaymas	"	11 bbls 1 hf-bbl.	1,501	520
"	"	85 kegs.		
Ensenada	H Levi & Co.	1 barrel.	53	15
Guaymas	"	87 cases.		262
"	"	16 bbls 59 kegs.	1,372	544
Total amount 119 cases and				8,620 \$3,442

TO SAN JOSE DE GUATEMALA—PER STR. SAN JUAN, June 3, 1897.

San J de Guatemala.	B Frapoli & Co.	100 cases		\$ 417
"	C Schilling & Co.	90 cases.		319
"	Gaddini & Ciocco.	200 barrels.		9,700
"	Wetmore-Bowen Co.	175 cases.		1,043
"	"	36 barrels	2,753	1,085
"	"	10 hf-bbls 60 kg		
"	Cal Wine Association.	5 barrels	250	152
"	C Carpy & Co.	10 cases		30
"	C M Mann.	25 bbls, 50 kegs.	1,995	759
"	"	100 cases.		301
"	Italian-Swiss Colony.	50 hf-bbl 10 kgs.	1,543	634
"	Gundlach-Bnn. Wine Co	100 barrels	5,167	2,066
"	Italian-Swiss Colony.	10 kegs	100	57
Total amount 475 cases and				21,508 \$9,395

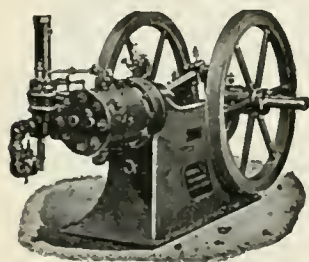
TO HONOLULU—PER BARK ALBERT, June 4, 1897.

Honolulu	Eisen Vineyard Co.	70 kegs 4 bbls	656	\$ 326
"	Cal Wine Association.	2 casks 14 hf-casks	587	218
"	"	55 kegs.	400	120
"	"	10 bbls 2 hf-bbls.	553	232
"	Lachman & Jacobi.	192 kegs 8 hf-bbls.	1,185	625
Total amount				3,381 \$1,521

IMPORTS OF WINES AND LIQUORS BY SEA.

FROM GENOA—PER IT. BARK GIUSEPPE, May 19, 1897.

SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES & CONTENTS.	CONSIGNEES.
	215 cases Fernet	A Vigner.
	415 cases Vermouth	"
	600 cases Vermouth	Pascal, Dubedat & Co
	100 cases Fernet	"
	500 cases Vermouth	Order
	120 cases Wine	"
	105 cases Mineral Water.	"
	2 cases Wine.	Bianca Vaccana



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{ SAN FRANCISCO,
CALIFORNIA.

FROM OVERLAND VIA VANCOUVER—PER STR. UMATILLA, May 22, 1897.

22 barrels Whisky	Alaska Commercial Co
3 packages Rum	"
360 cases Rye Whisky	"
277 cases Rye Whisky	"
125 cases Brandy	"
60 cases Gin	"
40 cases Whisky	"

FROM VICTORIA.

60 cases Ale	Alaska Commercial Co
30 cases Stout	"

FROM VICTORIA—PER STR. CITY OF PUEBLA, May 29, 1897.

103 cases Ale and Stout	Alaska Commercial Co
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FROM OVERLAND VIA VANCOUVER.

475 cases Champagne	F De Bary & Co.
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FROM OVERLAND VIA VANCOUVER—PER STR. WALLA WALLA, June 1, 1897

80 barrels Beer	Sherwood & Sherwood
125 cases Champagne	F De Bary & Co.

FROM NEW YORK—PER SHIP CHALLENGER, June 2, 1897.

Live Oak Dist Co	75 barrels Whisky	Order
"	11 hf-barrels Whisky	"
J A Burke	2 barrels Whisky	J A Burke
D Lawrence & Sons	30 barrel Rum	Order
Jesse Moore-Hunt Co	68 barrels Whisky	Jesse Moore-Hunt Co

FROM NORDENHAM—PER BR. SHIP LORD TEMPLETOWN, June 4, 1897.

75 barrels Whisky	W M Watson & Co
65 barrels Whisky	Weil Bros & Sons
115 barrels Whisky	Chas Meinecke & Co.
140 barrels Whisky	Wichman, Lutgen & Co.
50 barrels Whisky	H Bunemau
502 barrels Whisky	Order

FROM ANTWERP.

50 cases Bitters	William Wolff & Co
50 cases Brandy	"
10 cases Brandy	"
16 cases Wine	A Vignier
10 octaves Wine	"
12 case Wine	"
135 cases Liqueurs	"
300 cases Absinthe	"
15 cases Kirsch	"
1 case Wine	Jas De Fremery & Co
50 cases Benedictine	"
500 cases Vermouth	"
128 cases Wine	"
403 cases Absinthe	"
5 octaves Geneva	Bank of British N A
80 cases Wine	Chas Meinecke & Co
170 cases Geneva	"
60 cases Mineral Water	"
470 cases Mineral Water	Chas Graef & Co
1 case Whisky	W R Grace & Co
610 cases Mineral Water	Order
25 octaves Geneva	"
25 barrels Geneva	"
150 cases Geneva	"

FROM EUROPE VIA PANAMA—PER STR. NEWPORT, June 7, 1897.

Bisquit, Dubonche & Co.	5 cases Cognac	A Vignier
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FROM OVERLAND VIA VANCOUVER—PER STR. UMATILLA, June 4, 1897.

80 barrels Beer	Sherwood & Sherwood
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IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND.

From May 15th to May 31, 1897

SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES & CONTENTS.	CONSIGNEES.
	100 cases Champagne	A Vignier
	100 cases Champagne	Chas Meinecke & Co.
	50 baskets Champagne	Collector of Port
	75 cases Champagne	"
	290 cases Absinthe	"
	50 cases Whisky	"
	99 cases Wine	"
	21 octaves Brandy	"
	1 qr-cask Brandy	"
	5 cases Cordials	"
	5 cases Liqueurs	"
	2 cases Bitters	"
Hiram Walker & Sons	500 cases Whisky	William Wolff & Co.
	6 cases Mineral Water	Collector of Port.

EXPORTS OF MISCELLANEOUS LIQUORS BY SEA.

From May 15th to May 31, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	P'K'S AND CONTENTS.	VALUE.
Australia	Honolulu	F De Bary & Co	20 cases Champagne	\$ 249
China	Yokohama	Southern Pac Co	260 bbl Alcohol	4,085
Alameda	Sydney	Cutting Pkg Co	3 cases Bitters	18
Total amount 23 cases etc				\$4,352

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN WINE SHIPMENTS.

From May 15th to May 31, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS	VALUE
City of Puebla	Nanaimo	Farnsworth & R	1 barrel	52	\$ 9
"	Victoria	C M Mann	2 barrels	104	78
City of Sydney	London	Cal Wine Ass'n	120 barrels	6,000	1,350
Roderick Dhu	Hilo	J D Speckels & Br	1 case		10
Gravina	Mazatlan	W Loaiza & Co.	8 barrels	414	114
Walla Walla	Nanaimo	D De Bernardi & Co	2 hf-bbls	50	15
J N Ingalls	Mazatlan	Gundlach-B W Co	1 barrel	50	37
"	"	"	5 cases		23
"	"	H Levi & Co	10 barrels	520	115
Glen	Apia	J Wightman, Jr	9 demis	45	16
Colon	Buenaventura	Cal Wine Ass'n	24 kegs	288	160
"	Manzanillo	F S Kordt	1 hf-bbl	28	20
"	"	Redington & Co.	1 barrel	52	39
Total amount 6 cases and				7,643	\$2,586

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PACIFIC COAST AGENTS FOR

"Keystone Monogram Rye" and "Old Saratoga"—The Finest Eastern Rye.

MOET & CHANDON Champagne.	ESCHENAUER & CO'S Clarets and Santornes.	MACKENZIE & Co's Spanish Shorries and Ports
HUNT ROOPE TEAGE & CO. Cased Ports.	A. BOUTMAN & CO'S Holland Gin.	E & J. BURKE'S Nonpareil Old Tom Gin.
E & J. BURKE'S 111 Irish and Garryra Scotch	LAWSON'S Liqueur Scotch Whisky.	BURKE'S Hennessy Brandy and Dry Gin.
BASS RATCLIFF & GRETTON, Ltd.—Bass	GLENLIVET Scotch Whisky in Wood.	SCHLITZ Milwaukee Beer the "Pilsener" and
Ale in Wood.	JOULE'S Stone Ale in Hhds. and Hf-Hhds.	Light Sparkling, also Schlitz in Wood.
E & J. BURKE'S Bass' Ale and Dublin Porter (GUINNESS	MEINHOLD'S Anchor Brand New York Cider	ROSS' Belfast Ginger Ale, Club Soda, etc.
LET'S TRY THE BEST OF THE BEST.)	HENK WAUKESHA Mineral Water.	"CLUB COCKTAILS," EVANS Hudson Ale.
FLEISCHMANN'S ROYALTY GIN.		

ROCKFAM, GERTHEY & CO., PHILADELPHIA, PURE WHISKIES—"MASCOT," "ROBIN HOOD," "O. P. S." AND "PRIVATE STOCK."

Finest Canadian Rye Whisky (Goderham & Worts, Ltd. Toronto, Canada, Bottled Under Government Supervision.

RE-IMPORTED AMERICAN WHISKIES—Carlisle Bourbon, Spring '81, '86, '89, '90; Horsey Rye; O. F. C.; Springhill, W. H. McBrayer; Hermitage; M. V. Monarch; Kentucky Club; Mellwood; Mattingly; Chickencock; E. C. Berry and other standard brands.

ALSO AGENTS FOR NAPA VALLEY WINE CO'S WINES AND BRANDIES IN CASES. CALIFORNIA WINES AND BRANDIES IN WOOD.

BEER EXPORTS TO FOREIGN PORTS BY SEA.

From May 15th to May 31, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	VALUE.
Australia.....	Honolulu.....	J C Nobmann.....	1 barrel bottled.....	\$ 8
"	"	Buffalo Brew Co.....	150 quarter-bbl bulk.....	260
"	"	S F Breweries, Ltd.....	100 third-bbls bulk.....	300
"	"	Enterprise B Co.....	20 barrels bulk.....	1,000
"	"	"	100 hf-bbls bulk.....	
"	"	"	140 third-bbls bulk.....	
"	"	"	100 sixth-bbls bulk.....	
City of Sydney	San Benito.....	E G Lyons Co.....	8 barrels bottled.....	104
"	San J de Guat'la.	Buffalo Brew Co.....	50 cases bottled.....	261
"	Tonala.....	Sherwood & S.....	75 barrels bottled.....	617
"	San Benito.....	"	90 barrels bottled.....	605
"	La Libertad.....	C Schilling & Co.....	5 cases bottled.....	25
"	San J de Guat'la.	E G Lyons Co.....	4 cases bottled.....	25
"	Acajutla.....	Anheuser B Co.....	100 barrels bottled.....	1,000
"	La Union.....	"	50 cases bottled.....	250
"	San J de Guat'la.	"	50 cases bottled.....	250
"	El Triunfo.....	"	50 cases bottled.....	250
"	Tonala.....	"	50 cases bottled.....	250
"	San Benito.....	I Gutte.....	10 barrels bottled.....	116
China.....	Vladivostock.....	R E Dist Co.....	1 cask bottled.....	12
La Madeleine	San J de Guat'la.	Schwartz Bros.....	201 cases bottled.....	1,005
"	"	R E Dist Co.....	325 casks bottled.....	3,345
"	"	"	100 boxes bottled.....	506
"	"	Anheuser B Co.....	200 cases bottled.....	1,000
"	"	S F Breweries, Ltd.....	920 cases bottled.....	5,227
"	"	"	20 casks bottled.....	
"	"	Jas Eonard.....	200 cases bottled.....	1,200
J N Ingalls.....	Guaymas.....	S F Breweries, Ltd.....	14 cases bottled.....	67
Alameda.....	Apia.....	"	3 casks bottled.....	27
"	Sydney.....	"	20 cases bottled.....	150
"	"	"	30 sixth bulk.....	45
"	Townsville.....	"	10 cases bottled.....	50
Colon.....	Acajutla.....	"	100 cases bottled.....	500
"	Ocos.....	"	30 cases bottled.....	100
Galilee.....	Tahiti.....	"	1 cask bottled.....	10
"	"	B E Ayer.....	5 barrels bottled.....	28
Total—2279 cases, 25 casks, 269 barrels, 100 boxes bottled, 20 barrels 100 hf-bbls., 243 third-bbls., 150 qr-bbls. and 130 sixth-bbls. bulk				\$18,586

EXPORTS OF WHISKY BY SEA.

From May 15th to May 31, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
Australia.....	Honolulu.....	J C Nobmann.....	10 cases.....		\$ 75
"	"	E H Michels.....	6 cases.....		17
"	"	"	1 keg.....		5
City of Sydney	Champerico.....	E Martin & Co.....	50 cases.....		300
"	El Triunfo.....	U S Bond Mfg W H	17 cases.....		166
"	Champerico.....	"	2 kegs.....		40
"	"	Crown Dist Co.....	50 cases.....		450
"	San Benito.....	"	10 cases.....		130
"	La Libertad.....	"	170 cases.....		2,210
"	San J de Guat'la.	"	90 cases.....		570
"	Panama.....	"	25 cases.....		222
"	San Juan del Sur	F S Kordt.....	1 keg.....		35
"	Anapala.....	U S Bond Mfg W H	36 cases.....		350
Roderick Dhu	Hilo.....	John Bohlenberg.....	1 barrel.....		37
China.....	Shanghai.....	Cutting Pkg Co.....	1 case.....		10
"	Yokohama.....	Crown Dist Co.....	8 cases.....		68
Colon.....	Corinto.....	U S Bond Mfg W H	1 barrel.....		54
"	"	"	32 cases.....		308
"	Ocos.....	Crown Dist Co.....	83 cases.....		830
"	Panama.....	"	84 cases.....		301
Belgie.....	Yokohama.....	Macondray Br & L.....	1 barrel.....		48
"	Hongkong.....	J J Smith.....	2 barrels.....		79
City of Puebla	Vancouver.....	E Martin & Co.....	10 cases.....		60
Total amount 632 cases				211	\$6,522

EXPORTS OF BRANDY TO FOREIGN PORTS BY SEA.

From May 15th to May 31, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
City of Sydney	Anapala.....	Wetmore-B Co.....	1 hf-bbls.....	110	\$ 110
"	San Juan del Sur	F S Kordt.....	1 keg.....	10	25
"	La Libertad.....	Crown Dist Co.....	2 cases.....		20
Roderick Dhu	Hilo.....	J D Spreckels & Br	1 case.....		10
Colon.....	Manzanillo.....	Redington & Co.....	1 keg.....	5	12
"	Corinto.....	U S Bond Mfg W H	1 barrel.....	52	157
"	La Libertad.....	Gundlach-B W Co.....	1 hf-bbl.....	22	24
City of Puebla	Vancouver.....	Cal Wine Ass'n.....	1 pun.....	162	143
Total amount 3 cases and				361	\$501

WHISKY AND SPIRIT IMPORTS BY RAIL.

From May 15th to May 31, 1897.

CONSIGNEES.	ALC'L SPIRITS.		WHISKY.			GIN.		
	Bbls.	Barrels	Cases.	Bbls.	½-bbl.	Kegs.	Bbl.	Kegs.
Jones, Mundy & Co.....		65						
Bode & Haslett.....				210				
William Wolf & Co.....	20	105	500				10	
Eagle W H Co.....			100	54	14			
Jesse Moore-Hunt Co.....				45	35			
Brannschweiger & Co.....		65						
Crown Dist Co.....		70						
Louis Taussig & Co.....		65						
Collector of Port.....	130							
Dallemand & Co.....			100	45	19			
H Greenhood.....				105	5			
N Van Bergen.....				50				
Carroll & Carroll.....				10				
Man, Sadler & Co.....				10				
P Connolly.....				12				
Redington & Co.....	12	6						
L Caben & Son.....			10					
L Siebenhaur.....			11					
E F Thayer.....			1	1				
J L Nickel & Co.....				1	1			
O'Neil & H.....					2			
D O'Day.....				1				
J Regan.....				1				
Konntz & Cohn.....				2				
Total.....	162	376	722	547	67		10	

BEER IMPORTS BY RAIL.

From May 15th to May 31, 1897.

CONSIGNEES.	BOTTLED.			BULK.			
	Cases.	Casks.	Barrels.	Barrels	½ bbls	¼-bbls	Kegs.
Royal Eagle Dist Co.....		89		178	40	220	
W Bogen & Co.....				140	40		160
E G Lyons Co.....	250		50				
Hilbert Bros.....		300					
Goldberg, Bowen & Co			200				
C A Zinkand.....			6	115	15	12	
Hildebrand, P & Co.....	60	50					
Norman & Iverson.....				50	45		
J D Spreckels & Br Co			80				
W Louza & Co.....	1,010		75				
J H Spohr (Root Beer)	935						
Total.....	2,255	499	411	483	140	232	160



MARTIN ERLBACH,
PACIFIC COAST AGENT
404 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.

"PERFECTION"
(THE STANDARD)

TURKISH PRUNE JUICE

Is warranted a PURE FRUIT EXTRACT, whose component parts are so perfectly blended that its action, used as proportioned, on every description of spirits, such as BRANDY, RUM, GIN and particularly WHISKY, is truly wonderful. It FINE, PURIFIES, MELLOW, and otherwise GENERALLY IMPROVES to a remarkable degree.

"PERFECTION" TURKISH PRUNE JUICE is an article which cannot be judged by its taste or bouquet, it must be blended with the spirits in wood to prove its value. Samples and information regarding proportion to use, etc., will be gladly furnished by either our Agent or ourselves.

The advantage of giving immature spirits, IN A VERY SHORT TIME, the character of age, and thereby greatly increasing their value, is obvious.



M. HAHN & CO.,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS
125 Water Street, New York.

The Beer Industry in Bavaria.

The little Kingdom of Bavaria is the center of the beer-brewing interests of Europe. It is here that this beverage is found in almost lavish quantities and as absolutely pure in quality as it is possible to be made, for the laws regulating the brewing and sale of beer are so strict and rigidly enforced as to render adulteration impracticable. Beer is regarded by the Bavarian not merely as a beverage, but as a part of the food of the people, and consequently, no pains are spared to keep the same positively free from impurities.

The local laws provide for the closing of all other places of business on certain holidays and during certain hours of Sunday, but no law whatever makes it necessary for the beer-restaurant proprietor to close his doors at any time, Sunday or any other day; and, indeed any effort to enact or enforce such a law would meet with most lively opposition from the people.

The beer is sold everywhere throughout the Kingdom according to measure; no one who offers beer for sale dare use anything but the standard glass controlled by the Government, holding exactly half a liter (1.056 pints). The glass, to be genuine, must bear a mark near the top with the fraction "1/2" cent in. There are, of course, one-fourth liter and whole liter glasses, but these must also bear the marks and figures to indicate the size.

The ordinary or prevailing price asked for a half liter of beer is 12 pfennigs (2.856 cents). This price was fixed more than twenty years ago, when the Government made the change in its currency from gulden to marks. This, of course, is the retail price, the price at which the restaurants furnish the beer to their customers. The wholesale price is 17.50 marks (\$4.165) per hectoliter (26.418 gallons), or 8.75 pfennigs per glass of half a liter. His profit is, therefore, on each glass or half liter, 3 1/2 pfennigs, or about nine-tenths of a cent.

The ordinary American bar is an unknown feature here. The restaurant, or room, where the beer is sold is provided with tables and chairs and the barrel or keg containing the beverage stands in full view of the customers. The beer is then drawn direct from the keg by means of a plain wooden spigot, and not through long metal pipes covered with ice. The kegs are brought every morning direct from the cellar of the brewery and the beer is therefore fresh and sufficiently cool. The use of ice is condemned, as ice-cold beer is regarded as unwholesome. In fact, the Bavarian considers that ice chills the beer and therefore destroys its life.

The beer is served to the customers at the table and is drunk very slowly, from a half hour to an hour being usually consumed in drinking a half liter. The custom of "treating," so much abused in the United States, is not in vogue here. Every one pays for his own beer, and therefore, no one is compelled to drink more than he wants. If several persons visit a restaurant together, no one of them thinks of such a thing as paying for the others. When the evening is over, each settles his own bill.

The stranger might think that where so much beer is consumed there must of necessity be a large amount of drunkenness, but this is not the case. It is a common thing to see on Sunday afternoon in summer 4,000 or 5,000 person seated around

tables in one of the city parks, listening to an open air concert and drinking beer. The waiters are kept busy the entire afternoon, but no drunkenness seems to result therefrom.

The statistics bearing on the beer industry of this country are interesting. According to the last published figures there are in Bavaria in all 10,718 firms or individuals that brew beer. This number includes the regular brewers, or those who brew for the general market; the "common" brewers, or those who take turns at the same brewery and the beer they consume in their own restaurants; and "Haus" brewers, or those who brew for their own private use and not for sale. The number of regular breweries is 4,396; "common" breweries 564; but the number of "Haus" breweries is not given, except in the districts of Schweinfurt and Bamberg, where the number is 3,390. These breweries brewed altogether in the year 1895 (the statistics for that year being the latest published) 16,093,310 hectoliters (about 425,000,000 gallons) of beer. Of this immense quantity 13,621,000 hectoliters were consumed in Bavaria and 2,472,310 hectoliters were exported.

The beer is made from barley malt and hops, and in the brewing of the 16,000,000 hectoliters there were used 7,101,276 hectoliters of malt. For the malt consumed, the brewers pay a tax to the Government of from 5 to 6.50 marks per hectoliter, and this tax for the year named amounted to something over 40,000,000 marks (\$10,000,000). There is, however, a provision that, for the beer exported, a rebate of about 50 per cent of this tax shall be allowed. As there is no tax on the hops, no official figures as to the quantity of this ingredient consumed can be obtained. The quality of the beer depends, of course, very largely upon the quality of the hops used, and as this varies constantly and considerably, as shown by the price, which in some years ranges all the way from 60 to 300 marks per centner, one can readily see that, to produce good beer, no little skill and care are necessary in selecting this ingredient. But the poorer grades of hops are not generally used, for as almost every one here is a judge of good beer, the brewer who would seek to profit by using a cheaper and poorer grade of hops would soon lose his business.

The quantity of alcohol contained in the beer consumed here is from 3 1/2 to 4 per cent, but the export beer contains from 6 to 8 per cent. It is necessary to brew the latter

TO WINE AND FRUIT GROWERS.—The undersigned wishes to offer his services in manufacturing non-alcoholic fruit juices without drugs.
 Wm. RUEFF,
 Sept. 6 Felton, Santa Cruz Co., Cal.

T. M. FERGUSON,
 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER AND IMPORTER OF
Wines, Brandies and Whiskies.
719 MARKET STREET,
 Next to Bancroft's History Building.
 TELEPHONE MAIN 1830 SAN FRANCISCO



Golden Gate Champagne Co.

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 PRODUCERS OF
 PURE CALIFORNIA

Champagne

Controllers of
 Golden Gate Champagne
 & Bohemian Club. . . .

OFFICE:
 502-504-506 Market St.,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
 TELEPHONE MAIN 1116

CHAMPAGNE VAULTS, 4th and Minna Streets.



TRY THE

⇒ J. · M. · L. ⇐

Private Stock Whisky.

FINEST
 STRAIGHT WHISKY
 IN THE MARKET . .

JESSE M. LEVY & CO.,

CONTROLLERS

506 Market Street, - San Francisco.

stronger in order that it may safely stand transportation. As stated above, the brewer sells his beer to the retailer at 17.50 marks per hectoliter (\$4.16½ per 26.417 gallons), and this is evidently a profitable business, for those engaged in it are well to do, if not wealthy.

And now comes the point which has prompted the writing of this article, and that is the law relating to and regulating the brewing and sale of beer. This law requires that "braun" beer, or the ordinary beer consumed here, as well as exported, shall be made from barley malt, hops, yeast and water, and that no other ingredients shall be used, and if a brewer be found violating its provisions he shall be subjected to a fine ranging from 180 to 540 marks (\$42.84 to \$128.52, and, in addition thereto, his beer shall be confiscated and destroyed. This law is enforced rigidly and diligently. All beer is carefully examined and analyzed by the Government officials, and it is therefore simply a matter of impossibility for the wrongdoer to escape. It is because of this law, if for no other reason, that Bavaria can boast of having the best beer in the world.

This article is not intended as a defense of the beer-drinking practice, or an article in favor of beer as a food, but merely to raise the question as to whether a system of Government and State inspection of breweries, and a tax on the ingredients used in the manufacture of beer, similar to that in vogue in this country, might not be introduced in the United States with profit to both the people and the Government.

HENRY C. CARPENTER,
Commercial Agent.

FERTH, Feb. 20, 1897.

French Vintage of 1896.

According to the *Bulletin de Statistique*, an official publication issued periodically by the Minister of Finance, the total quantity of wine made in France from the vintage of 1896 amounted to 1,179,364,960 gallons. This shows an increase over the crop of 1895 of 468,066,880 gallons and an increase over the average crop of the last ten years of 373,410,990 gallons. The approximate value of the crop of 1896 is estimated at \$234,800,000.

In the province of Algeria, last year's vintage showed a production of 106,960,500 gallons, while in Corsica, 7,923,000 gallons were barreled.

Notwithstanding the somewhat unfavorable atmospheric conditions which prevailed during the greater part of the year throughout France, the quality of the crop of 1896 is particularly good. The wines have the requisite amount of sugar, alcoholic strength and body. They are rich in color, and, with a few rare exceptions, are sure to turn out of exceptional excellence.

SPARKLING WINES IN THE MEDOC.

One of the principal landed proprietors of the Médoc, Mr. Nathaniel Johnson, has, during the last few years, been making, with a marked degree of success, a sparkling wine equal to that produced in Champagne. The wine for the most part is made from the same quality of grapes as are used in making claret.

It is not generally known that sparkling wine can be made from the same fruit that produces Médoc and Burgundy; but such is, in fact, the case. Red wines are allowed to free themselves of the gas produced by fermentation in the vat, but sparkling wines are made to ferment in the bottle, generating in this way their carbonic acid gas.

Since the first Crusade champagne, or the peculiar product which has taken its name from that province of France, has been a popular beverage throughout the length and breadth of civilization. Toward the commencement of the sixth century, when it was customary for every monarch to have a vineyard of his own, Henry VIII, Francis I and Pope Leo X were each and all possessed of vines in Champagne. Then it was that doctors, gourmets, kings, poets and epicures began to dispute as to the relative merits of champagne and burgundy. The comparison between the two wines at that period was more readily made than at present, for champagne was a still wine. It was red, full of body, and did not sparkle. It was left for a modest monk to perfect the already favored beverage.

To Dom Pérignon we are indebted for the discovery of the fact that if wine harvested in autumn is bottled in the fol-

lowing spring it will sparkle without the aid of artificial encouragement.

Following the principle, accepted in the Champagne district, that in order to produce a good sparkling wine, you must blend the product of several growths, the wines of which Mr. Johnston's sparkling Medoc is made are of quite different origin from each other. The heavy gravels of St. Julien, the light sables of Labarde, and the rich alluvial land (Palus) of Macau (which may be considered as the three types of the soil of the Médoc and each of which enjoys a special reputation) contribute their various proportions.

As for the quality of these vines (black grape), they are the most valued plants in the Medoc. The grapes, plucked with the greatest care, are immediately pressed, so as to obviate any fermentation in the mass before the separation of the juice from the pulp and skin, which contain the coloring matter. The juice still appears slightly rose-colored, but in the casks, in which a little sulphur has been burned, it loses even this slight tint. Fermentation begins the next day, and the must is drawn off into other casks, so as to separate it from the seum and the dregs. Being only checked by this operation, the fermentation recommences and continues until January, when the cold weather stops it. It is then time to draw off again and to mix in proper proportion the different wines.

The cellars of the Medoc, on account of the nature of the soil, do not offer the conditions necessary at this stage; that is, coolness and an unvarying temperature of 10° C. The wines are therefore removed by boats to the other side of the River Gironde, where, in the cliffs of Bourq, are old calcareous quarries, transformed into perfect cellars, quite recalling in their arrangement and their storage capacity those of Epernay. Here takes place an important and delicate operation, which consists in the addition of a certain fixed quantity of "liqueur de tirage," i. e., wine in which a little crystallized sugar has been dissolved. The germs of fermentation retained by this blend transform the sugar into alcohol and carbonic acid, and convert the mixture into a sparkling wine. Then begins the bottling, followed by the "mise sur points," or the inverting of the bottles, which lasts at least until the following summer and sometimes even for five or six years, and by an appropriate manipulation allows of the removal of the small amount of deposit which has formed for the last time. At last, immediately before the corking, sealing and labeling, a little sweet liquor is added, called "liqueur d'expédition," varying in quantity according to desire for "dry" or "sweet" wine.

J. M. WILEY, Consul.

BORDEAUX, February 15, 1897.

Money is Power.

You can get more power for less money out of the "Hercules" Gas or Gasoline Engine than any other. See page 15.

VINEYARD FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

THIRTY ACRES choice foreign wine wine grapes, with winery (35,000 gallons, fine oak casks) and distillery complete. Address G. L., PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW, San Francisco, Cal.

WANTED—Situation—wanted by a married man; age 40. Twelve years' experience on a vineyard in wine making. Best references. Address J. M., this office.

FOR SALE—One-half interest or the whole of the right to a wine faucet, recently patented, which enables wine men to keep dry wines on tap in 5-gallon demijohns, pure and wholesome, without manipulation. It is simple and thoroughly effective, and is a result that has long been sought, as it will enable retailers to carry small quantities of dry wines "on tap" without spoiling. For particulars address Q, this office.

Subscribe for the PACIFIC WINE & SPIRIT REVIEW—\$1.50 a year.

Owners and Handlers of its own Brands
and Also the Well-Known

Brands of

NAPA VALLEY WINE CO.

KOHLER & VAN BERGEN

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B. DREYFUS & CO.

S. LACHMAN CO.

C. CARPY & CO.

MAIN OFFICES:

SECOND and FOLSOM STS.

SAN FRANCISCO,

CALIFORNIA

INCORPORATED.



AUGUST 10, 1894.

NEW YORK OFFICE:

No. 45 BROADWAY.

CALIFORNIA WINE ASSOCIATION

Wine Production of France.

The statement was made in a report sent to the Department of State, dated July 21, 1895, by C. W. Chancellor, Consul at Havre, that much of the so-called wine made in France was "perfectly innocent of any acquaintance with the product of the vineyard." It was alleged that 15,000 casks of wine had recently been destroyed by the municipal laboratory of Paris, the official inspection having failed to reveal a drop of grape juice; the constituents, it was said, were water, alcohol, sulphate of gypsum, glycerin, salts of potash, and berries for coloring. Consul Chancellor further stated that immense quantities of sugar were used for mixing with the wines (amounting in France in 1887 to 36,000 tons) and the deficit in production caused by the ravages of the phylloxera had been supplied by making wine from raisins, currants and the lees of the wine press.

This report was published in *Consular Reports* September, 1895, and on December 2, 1896, M. Hanotaux, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, called the attention of the United States Ambassador in Paris to the fact that the Bordeaux Chamber of Commerce had entered protest against the allegations contained therein. M. Hanotaux said that official investigation had developed the fact that the municipal laboratory denied ever having taken any action of the nature mentioned. Inquiry was made of Consul Chancellor, and the latter, in a communication to the Department of State, dated February 8, 1897, referred to debates in the French Chamber of Deputies, November 6, 1896, in which "the question of taxing artificial wines" was discussed, and explained that his statement in regard to the alleged action taken by the municipal laboratory of Paris in destroying certain casks of wine was obtained from "a reliable English journal," the name and date of which, however, he was unable to remember. He also stated that in 1887 he was commissioned by the Governor of Maryland to investigate certain sanitary problems in Europe, and while in Paris visited the wine sheds. There he was told that a large number of casks of wine had been condemned and would be destroyed; also, that this action was not unusual. In respect to his comment upon the quantity of sugar used in the manufacture of wine, Consul Chancellor quoted from a speech made by M. Viljean in the Chamber of Deputies, November 9, 1896, published in *Le Petit Havre* of November 7th, in which M. Viljean is reported to have criticised Article 1, which suppressed the manufacture of wine from the lees of the wine press, on the ground that this suppression would be "ruinous to viticulture and injurious to agriculture, since by this process of manufacture 100,000 tons of sugar are consumed annually."

In reply to the above, the following statement is made by the French Embassy at Washington, under date of March 8, 1897:

The attention of the French wine merchants has been called to a report entitled "Wine Making in France," published in the *Consular Reports*, No. 180, September, 1895, by C. W. Chancellor, United States Consul at Havre, France,

and containing some incorrect statements which might cause prejudice to French commerce and which it seems desirable to rectify.

(1) Mr. Chancellor, having probably in mind the decrease of wine production from which France suffered during a long period after the appearance of phylloxera, says that large quantities of wine fabricated in France contain no grape juice. Statistical information shows that over 4,000,000 acres of vineyards were partially infected by the plague during the last twenty years, 2,600,000 of which were already replanted up to 1895. On the other hand, the production of wine has been in the last two years exceptionally abundant, as will be seen by the following official statement:

Year.	Vineyards area.	Total production.	Total value.	Average value per gallon.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>		
1895 ..	4,153,000	713,300,000	\$162,150,000	\$0.22
1896	1,183,388,000	286,830,000		.19

It is hardly credible that when such enormous quantities of natural wines are produced, French merchants would resort to the fabrication of artificial wines containing no grape juice; such fabrication could be profitable only in countries producing wine or but little.

(2) Mr. Chancellor, referring to information published in an English journal and reproduced afterward in American papers, added that the French Government recently destroyed 15,000 casks of adulterated wines.

From an official inquiry it appears that there is no record at the municipal laboratory of Paris of such destruction. The occasional seizure and destruction of small quantities of adulterated wines are rather to the honor of the French Government, which thus protects the health of its citizens. Measures have, besides, been taken for the purpose of prohibiting overalcoholization of wines and the addition thereto of water or of any element whatever of adulteration.

It may be added that, according to medical inquiries made by highly competent authority, a moderate consumption of French wine is beneficial to public health. The official statistics in this regard are worthy of attention; they show that drunkenness is less frequent in wine-consuming regions. Out of 100 cases of public drunkenness, punishable by the law of 1873, 29 cases were recorded in the northwest of France and 34 in the north, where spirits are mostly consumed; while 9 cases were recorded in the center, 5 in the southwest, and only 4 in the south, where the use of wine among the laboring classes is general.

Mr. Herman Blatz of Sierra Madre Vintage Co., Lamanda, Cal., has recently visited Chicago, combining recreation with business. The firm makes a specialty of the finest grades of sweet wines and has attained the reputation of being in the forefront in that line. Their motto is quality, first, last and all the time.—*Mida's Criterion*.



EL PINAL VINEYARD

ESTABLISHED 1852.

Largest Producers of

PURE SWEET WINES

IN AMERICA.

Geo. West & Son

STOCKTON, CAL., U. S. A.

Vineyard Planting in Napa.

The St. Helena *Star* has made a thorough canvass of the Napa Valley with a view of ascertaining the acreage set to vines during the planting season just closed. The result of this canvass is as follows:

Name.	Variety.	Acre.
J. H. Wheeler—	Lenoir	50
C. Memminger—	Lenoir	5
Rennie Bros—	Lenoir	15
D. Haurahan—	Zinfandel	55
G. Siedenberg—	Lenoir	2
C. Brockhoff—	Lenoir	1
Mrs. T. H. Ink—	Lenoir	6
Mrs. J. A. Darling—	Lenoir	3
Capt. Niebaum—	Lenoir	15
S. Ewer—	Lenoir	12
J. B. Atkinson—	Lenoir	50
A. L. Williams—	Lenoir	6
Mrs. D. Doak—	Lenoir	3
D. Hopmann—	Lenoir	6
A. Leuenberger—	Vinifera	12
— Bonetta—	Vinifera	2
A. Dominicos—	Vinifera	4
J. C. Fauver—	Lenoir	17
H. W. Crabb—	Lenoir	25
H. W. Helms—	Lenoir	9
Pellet place—	Lenoir	14
J. M. Graham—	Lenoir	5
Weeks place—	Lenoir	10
J. Moffitt—	Lenoir	20
W. H. Smith—	Lenoir	1
Beringer Bros.—	Rupestris St. George and Lenoir	30
— Austin—	Zinfandel	10
Eberling & Bornhurst—	Mondeuse	3
G. Techter—	Mondeuse	3
C. M. Burgess—	Lenoir	8
C. A. Westcott—	Zinfandel	8
T. Jackson—	Riparia and Zinfandel	6
A. Nichelini—	Lenoir	1
T. Sasselli—	Zinfandel	2
F. Mather—	Muscat and Zinfandel	1
C. N. Pickett—	Lenoir	35
R. Bergfeld—	Lenoir	13
Lemme & McPike—	Lenoir	35
Hirsch place—	Lenoir	7
Peterson Bros.—	Lenoir	1
A. Rossi—	Zinfandel	8
McCully & Arnold—	Lenoir	8
R. E. Wood—	Lenoir	3
C. L. LaRue—	Lenoir, Vitis Champini, Grand Globrous, Solonis, Riparia, Rupestris St. George, Riparia Gloria de Montpelier	20
M. M. Johnson—	Vinifera and Lenoir	2
E. Van Winkle—	Vinifera	5
L. George—	Vinifera	10
F. Sievers—	Lenoir	15
Hampton Bros.—	Zinfandel	2
Hardin Bros.—	Alicante Bouschet, Zinfandel and Burger	16
D. C. Priest—	Zinfandel	8
Mrs. Weinberger—	Lenoir	9
C. Kloz—	Zinfandel	5
C. Larsen—	Lenoir	3
C. Hansen—	Burger and Zinfandel	4
Brun & Chaix—	Lenoir	7
J. Mareel—	Lenoir	7
“Occidental”—	Lenoir	60
Bell Bros.—	Lenoir	10
Worrell place—	Lenoir	7
Edge Hill Co.—	Lenoir	4
A. Rasmussen—	Petit Syrah and Lenoir	6
W. R. Sheehan—	Zinfandel	8
T. Moding—	Zinfandel and Lenoir	8
F. J. Souto—	Zinfandel	5
F. J. Merriam—	Lenoir	3
S. Kellett—	Nonoir	5
B. F. Jellison—	Lenoir	5

Total..... 764

We notice in the above that about 150 acres are planted in Vinifera stock. We cannot understand how any vineyardist of the Napa Valley can be so shortsighted as this, but it appears that there are still some men who want to have the phylloxera destroy their vineyards.

René Deutz, head of Deutz & Geldermann, Ay, Champagne, died recently at his home after a short illness. Deceased was one of the best known champagne manufacturers in France. He was in his fifty-fourth year.

TRADE CIRCULARS.

FROM L. GANDOLFI & Co., NEW YORK.

To the Trade: The following is the list of our importations during the fortnight ending May 15, 1897:

Per “Ems,” May 12th, 55 cases salt anchovies and 53 cases tunny fish in oil, “Chiappe” brand; also, 25 boxes Buiton’s glutinous paste.

Per “Powhatan,” May 13th, 115 cases Maraschino Zara, “G. Luxardo” brand.
L. GANDOLFI & Co.,
119-123 South Fifth Avenue.

FROM MAX SELLIGER & Co.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 18, 1897.

Dear Sir: The firm of Moore & Selliger having dissolved by the death of Mr. George H. Moore, we beg to advise you of our continuance in the distilling business. We shall continue the manufacture of the famous “Belmont,” “Astor” and “Nutwood” whiskies as heretofore, guaranteeing the same high standard of quality these brands have always maintained.

Thanking you for whatever patronage you may have extended the late firm of Moore & Selliger in the past, and soliciting your future orders, which will at all times receive our prompt and careful attention, we remain

Yours truly, MAX SELLIGER & Co.

FROM L. GANDOLFI & Co.

NEW YORK, May 17, 1897.

The following is the list of importations during the fortnight ending May 15, 1897:

Per Ems, May 12, 55 cases salt anchovies, 53 cases tunny fish in oil, Chiappe; 25 boxes Buiton’s glutinous paste.

Per Powhatan, May 13, 115 cases Maraschino Zara, G. Luxardo.
L. GANDOLFI & Co.

Power Means Money.

Have you power? If not, it will pay you to buy a “Hercules” Gas or Gasoline Engine; reliable, safe, economical. See page 15.

Mount Vernon

DISTILLERY BOTTLING

Pure Rye Whiskey

The consumer buying this—the only distillery bottling of MOUNT VERNON (in SQUARE bottles, each bearing the numbered guaranty label)—secures the highest grade of Pure Rye Whiskey in its natural condition, entirely free from adulteration with cheap spirits and flavorings.



FOR SALE BY ALL RELIABLE DEALERS.

I. W. KINGMAN,
PACIFIC COAST AGENT
Office and Warehouse, 41 to 49 FIRST STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Recent Treasury Decisions.

(17890.)

Reimported domestic spirits to be treated as imported spirits, and drawback allowed thereon under section 22 of the act of August 28, 1894.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 13, 1897.

GENTLEMEN: Referring to your letter of the 26th of January last, in which you ask whether reimported domestic alcohol, paying duty equal to revenue tax, can be treated as an imported "material," within the meaning of section 22 of the tariff act, the Department has now to inform you that the question presented in your letter was referred to the Honorable Attorney-General for his opinion in relation thereto, and that officer has advised this Department that reimported domestic alcohol may, under the conditions specified in your letter, be included among imported materials entitled to drawback under section 22 of the act of August 28, 1894.

This Department will be governed by this opinion, and the present regulations in regard to drawback on foreign alcohol will be extended to include reimported domestic alcohol.

Respectfully yours,

CHARLES S. HAMLIN,

(4986 h.)

Assistant Secretary.

Messrs. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass.

[Opinion of Attorney-General above referred to.]

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 24, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your communication of February 19, asking my opinion whether certain alcohol is entitled to a drawback under section 22 of the tariff act of August 28, 1894, chapter 349, which provides:

That where imported materials on which duties have been paid are used in the manufacture of articles manufactured or produced in the United States, there shall be allowed on the exportation of such articles a drawback equal in amount to the duties paid on the materials used, less 1 per cent. of such duties.

I assume, from the fact that this question is asked me, that the case under consideration by you can be brought within the first proviso to this section—

That when the articles so exported are made in part from domestic materials, the imported materials, or the parts of the articles made from such materials, shall so appear in the completed articles that the quantity or measure thereof may be ascertained.

You inform me that the alcohol was exported partly under section 3329 and partly under section 3330 of the Revised Statutes. In the former case it had paid internal taxes, but had received a drawback upon exportation. In the latter case it had paid no internal taxes. In either case certain duties are paid upon reimportation, according to the somewhat awkward provisions of paragraph 397 and section 19 of the tariff law, which is not necessary for present purposes to analyze.

Your question, in substance, is whether the alcohol is an imported material within the meaning of section 22.

Before discussing this it is necessary to consider whether the exportation was bona fide or merely colorable, with intent, by reimportation, to evade some restriction or obtain some advantage under our customs legislation. By section 3330 it is unlawful intentionally to reimport, within the jurisdiction of the United States, spirits which have been shipped for exportation under the provisions above cited. This prohibition has very recently been construed by the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit to prohibit the exportation of spirits for the purpose of immediately reimporting the same, and thereby evading some provision of the law (*Flagler vs. Kidd*, not yet reported). This construction is in accordance with previous opinions of this Department (17 Op., 579; 18 Op., 321; see also 21 Op., 23). If, therefore, this alcohol was exported with the intention to reimport the same for the purpose of taking advantage of the drawback privilege, the exportation is to be regarded as colorable only. The alcohol is forfeitable and the persons engaged in the transaction are punishable. In that case, of course, there is no right to drawback.

If, however, the exportation was genuine, and with intent to dispose of the alcohol abroad, so that upon its arrival there it

is to be regarded as absorbed in the general mass of foreign commodities, the opinions and decision cited are not applicable. The subsequent importation of the goods in such cases is proper. Whether the provisions of section 22 are applicable to such goods is not entirely clear. The proviso to that section contrasts "imported materials" with "domestic materials," which would tend to exclude all material of domestic origin from the former of the two classes. Moreover, section 9 of the same act contains a series of provisions with a view to the exportation, free of duties, of "all articles manufactured in whole or in part of imported materials or of materials subject to internal revenue tax. It may be argued with force that, as this section expressly applies to materials subject to internal revenue tax, it must have been the intent of Congress that all articles made for export out of such materials must be made in bonded warehouses according to its provisions. On the other hand, it is difficult to understand why articles made of imported materials should be given greater privileges than those made of domestic materials; nor is it apparent why any discrimination should be made among imported goods to the disadvantage of those which are of American origin.

On the whole, it is my opinion that imported articles of domestic origin are to be regarded as "imported materials" within the meaning of section 22 of the act of 1894, when their prior importation was not merely colorable within the principle of *Flagler vs. Kidd* and the opinions above cited.

Very respectfully,

JUDSON HARMON,
Attorney-General.

Important to Wineries.



Motor power is becoming an absolute necessity in all Wineries, from the point of economy, and also the efficiency given by their use. Every well regulated Winery should have power; the most economical is the best.

The most successful Wineries in Europe have adopted the Oil Engines. Here, in California, we have a decided advantage in the cost of oil for the operation of these engines.

We would recommend our readers to buy the Hercules Gasoline or Distillate Oil Engine. We have used one for some years, and can recommend this make as being the best of its kind known. The Engine is made by the Hercules Gas Engine Works of 405 Sansome street, San Francisco, who will be pleased to furnish all particulars, prices and discounts.

The cut shown here represents their 2½ H. P. "Hercules" Special; the price, \$185.00, less discount for cash, makes it the best and cheapest engine ever offered for sale in this market. See page 15.

WINEMAKER and Distiller, 30 years of age, holding highest references for 12 years' services in leading establishments, open for engagement. Address "S. S.," this office.

GROWERS who wish to sell good California wines for cash on delivery, at moderate prices, to Eastern buyer, please correspond with "B.," care editor this paper.

Hey, Grauerholz & Co.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

WINES & LIQUORS

—SOLE AGENTS FOR—

Davy Crockett Whisky.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT, THEN GO AHEAD.

224 FRONT STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Woman's Suffrage in England.

So-called temperance reformers have always played upon the sentimental tendencies of the fair sex to the utmost, in order that their voice may be raised in favor of the teetotal craze, and naturally they have gained to their banner relatively a greater number of the female portion of the population of the United Kingdom than of the male. This is probably because ladies have not yet sufficiently studied the question as to be able to clearly distinguish in their minds between drink and drunkenness, terms which the cold water fanatic ever regards and treats as synonymous. This small measure of success has taught them, judging from the utterances and writings of their leaders, to regard women as a class as on their side, and therefore to consider that the extension of the franchise to them would be tantamount to settling the temperance question entirely in their favor. In this we have always thought that they somewhat reckon without their host, for assuming that woman's suffrage ever becomes an accomplished fact—and this is a big assumption—it will of necessity lead to a much closer examination of the rights and wrongs of the question on the part of the new voters before they will register their views at the polling booths. We are quite satisfied that many men who at the first blush sided with the prohibitionists, have, on looking into arguments and statistics for themselves, not only withdrawn their sympathy, but actually become strenuously opposed to the doctrines advocated. We fail, therefore, to see why a more or less like result should not follow in the case of women.—*Ridley's.*

Wine Presses.

I have some new, imported Wine Presses for sale below cost; also Stemmer and Seeder. Call on or address

O. N. OWENS,

215 Bay Street, San Francisco, Cal.

From Recent Consular Report.

WINE GROWING IN PERU.—In a report on the trade and commerce of Peru the British Consul says: The cultivation of vineyards is acquiring considerable importance in Peru. The vine is cultivated in the department of Lima on a small scale, but in the departments of Ica and Moquegua there are large vine-clad areas. The muscatel grapes are extensively cultivated in the latter department, and from their juice a highly-appreciated liquor known as "Italia" is made. An inferior liquor known as "Pisco" is largely drunk. Italia is exported to the neighboring republics, and small consignments have been sent to Europe. At first it is not relished, but those who care for spirits take to it easily after a short trial. It has a delicate aroma which is quite peculiar to it, and it is quite possible that when it becomes better known in Europe a taste for it may be acquired. Red and white wines are also made in this country, and their consumption is fairly large. They are cheap enough, but the red wines as a rule are decidedly of an inferior quality. They are too acid. The white wines are quite drinkable, but susceptible of great improvement. In fact, all red wines made from grapes grown on the South Pacific Coast are either too acid or too heavy from excess of alcohol, whilst some of the white wines can be classified as fairly good ones. The duty on foreign wines being excessive, the bulk of the wine-drinking population must content themselves with acid wine. Bolivia has perceived the advantage of allowing her inhabitants to drink good wines, and reduced the duty on French wines to a very insignificant figure. The result is that at La Paz good wines at a reasonable cost can be obtained, whilst in Peru a good bottle of wine is a luxury confined to the wealthy classes. It would be well if this country adopted the same policy as Bolivia in this case. The producers of acid wine would naturally complain of this interference with their industry, but the public at large would appreciate it.

"Take a little wine for thy stomach and thy infirmities."



To the Trade and the Public:

The "R. B. HAYDEN"

Old Style Hand-Made Sour Mash Whisky Distilled by



GREENBRIER DISTILLERY CO.

(OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY.)

GREENBRIER, NELSON CO., KY.

Is the only whisky of this name ever made in Nelson County, Ky. On ordering R. B. Hayden from your dealer see that you get the Whisky that is distilled by the Greenbrier Distillery Company.

Greenbrier Distillery Co.—Gentlemen: In response to your inquiry I have to say that your distillery is operated on the old fashioned hand made sour mash plan, and is one of the very few distilleries in the State that adheres to the old style methods that have made Kentucky sour mash distilleries famous. Your house and its methods cannot be improved on.

Respectfully yours,

BARDSTOWN, KY., November 1, 1892.

JNO. B. WELLER,

Dist. Dep. Collector Int. Rev., Nelson Co., Ky.

"R. B. Hayden."

The Finest Sour Mash Whisky made in Nelson Co., Kentucky. Charles Meinecke & Co., Agents, S.F.



CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS

314 SACRAMENTO STREET



The Genuine Monte Cristo Champagne.

D. P. ROSSI, SOLE AGENT.

Italian champagne finds much favor in this country, and the particular brand of which we speak here is certainly a delightful as well as a wholesome beverage. It comes in two brands, the white or Secco, and the red or Brut. Each one is an excellent wine, and this brand is used very extensively at the royal courts of Italy, Germany and England. Here in San Francisco it is well known to the elite, and is to be found on the wine list of all the principal hotels, clubs and restaurants. It is famed for its natural dryness, as well as its purity and excellence, and has been on this market for the last ten or twelve years. The sole agent for the United States and Canada is Mr. D. P. Rossi, of 1400 Dupont street, and those who are fond of this class of wine would do well to see that they get the genuine Monte Cristo, for this brand has been imitated, and unless you get the original article neither its purity nor its flavor can be guaranteed.—*S. F. Bulletin, May 29th.*

The Cape Vintage.

The report of the Manager of the Cape Government Wine Farm, Groot Constantia (Mr. J. P. de Waal), for 1896, has just been issued. In respect of the vintage of 1896, Mr. de Waal states that, on account of the unfavorable weather, the crop did not come up to his forecast. With the dry wines it went fairly well, but just when the making of sweet wine was commenced a most unusual and heavy rainfall (4.16 inches in sixteen hours) occurred. The consequence was that the grapes, then fully matured, started rapidly to decay, and a heavy loss was experienced. The resulting wine was of inferior quality. However, the 1896 vintage totalled more than 100 leaguers of wine. As to the 1897 crop, Mr. de Waal says: "During the three months (November to January) the rainfall at Constantia amounted, roughly, to 2 inches, and on account of this dry weather the crop is at present in prime condition, and has every chance of being the heaviest on record since the Government has bought this estate. If the weather should keep fine, an excellent vintage, both in quantity and quality, is expected."

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.

525 FRONT STREET,
CORNER JACKSON, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

—PACIFIC COAST AGENTS FOR—

KRUG & CO., Reims.....Champagne
JOS. PERRIER FILS & CO., Chalons sur Marne ..Champagne
GARVEY & CO., Xerez de la Frontera.....Sherrles
FORRESTER & CO., Xerez de la Frontera.....Sherrles
OFFLEY, CRAMP & FORRESTER, Oporto.....Port Wines
E. REMY MARTIN & CO., Rouillac.....Cognacs
H. UNDERBERG ALBRECHT, Rheinberg am Niederrhein
.....Boonokamp Bitters
J. B. SHERRIFF & CO. Ltd., Glasgow, ... } Scotch Whisky
JOSEPH CUY, Aigre,..... } Jamaica Rum.
J. F. GINOULHIAC, Bordeaux,.....Cognacs
.....Clarots

ALSO OFFER FOR SALE

IRISH WHISKY—of Dublin Distillers' Co., Ltd., Dublin.
GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT—"Harp" Brand—bottled by Cameron & Saunders, London.
HOLLAND GIN—the "Comet" Brand of E. J. F. Brands, Schiedam.
SCOTCH WHISKY—in cases. The "Struan" Whisky, bottled in Glasgow especially for this market.
ITALIA DO PISCO—from M. A. Wardle and A. R. McLean.....Peru
MEDFORD RUM—from Daniel Lawrence & Sons.
DOMESTIC GIN—The "Anchor" Brand, Eastern Distilling Co.
SINGAPORE PINEAPPLES—in cases, Brand "Tan Twa Hee"
"Chop Tek Wat."
KENTUCKY WHISKIES—Blue Grass, Boone's Knoll—Hermitage—
Hermitage Rye—Old Crow—U. S. Club—Elk Run—E. C. Berry.

Lemonade With a "Stick" in It.

The W. C. T. U. sees breakers ahead in Chicago on account of the great thirst developed by the members of the fairer sex and the enterprise of certain gentlemen, in gallantly coming to the rescue of the sweet maidens who have been guilty of the horrible crime of having a natural appetite for some more refreshing and invigorating beverage than the unhealthy Lake Michigan water. Francis Willard and the Chicago Women's Christian Temperance Union have declared war on soda fountains. Some of the city candy stores, patronized almost exclusively by women, have on their walls lists of drinks which, the W. C. T. U. say, are strong and varied enough for any saloon.

They say there is a good deal in the name in the matter of drinks; that a girl will drink an egg punch who would avoid a Maraschino punch as if it were a pestilence. They fear that the soda fountain is educating in girls a taste for strong drink.

Mrs. Matilda Corse told this story:

"At one such place a nice-looking man entered with a pretty girl and asked her what she would have. 'Just a lemonade, please,' she said. 'Will you have a stick in it?' he asked. 'Why, of course; they always put one in, don't they?' I was horrified until the girl's subsequent conversation revealed that she supposed that a 'stick' was a straw. She couldn't imagine what made her lemonade taste so queer, she said, but confessed that it was very refreshing."

And so the W. C. T. U. has appointed a committee to investigate the composition of drinks served at the soda fountains. It is also charged with the duty of remonstrating with one of the State-street department stores, which offered its customers sample glasses of California wines.

FOR SALE—Brewery, Distillery, Soda Works, Buildings and Lots in Ensenada, Lower California; business without competition; in full working order; \$9,000—could not be duplicated for three times that amount.

Summary—Four town lots, 333 feet frontage in heart of the city. Fire-proof building, corrugated iron, 40x50; annex, corrugated iron, 14x18. Dwelling house, (4 rooms, furniture, etc.;) barn and stable. Fine beer garden, well ornamented with trees; the only one in town, for picnic purposes. Wind mill, iron turbine, 10 buckets, galvanized water pipes, through buildings and grounds; galvanized iron tank, 6000 gallons. Boiler and steam generator, 12-h. power. Brass steam pump, Copper still rectifier, 16 compartment column; copper still rectifier for pomace or mescal; 1 small still. Grape crusher, press hand pump, tanks, tools, Fairbanks scale, 2000 lbs. Complete malting department, roller for malt; beer kettle, heated by steam; zinc cooler; reservoir tanks, barrels, etc. Complete soda-bottling apparatus. Strong horse and harness, new delivery wagon, top-board buggy, etc. Only two men needed to run this plant—one for inside work and the other for outside.

Expenses are very small and profits very large. Any enterprising party with a small capital cannot fail to make money in a short time. For further particulars address "Brewery," care REVIEW office.

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Seventeen years' experience, including service in Examining Corps, U. S. Patent Office American and Foreign Patents procured, Caveats filed. Rejected applications revived opinions given as to scope and validity of patents. Infringement suits prosecuted and defended. TRADE MARKS, LABELS AND COPYRIGHTS registered.

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Prices Current.

These are the long prices. The rate of discount on purchases of a considerable quantity, can be learned by applying to the agents or dealers. We urgently request dealers, agents and producers to notify us when a change occurs in the prices current of the goods they handle.

California Wines & Brandies

The Prices given are for quarts and pints, put up in cases of twelve and twenty-four bottles.]

C. CARPY & CO.

511-517 Sacramento street, San Francisco		
La Loma, Grand Medoc	\$ 7.00	\$ 8.00
Burgundy	5.00	6.00
Zinfandel	3.50	4.50
Sauterne	5.00	6.00
Riesling	4.00	5.00
Sweet Muscatel, 1882	9.00	10.00
Sherry, 1882	9.00	10.00
Port, 1882	8.00	9.00
Cal. Rochelle Brandy	12.00	13.00

MONT ROUGE WINES.

A. G. Chauche Livermore, Office and Depot, 615-617 Front St., S. F.		
Burgundy	Quarts	\$ 9.00
Chablis		9.00
Claret, Retour d'Europe		9.00
Juracon, Favorite wine of Henri IV, King of France		8.00
Haut Sauternes		7.00
Sauternes		6.00
Light Sauternes		5.00
Claret Grand Vin		6.00
Table Claret		4.00
Zinfandel		3.00
\$1.00 additional for pints. Red and white wines in bulk at all prices.		

J. GUNDLACH & CO., Cor. Second & Market Sts. San Francisco.		
PRICES PER CASE.		
	QUARTS.	PINTS.
Traminer, 82	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00
Gutedel, 82	6.00	7.00
Burgundy, 81	6.00	7.00
Zinfandel 83	5.00	6.00

INGLENOOK WINES.

Agency, 101 Front street, San Francisco.		
Table Claret blended from choice foreign grapes, vintage 1890		\$3.50
Zinfandel		4.50
Extra Table Claret, Medoc type red label, 1889		5.50
Burgundy, 1888, Reserve Stock	7.00	8.00
Sauterne dry, Sauvign Vert '86		5.50
Gutedel, Chasselas Vert, 1889		4.50
Hook, Rhenish type		6.00
Burger, Chablis type		5.50
Riesling, Johannisberg type 1888		6.50
Pints of two dozen \$1 per case additional. None genuine except bearing seal or cork brand of the proprietor.		

KOHLER & FROHLING.

601 Folsom Street, San Francisco.		
Riesling	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.50
Hook	3.50	4.00
Gutedel	4.50	5.00
Sauterne	4.50	5.00
Zinfandel	3.75	4.25
Zinfandel, old	4.50	5.00
Burgundy	4.00	4.50
Superior Port	10.00	
Sherry	7.50	
Angelica	6.00	
Muscatel	6.00	
Madeira	6.00	
Malaga	6.00	
Brandy	10.00	

KOLB & DENHARD.

420-426 Montgomery st., San Francisco.		
	Per Case.	
Hook	\$3.00	
Riesling	3.50	
Gutedel	4.00	
Sauterne	4.00	
Sauterne, 1890	5.00	

Claret	2.50
Zinfandel	3.00
Cabernet	3.50
Burgundy	4.00
Port, 1888	7.00
Port, 1890	5.50
Sherry	5.00
Cognac, 1889	10.00

S. LACHMAN & CO.,

453 Brannan street, San Francisco.		
Old Port	\$7.00	\$8.00
Zinfandel	3.50	4.00
Riesling	4.50	5.00
Madeira	8.00	
Malaga	8.00	
Cognac	14.00	

JESSE M. LEVY & CO.

Office and Cellars, 502-4-6 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

GLEN ELLEN WINES.

	Per doz.	
	Qts.	
Zinfandel, No. 1	\$3.25	
Zinfandel, No. 2	2.50	
Burgundy, Old Bottling	3.25	
Cabernet, extra	3.25	
Hook	2.50	
Riesling	2.75	
Riesling Johannisberg	4.00	
Sauterne	3.25	
Port	3.25	
Sherry	3.25	
Angelica	3.25	
Muscat	3.25	
Tokay	3.25	
Malaga	4.00	

Above goods when put up in pints cost 75 cents more for 2 dozen pints than given prices. Better grades and very fine old wines always in stock, prices for which will be cheerfully given on application.

C. M. MANN,

(Successor to I. DE TURK.)

Office and Cellars 216-218-220 Sacramento st., and 221 Commercial st, S. Francisco.		
Cognac Brandy, XXXX., (Quarts)	\$10.00	
" " XX	9.00	
Tenturier Port	5.50	
Trousseau Port, No. 1	4.00	
Dry Sherry, Private Stock	5.50	

Superior	4.00
Angelica, Old Selected Stock	4.00
Muscatel	4.00
Malaga	4.00
Madeira	4.00
Tokay, best, Old Selected Stock	6.00
Tokay	4.50
Haut Sauterne	5.00
Haut Sauterne	3.50
Gutedel	3.50
Hook	3.00
Cabernet, "Grand Vin"	5.00
Burgundy	4.50
Zinfandel Claret, Selected Claret	3.50
XX Claret	3.50
Claret	2.75

NAPA VALLEY WINE COMPANY.

Second and Folsom St., San Francisco.

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD, Agents.

212-214 Market street, San Francisco.

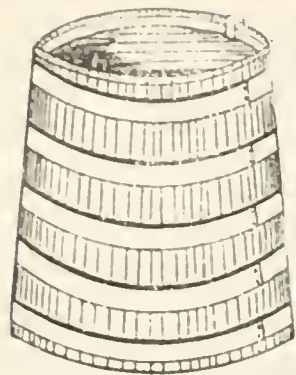
	Per doz.	
	Qts.	
Hook, green label	\$ 3.00	\$ 4.00
Hook, black label	3.50	4.50
Gutedel	4.00	5.00
Riesling	4.50	5.50
Cabernet	4.50	5.50
Burgundy	4.00	5.00
Zinfandel	3.50	4.50
Claret, black label	3.00	4.00
Claret, red label	2.75	3.70
Private Stock Hook	5.00	6.00
" " El Cerrito	9.00	10.00
" " Sauterne	8.00	9.00
" " Claret	5.00	6.00
" " Burgundy	7.00	8.00
" " Vine Cliff	12.00	13.00
Sherry	4.50	
" " "	4.50	
Angelica	4.50	
Tokay	4.50	
Muscatel	4.50	
Madeira	4.50	
Brandy Crown	10.00	
" " "	12.00	
" " "	15.00	
" " "	18.00	

L. J. ROSE & CO., LTD, San Gabriel, Cal.

Port, 1873, 1 doz. qts. in case	\$15.00
" 1876, " " " "	12.00
" 1882, " " " "	9.00
" 1886, " " " "	7.50

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GENUINE XX BEADING OIL XX

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I am now prepared to make and furnish the largest, as well as the smallest article in my line of Cooperage. Estimates given with promptness. All work warranted to be finished in workmanlike manner and equal to any in the market.

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MOORE, HUNT & CO'S WHISKIES A SPECIALTY

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FOURDENIER TISSUE AND STRIPPED MANILA

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Which will be sold at reasonable rates.

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FERRO-QUINA TONIC BITTERS

A Wonderful Tonic and Strengthener

AN ANTIDOTE AGAINST

ANEMIA, CHLOROSIS, MUSCULAR DEBILITY, NAUSEA, HEADACHE, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, PHthisis, SCROFULA, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, GENERAL DEBILITY, LASSITUDE and other diseases caused by a disordered system

Especially Recommended as a preventative against FEVERS in tropical climates.

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THREE KINDS, ALL OF EQUAL EXCELLENCE

BRUT (*Gold Seal*)

An Extra Dry Wine

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The Perfection of a Dry Wine

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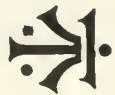
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DIRECT FROM LOUISVILLE, KY.



FAMOUS
PEERLESS WHISKIES.



GUARANTEED
STRICTLY PURE.

These Whiskies have a reputation second to none on the Pacific Coast. They have been given years of trial by the best class of trade and consumers and are pronounced without a fear. When given a trial they speak for themselves. For sale in quantities to suit in Louisville or San Francisco by

JESSE MOORE, HUNT CO.,

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

404 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

" " pints	18.50
Fili, Gancia & Co., Cuneili (Asti)	
Moscato, white, in cases of 12 quarts	14.00
" " " 24 pints	15.00
Passaretta, white, " 12 quarts	13.00
" " " 24 pints	14.00

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.,
525 Front street, San Francisco.

SHERRIES.

Forrester & Co., Jerez, in wood, per gallon	\$ 1.50	\$ 5.00
Forrester & Co., Jerez, per case	12.00	16.00
Garvey & Co., Jerez, in wood, per gallon	1.75	5.00

PORTS.

Otley, per case	\$1.75 to \$5.00
Otley, per case	\$12.00

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

A. de Luze & Fils, Bordeaux Clarets, per case	\$8.00 to \$28.00
A. de Luze & Fils, Bordeaux Sauternes, per case	12.00 to 26.00
C. Marey & Liger Belair, Nuits Burgundies, white and red, per case	15.00 to 23.00
D. M. Feuerherd, Jr., & Co., Oporto, Port wines per case	15.00 to 20.00
D. M. Feuerherd, Jr., & Co., Oporto, Port Wines, in wood per gal.	2.00 to 5.50
Duff Gordon & Co., Sherries in wood per gal.	2.00 to 5.50
Lacave & Co., Sherries Crown Brand in 1/2	1.40 to 1.75
South Side Madeira, " "	2.00 to 2.50
St. Croix Rum, L. B.	5.50
Arrack "Royal" Batavia	5.00 to 6.00
Boord & Son, London Dock Sherry, per case	12.00 to 15.00
G. M. Pabstmann Sohn, Mainz Rhine Wines per case	8.50 to 28.00
Schulz & Wagner, Frankfurt o M Rhine wines per case	11.00 to 14.00

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD,
212-214 Market street, San Francisco.
ESCHENAUER & CO., BORDEAUX.

Medoc	\$ 7.00
Merin d'or	7.50
Bouillac	8.00
Red Seal	8.00
St. Julien superior	9.50
White Seal	10.00
Pontet Caulet	11.50
La Rose	12.00
Gold Seal	13.50
Graves	8.50
Sauternes	9.50
Mackenzie's Ports and Sherries in wood per gallon	1.75 to 4.50
Mackenzie's Ports and Sherries in cases	10.00 to 14.00
Hunt, Roope, Teague & Co's Ports in cases	13.00 to 19.00

ACHILLE STARACE,
76 Pearl street, New York.

ITALIAN WINES.

RED WINES.

(Giuseppe Scala, Naples.)

Lacrma Christi, 12 qts.	\$ 6.50 per case
Falerno, " "	7.50 "
Capri, " "	6.50 "
Capri, 24 pts.	7.50 per case
Moscato di Siracusa, 12 qts.	9.00 "
Vesuvius wine in barrels of about 60 gallons	1.05 per gal

WHITE WINES.

Lacrma Christi, 12 qts.	\$ 7.50 per case
Falerno, " "	7.50 "
Capri, " "	6.50 "
Capri, 24 pts.	7.50 "

SPARKLING WINES.

Lacrma Christi, 12 qts.	\$19.00 per case
" " 24 pts.	20.50 "

(L. Laboret Melini, Florence)

Chianti Wine in flasks without oil	Cases of 2 doz. qts. \$12.50 per case
" " 4 " pts.	14.50 "

W. A. TAYLOR & CO.,
Jerez de la Frontera.

SHERRIES.

No. 1 P Table, full bodied	Per Gal.
1 VP Table, very pale	\$1.40
2 P Full and round	1.70
2 VP Very Pale, light, fine	1.85
3 P Full body, soft, rich	2.15
3 VP Very pale, light, full	2.50
4 P Full body, old, mellow	2.50
4 VP Very pale, delicate, dry	2.75
5 P Full body, rich, fruity	2.75
5 VP Pale, old, fine	2.75
6 P Extra full and fruity	2.75
6 VP Very fine and mellow	2.75

7 Amo AMONTILLADO, old and nutty	2.85
8 CLO CLO ROSA, mellow soft	3.25
9 Rex Superb old Desert Wine	3.35
10 AMONTILLADO Solera, very old and nutty	4.40
11 QUEEN VICTORIA Grand old wine	5.65

SPECIAL WINES.

Velvet A Clean, sound wine	\$1.25
" B Full body and rich	1.50
Special N Solt, full and fine	1.60
" W Dark, full body	1.75
" B Clean and sound—Fino	1.80
Seco Fine, old and dry	1.85
O S Fine, rich and fruity	3.45
O N Superb table	3.10
Corona Delicious and delicate	3.25
Special S Grand old wine	4.00
Nectar—Fino, N. P. U.	4.65

RHINE AND MOSELLE WINES.
Wilhelm Panizza, Mayence.

Per Case.

Laubenheimer	\$8.00
Diedishheimer	8.50
Niesteiner	10.25
Hockheimer	11.50
Liebraumilch	13.25
Poster Jesuitgarten	13.75
Rudesheimer	14.00
Ebacher	14.75
Gesenheimer	17.25
Marobrunner	17.50
Raunthaler	19.00
Geisenheim Rothberg	21.00
Neisteimer Rebhach	21.50
Rudesheimer Berg	23.00

Bulk wines at f. o. b. prices.

PORTS.
Silva & Cosens.

Per Gal.

R—Tawney	\$1.90
T—Extra full body and rich	2.05
T T—Very tawney	2.25
V O T—Very old tawney	2.35
T P—Extra tawney, delicate	2.50
T P O—Tawney, extra old	3.10
BRANCO—White—Fine White Port	3.20
JEWEL—A Specialty, old and mellow	3.50
S O—Superior old	3.85
EMPEROR—30 years in wood, grand old wine	4.75
M C R—1827—Choicest royal	6.35

Direct shipping orders solicited on the most favorable terms.

TARRAGONA WINES.
Jose Boule, Tarragonia.

qrs. & octs. per Gal.

* Fine clear and smooth	\$1.15
ROYAL PURE JUICE—Full body and rich	1.25
TAWNEY PORT—Light color, soft and old	1.25

These wines have none of the objectionable astringency so common in wines of this class, and are absolutely pure.

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.,
329 Market street, San Francisco.
(Dubos Freres, Bordeaux.)

Clarets in casks of 60 gals. \$95.00 to \$160.00 (F. Chauvenet, Nuits, Cote d'Or.)

Burgundy wines in cases. \$10.00 to \$52.00 (Deinhard & Co., Coblenz.)

Hock and Moselle wines. \$8.00 to \$32.00 (Morgan Bros., Port St. Mary.)

Ports and Sherries in wood, per gallon. \$2.00 to \$5.00

Port and Sherries in cases, per case. \$10.00 to \$18.00 (Mackenzie & Co., Jerez.)

Ports and Sherries in wood from. \$1.75 to \$4.50

American Whiskies.

L. GANDOLFI & CO.,
427-431 West Broadway, New York.
(Prices f. o. b. New York.)

* Good Luck Monogram, per case \$ 9.00

Liberal discount to the jobbing trade.

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.,
525 Front street, San Francisco.

Blue Grass, per gallon	\$2.00 to \$3.50
Boone's Knoll, " "	2.40 to 4.50

KOLB & DENIARD,
420-426 Montgomery st., San Francisco.

Nonpareil	\$3.50	\$7.50
Nonpareil A	4.00	9.00
Nonpareil AA	5.00	12.00
Canteen	3.50	8.00
Canteen O P S	5.00	11.00

JESSE M. LEVY & CO.,
Office and Cellars, 502-4-6 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

	Per doz.	Gals.
Gold Run	\$ 6.50	\$2.00
Native Pride	8.00	2.50
Old McBrayer	9.00	2.50
H. S. Pepper	10.00	2.50
Native Pride, O.P.S. full qts.	12.00	3.50
Rock Corn, full qts.	12.00	3.00
J. M. L. Bourbon	8.00	2.50
J. M. L., Private Stock	11.00	3.00

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.
(Charles Meinecke & Co., Continued.)
John Gibson Son & Co. \$2.00 to \$4.00

MOORE, HUNT & CO.,
404 Front street, San Francisco.

Per Gallon.

Extra Pony in bbls or 1/2-bbls	\$6.00 to \$8.00
A A	4.00
B	3.00
C	3.00
Rye in bbls and 1/2-bbls from	3.50 to 5.00
A A in cases	11.00
C in cases	8.00

NABER, ALFS & BRUNE,
323 and 325 Market street, San Francisco.

Phoenix Old Bourbon, Al.	\$2.75
" " " Old St'k	3.00
" " " A1, 90 pf	2.50
" " " OK, 100 pf	3.50
" " " Pony, Priv St'k	4.00
Club House Bourbon, Old	4.50
Gold Medal Bourbon, 100 pf	2.50
Union Club	2.25
Superior Whisky	1.75
" " BB Whisky	1.50

Liquors—In cases.

Phoenix Bourbon, OK, in 5s	\$10.50
" " " A1, " "	7.50
" " " A1, 24 pts	8.00
" " " A1, 48 1/2 pt	9.00
Rock and Rye Whisky in 5s	7.50
Rum Punch Extract, in 5s.	8.00
Blackberry Brandy, in 5s.	7.50

SPRUANCE, STANLEY & Co.,
410 Front street, San Francisco.

Kentucky Favorite	\$ 3.00
Extra Kentucky favorite	3.50
O. F. T.	2.50
O. K. Old Stock	5.00
Harries' Old Bourbon	2.00
Kentucky Favorite, in cases	8.50
H. O. B. jugs	9.00
O. F. C. jugs	10.50
African Stomach Bitters, cs.	7.50

SIEBE BROS. & FLAGEMAN,
322 Sansome street, San Francisco.

O K Extra	\$3.50 to \$6.00
O K Rosedale	2.50 to 3.00
Ivauin	2.75
Golden Pearl	2.25
Marshall	2.25
Old Family Bourbon	1.75
Old Bourbon	1.50

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD,
212-214 Market street, San Francisco.

Carlisle in bbls, Re-imported Spring '89 per gal.	\$2.50
Carlisle in bbls, Re-imported Spring '86, per gal.	3.25
Keystone Monogram Rye in cases, per case	14.25
Old Saratoga, in cases, per case	15.25
Mascot Bourbon in bbls per gal.	2.25
Robin Hood Bourbon in bbls per gal.	2.50
Sherwood Private Stock in bbls, per gal.	3.00
O. P. S. Sherwood in bbls, per gal.	3.25
Old Saratoga, in bbls per gal	4.00

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.,
329 Market street, San Francisco.

Carlisle re-imported, Spring '90	\$2.40
R. B. Hayden & Co's Old Grand Dad, Spring '90	2.25
Mayfield, Spring '89	2.65
Atherton, Spring '90	2.35
Anderson Co., Spring '91	1.85
Hume, Spring '89	2.45

Imported Champagnes.

W. B. CHAPMAN,
123 California street, San Francisco.

Perrier Jouet & Co. "Special"	\$33.50	\$35.50
" Reserve Dry	34.00	36.00
Perrier Jouet & Co. Brut	34.00	36.00
Half pts "Special" \$42 in cs of 48 bottles.		

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.,
525 Front street, San Francisco.

Krug & Co. "Private Cuvee"	per case	\$34.00	\$36.00
Joseph Perrier fils & Co	per basket	19.00	20.00
Adrien & fils, per basket		17.00	18.00

MACONDRAY BROS. & LOCKARD,
AGENTS
124 Sansome street, San Francisco.

Louis Roederer, Carte Blanche	\$34.00	\$36.00
Louis Roederer, Grand Vin Sec.	34.00	36.00
Louis Roederer, Brut	34.00	36.00

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

DEUTZ & GILDERMANN, AY., CHAMPAGNE.

Gold Lack Sec. per case	\$32.00	\$34.00
Gold Lack Sec. 6 Magnums per case	31.00	33.00
Cabinet Green Seal, per bskt	25.50	27.00
DUPANLOUP & CO., REIMS.		
Carte Branche, per case	21.00	22.00

D. P. ROSSI,
N. E. Cor Dupont and Green Sts., S. F.

Moute Cristo, 12 quarts to case	\$12.00
" " 24 pints	13.00
Special discount for quantities.	

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD,
212-214 Market street, San Francisco.

Moet & Chandon, White Seal	32.00	34.00
" " Brut Imper'	35.00	37.00

W. A. TAYLOR & CO.,
39 Broadway, New York.
SPARKLING SAUMUR.

Ackerman-Laurence, Saumur, France.		
Dry Royal	\$21.00	\$23.00
Brut	21.00	23.00

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.,
329 Market street, San Francisco.

White Seal (Grande Cuvee)	34.00	36.00
Brut Imperial	35.00	40.00

Imported Brandies.

JOHN CAFFREY, (representing CHAS. GRAEF & Co., New York)
21 Sutter street, San Francisco.

Vve. Pommery Fils & Co., Rheims.	
Pommery & Greno "Sec"	\$34.50
" " pints	36.00
Vin Nature (Brut)	37.50
" " pints	39.00

W. B. CHAPMAN,
123 California street, San Francisco.
(H. Cuvillier & frere Cognac.)

Fine Champagne, "Reserve," 1870	\$32.00
Grande Fine Champagne, 1860	36.00

L. GANDOLFI & CO.,
427-431 West Broadway, New York.
(Prices f. o. b. New York.)

*** Albert Dubols & Co., Cognac, 12 quarts	\$11.75
*** Ruppert & Co., 12 quarts	10.50

ITALIAN—FRATELLI BRANCA, MILAN.

Cognac Fine Champagne, Croix Rouge, per case	10.00
--	-------

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.,
525 Front street, San Francisco.

E. Remy Martin & Co., Cognac.	
Cognac in octaves per gal.	5.50
In cases, see special advertisement.	
P. Frapin & Co., Cognac.	
Cognac in octaves, per gal.	5.85
Piant & Co., Cognac.	
Cognac in octaves, per gal.	5.25

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SILVA & COSENS,	-	-	-	Ports	A. BRONDUM & SON,	-	-	Acquavit
BLANDY BROS. & CO.	-	-	-	Madeiras	ROUYER, GUILLET & CO.,	-	-	Brandies.
ACKERMAN-LAURANCE,	-	-	-	Sparkling Saumur	JOHN JAMESON & SON, Ltd.	-	-	Irish Whisky
WILHELM PANIZZA,	-	-	-	Rhine Wines	THE AROBEG DISTILLERY CO.,	-	-	Scotch Whisky
MARTINI & ROSSI,	-	-	-	Vermouth	CHAS. TANQUERY & CO.,	-	-	Old Tom Gin
I & V. FLORIO,	-	-	-	Marsalas	MAGNUM BRAND,	-	-	Jamaica Rum
PETER F. HEERING,	-	-	-	Cherry Cordial	MAGNUM BRAND,	-	-	St. Croix Rums
REIN & CO.,	-	-	-	Malagas	MAGNUM BRAND,	-	-	Holland Gin

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Sells in Dublin, at auction, for nearly double the price of any other Irish whisky

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The highest type of English Gins. Fast becoming popular in the East.

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These two Whiskies are the finest types of Scotch Whisky to be found anywhere. Won in their class in competition against the best known brands in the market.

"RED LION"

JAMAICA RUMS

An exceedingly fine, old London Dock Cased Rum.

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BOURBONS.			
S. J. GREENBAUM, Louisville, Ky. Dist's, Midway, Woodford Co., Ky. Rate \$1.25.	Belle of Anderson, Glenarrie, Jessamine, Arlington.	GREENBRIER DIST'Y CO. Greenbrier D. No. 329 Add: Wm. Collins & Co., Louisville. Rate 1.35.	Greenbrier, R. B. Hayden.
MELLWOOD DIST'Y CO. D. No. 34 Louisville, Ky Rate 85c.	Melwood Dun Dee.	ANDERSON & NELSON DIST'S Co., Louisville. Add: Anderson & Nelson Distil- leries Co. Rate 85c. Louisville.	Anderson, Nelson, Buchanan.
EARLY TIMES DIST'Y CO. Early Times, Ky. D. No. 7 5 M. E. of Bardstown. Rates, 1.25 Add: B. H. Hurt, Louisville	Early Times, A. G. Nall, Jack Beam,	R. F. BALKE & CO. D. No. 12. Louisville, Ky. Rate 85c.	"G. W. S." Old Watermill Runnymede.
O. F. C. DISTILLERY. D. No. 113 Frankfort Add: Geo. T. Stagg Co., Frankfort Rate 85c.	O. F. C., Carlisle.	OLD KENTUCKY DISTILLERY, D. Meschendorf, 205 W. Main St., Louisville, Ky. Insurance: 85c., \$1.00 and \$1.25.	Kentucky Dew.
RYES.			
SUNNY BROOK AND WILLOW CREEK DIST'G CO'S Distilleries, Louisville, Ky. Contract'g Offices, 128-30 Franklin st. Chicago, Ill.	Willow Creek, Sunny Brook.	SUSQUEHANNA DIST'G CO., Milton. Add: Jas. Levy & Bro., Cincinnati. Rates 85c & 1.25.	Susquehanna.
ROSENFELD BROS. & CO., prop'rs Rates, 85c. and 81 Nos. 5 and 297		NORMANDY DIST'G Co., Louisville, Ky. P. O. Box 2354. Rate 85c.	Normandy. Rubicon.
J. B. WATHEN & CO. Louisville Rate 85c.	J. B. Wathen & Bro., Kentucky Criterion.	A. OVERHOLT & CO., Add: A. Overholt & Co., Pittsburg, Pa. Rate 80c.	Overholt.
OLD TIMES DIST'Y CO., Distillery No. 1 Louisville Rates, \$1.00 and \$1.25	Old Times.	J. B. WATHEN & CO., Louisville. Rate 85c.	Lackawanna Rye.
OLD KENTUCKY DIST'Y CO., Louisville, Ky. Rates, \$1.00 and \$1.25	Kentucky Comfort and Gladstone.	ANDERSON & NELSON DIST'G Co., Louisville. Add: Anderson & Nelson Distiller's Co. Rate 85c. Louisville.	Nelson.
E. J. CURLEY & CO., D. No. 3 & 15 Camp Nelson Rates; "B," "D," "E" 1.25. "F," 3.50	Blue Grass, Boone's Knoll.		



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GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXPOSITION, 1889
 LOCATION OF VINEYARD: LIVERMORE, ALAMEDA CO., CAL.
Fac-Simile of Label on Genuine Cresta Blanca Wines.



These Wines are served to the Guests of all the leading Hotels and Restaurants on the Pacific Coast.

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Spruance, Stanley & Co.

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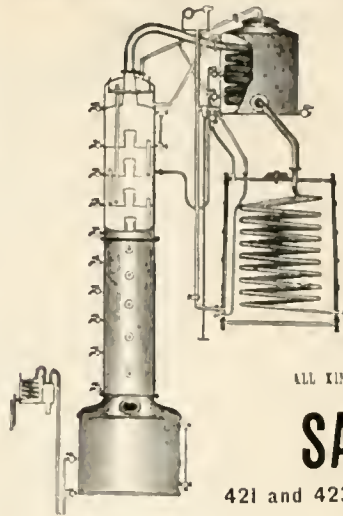
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This cut represents our latest Improved Continuous Still which has been perfected after years of experiment and large expense.

This Still has the advantage over all others, as it is economical, easily operated and separates the aldehyde and other inferior oils and makes a pure and high-class brandy; and reduces the cost fully ninety per cent. in labor and fuel. It requires very little or no water and utilizes all heat heretofore wasted.

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The OLIVINA comprises 600 Acres of Hill Side Vineyard, located in the Livermore Valley.



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N. Y. OFFICE, 65 AND 67 DUANE STREET.

JOHN BERNARD.

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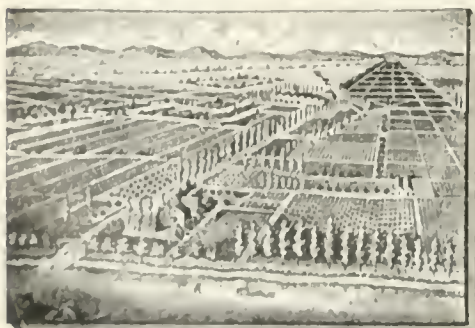
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Removal Notice.

The office of the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW has been moved to better quarters at Room 32, No. 123 California street. All of our friends and patrons will please remember that they are welcome, and that the latch-string is out.

MARKET REVIEW.

CALIFORNIA WINES.—Outside of the war of prices, which is fully treated of elsewhere in this issue, there is little to say of the wine market. Everything is so badly demoralized that quotations are out of the question. There is no prospect whatever of an immediate settlement of the differences between the two leading shippers of San Francisco and the so-called private shippers. New York is as badly demoralized as New Orleans, and the chances are that this will continue as long as A. Marschall & Co. are in the fight. It is a bad deal all around.

Prospects for the vintage were never better than to-day.

Late advices from New York are as follows: "The report of large transactions made by the wine-makers in California has been followed by a break in the market in which the wine dealers are evidently the leaders. The decline has been about 2½ cents per gallon, and it is predicted that a further decline will follow. There seems to be no other reason for the decline than a misunderstanding between the wine makers and the wine dealers. It can hardly be said that the value of California wine has been above what it should be; in

fact it has not paid any grower for a number of years past. The present condition does nobody any good, and it would, therefore, be desirable that the various persons interested look upon the matter in a less acrimonious way and make concessions to each other. The trade certainly does not demand any lower prices. On the contrary, it has always looked upon a gradual advance with satisfaction, believing that it would lead to the general improvement of the wine-growing industry."

The total exports of California wine by sea and rail in May were as follows:

	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
By sea	1,415	425,511	\$164,553
By rail overland	3,542	787,667	329,235
Total	4,957	1,213,178	\$493,788

The Sweet Wine season closed on May 1st, but full statistics were not received from the Revenue office until late, so that the quantity produced the past season is first given in this issue. The total is 4,937,276 gallons, and the production of each kind of fortified wine will be found elsewhere. A feature of the season was the tremendous production of sherry material. It is safe to say that no such quantity was ever before produced in California. The total quantity of all sweet wines made is also the largest on record, in spite of the predictions of last fall that there would be a great diminution of the product consequent upon the reduced yield of grapes and the then existing demand for dry wines.

BRANDIES.—Small demand and gradually decreasing stock are the only features. The distillers are talking of a still more limited production this year.

The total exports of brandy by sea and rail in May were as follows:

	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
By sea	17	624	\$ 941
By rail overland.....	122	41,981	64,191
Total	139	42,605	\$65,135

WHISKIES.—The summer season, with its consequent dullness, is with us. With few exceptions, the leading dealers are running as closely to the wind as possible, carefully scanning all orders and reducing outstanding indebtedness of their customers. The uncertainty as to internal revenue rates and the question as to possible changes in the bonded period are both making dealers chary of placing orders for new stock. The general feeling in the trade, however, is that a revival may be looked for in August or September, as in California indications are for fair crops and fair prices.

GROWERS who wish to sell good California wines for cash on delivery, at moderate prices, to Eastern buyer, please correspond with "B." care editor this paper.

Progress of the Wine Fight.

There seems no longer any doubt whatever but that the present wine fight will be one to the death. There is no longer any reason to look for a settlement as long as both sides to the issue maintain their present stand. As for prices they are nowhere. It is impossible to believe in any quotations when one seller offers wines at 2 cents per gallon below what any one may offer.

The Corporation is evidently bound on carrying out a policy of controlling all the outside grapes possible before the next vintage comes in. This movement, as noted in our last issue, had its origin in Healdsburg, and was followed by a meeting at Santa Rosa on the 11th. Resolutions were adopted pledging all present to refrain from selling grapes to any person not a member of the Corporation, and committees were appointed for each viticultural district to get the signature of every grower in the county to a written agreement to that effect. There was an attendance of nearly two hundred at this meeting, and addresses were made by P. C. Rossi, A. Sbarboro, Prof. Geo. Husmann and many others.

The fight has been enlivened to no little degree by the appearance of a pamphlet entitled "Wine Makers and Wine Merchants," which, though unsigned, is not of doubtful origin. Where it had its birth-place is patent from its contents. The attitude of the wine merchants and of the Corporation are discussed in very plain terms from the merchants' stand-point, and there is no doubt that its appearance will be the signal for a reply from the Corporation headquarters. There are some new questions raised by this pamphlet, particularly in relation to the attitude of John H. Wheeler, manager of the Corporation, who is a "private trader." It is argued from the growers' headquarters, though not by Mr. Wheeler, that the merchants only want to make him the object of attack as long as he is Manager of the Corporation, and that when he resigns, his successor, or some one else, would be singled out. Be that as it may, Mr. Wheeler is without question an able fighter, and the chances are that he will not be hurt in any skirmish that comes.

The merchants, while regretting the reduction of price, are unanimous on the point that this will be a fight to a finish and no quarter shown. The outlook is for a long drawn out war, in which the resources of all will be sadly crippled.

The text of the pamphlet is as follows:

The San Francisco wine merchants have hitherto refrained from any public discussion of their relations with the Wine Makers' organization, believing that the interests of all concerned were better concerned by remaining silent, in the hope that those directly interested, namely, the members of the Wine Makers' organization who are producers and wine makers, would call a halt on the insane policy which has for the past year or more permeated the management of their organization, some of the ruling spirits of which have little at stake beyond personal interest and the deriving of advantages at the expense of producing members; but silence having apparently merely stimulated a campaign of misrepresentation it is time to call a halt and show to the producer that the present policy will surely wreck the wine industry of the State, bringing back the dark days following the 1893 vintage.

The San Francisco merchants (now so unpopular and fiercely denounced by parties who have axes of their own to grind) stood together in 1895, and came forward and purchased millions of gallons at a price nearly 50 per cent. more than wine was being offered for in the open market, and with their heavy financial assistance lifted the wine industry from absolute ruin into such prosperity as no other industry has shown within the same period. These same merchants insisted in 1895 on paying \$2 per ton more for grapes in Sonoma county, so they were told by one of the now most clamorous directors of the Wine Makers' organization, than was at all necessary—

in other words his policy was (being more a wine maker than grape grower) to buy grapes from the producer cheap and sell the resulting wines as high as possible.

Prosperity being once established, there commenced a campaign of bad faith and evasion of contract obligations on the part of the ruling spirits of the management of the Wine Makers' organization, who, being rival dealers themselves, caused the establishment of agreed selling prices, and thereafter engaged in secret rebating and undercutting, so as to increase their own trade at the expense of legitimate merchants who were too scrupulous to employ like tactics.

Having, by reason of their position in the management of the Wine Makers' organization, the apportioning of wines, they attempted to select cellars in their immediate vicinity and to give an advantage to their trading members in the price at which they got their wine, by openly violating the contract provisions as to the apportionment of wines in various localities; and with the hope of forcing merchants to pay a higher price than that at which their own stocks stood, withheld hundreds of thousands of gallons of wine which were deliverable under the contract, and for the due delivery of which the aid of the courts had to be invoked; and finally wound up by deliberately disregarding the fundamental principle of the merchants' contract with the Wine Makers' organization by declaring that *they had no wine for sale of the 1896 vintage*, but at the same time intimated that plenty would be forthcoming if a certain impossible price were offered, and thus evaded the provision in the contract providing that the price of new wine should be mutually agreed upon, or, failing that, be fixed by arbitration. The deliberate intent, as expressed in open meeting of the Wine Makers' organization, being to either bring the merchants to their terms or break the contract. The exact reading of the said provision being as follows:

"And the price therefor shall be mutually agreed upon by the parties hereto, and if they cannot so agree as to the price, the same shall be fixed and determined by arbitration, each of the parties hereto to select one arbitrator, and the two so selected to select a third. Said Board of Arbitrators, when selected and chosen as above provided, shall have the power to hear evidence as to the state and condition of the wine market, and the value of the said wine with reference thereto, and shall make their award accordingly, and the price so fixed by them shall be the price which said party of the first part shall pay therefor."

The managers of the Wine Makers' organization have since declared the contract void, and the matter has been carried by the merchants into the Courts for adjudication.

The talk about what the Wine Makers' organization has accomplished is to a great extent exaggeration, for without the co-operation of the California Wine Association, Lachman & Jacobi, and other San Francisco merchants, its efforts would have fallen entirely flat, and it would have languished and died in a very short time.

The merchants, however, are now denounced by these self-constituted champions as foes of the wine industry because they have some conception of the law of supply and demand as affecting prices, and some consideration for the interests of the jobbers and dealers who ultimately distribute the wines of California to the consumers.

Last fall a circular headed "The War is On," and other incendiary literature calculated to fire the imagination of the honest but unsophisticated members of the organization, was spread broadcast with a view of enabling the members to carry through their foolish scheme of "cornering" the wine market, and, in the face of a *falling off* in consumption of nearly forty per cent., of raising the price of ordinary new wines thirty-three and one-third per cent. over the price of the new wines of the previous vintage. This, considering the condition of general business, was simply prohibitive.

That the merchants were ready and willing, at the proper time after the 1896 vintage, to pay a fair price for wine, is attested by the fact that they paid to outside makers as good, and in some cases a better price than the Wine Makers' organization will realize from its recent much advertised transaction with a New York house, which was consummated in the same underhand and secret manner that has characterized all their dealings, and at a time when a combination of San Francisco merchants (which did not include the California Wine Association), was in good faith negotiating for the entire

holdings of the Wine Makers' organization, with the result that this stupid and irrational course has involved all in a war of prices which, while it will cause the merchants loss, will not affect them one tithe as much as it will the producer, upon whom, in the long run, must fall the entire brunt of the battle and the ultimate footing of the bill.

With the tremendous falling off in the export demand, with heavy stocks on hand, with the near approach of what promises to be the heaviest vintage for many years, and with the demoralization in prices due to the foolish action of the Wine Makers' organization in cutting prices to New Orleans to the absurd figures now prevailing, it is not likely that the merchants would now be willing to assume the risks which they would have taken earlier in the year; but one thing is certain, that unless the producers take the management of their affairs into their own hands, instead of leaving them in the hands of the rival dealers who are now in control, and that quickly, the price they will ultimately realize for the 1896 wines and for the coming vintage will be considerably less than the price they would, at this day, have had in cash in their pockets, but for the insane policy which has characterized the management of their affairs.

Capital can afford to wait, and, should circumstances render it advisable, can always withdraw, though perhaps with some loss, from an unprofitable field, but the grape grower has nothing to hope for from this foolish and unnecessary contest but ruin.

A fair sample of the unblushing campaign of misrepresentation which is being carried on by these people against the San Francisco merchants is shown by the following extract from the proceedings of the meeting lately held at Healdsburg, having for its object the instituting of a boycott against all those who did not happen to agree with the management of the Wine Makers' organization :

"Whereas, Said dealers of San Francisco have recently again, by reducing the price of wine to an unreasonable schedule, attempted to lower the future price of grapes to an unreasonable figure."

The actual facts in the matter are given in the following extracts from correspondence and telegrams received during the past five months which plainly show that the principal parties responsible for the cut in prices are those who are now posing as the champions of the wine industry.

MEMPHIS, February 20, 1897.

"We have at every opportunity tried to impress this on your mind with the hope that you could see your way clear to meet competition."

GALVESTON, January 22, 1897.

"Competitors offering claret at 25 cents."

GALVESTON, May 17, 1897.

"Several parties won't buy, claiming that Italian-Swiss and other competitors offering claret and sweets 2½ cents below our quotations. Can I meet?"

CINCINNATI, March 22, 1897.

"Losing many orders. Undersold by Italian-Swiss and others. Shall we meet competition?"

CHICAGO, February 11, 1897.

"Customer able to purchase goods at from one to two and one-half cents lower than our prices."

CHICAGO, May 20, 1897.

"The order has been canceled, as Wheeler offered two and one half cents below our prices and obtained the order."

CHICAGO, May 20, 1897.

"Our customer claims to have an offer of 25 cents for claret from the Italian-Swiss Colony, this being one of the reasons why they ask a rebate on the balance which they owe."

ST. LOUIS, March 10, 1897.

"The party who honestly lives up to the agreement is laboring under a great disadvantage by which the dishonest gain."

ST. LOUIS, March 20, 1897.

"The Italian Swiss making a cash allowance of \$1.25 per barrel off regular prices. Agent of the Italian-Swiss is telling customers that he received no salary any more, but that he was given certain prices, and that his pay consisted in what he sold the wines above said prices; he could therefore sell for less than others."

ST. LOUIS, April 10, 1897.

"The Italian-Swiss Colony sell by underhanded means below the present standard prices agreed upon by them."

ST. LOUIS, April 28, 1897.

"The * * * is in the market for a car-load of claret, but they are awaiting the arrival of the Italian-Swiss agent with his lower prices."

ST. LOUIS, May 3, 1897.

"The Italian-Swiss Colony undersell us 2½ cents on all wines."

ST. LOUIS, May 18, 1897.

"May I meet all legitimate competition and quote Italian-Swiss prices?"

NEW YORK.

"Wheeler, through his consignees, K. & T., is underselling the agreed prices."

NEW ORLEANS, May 25, 1897.

"I have just learned that Wheeler is asking for offers at 20 cents per gallon. Can I meet?"

NEW ORLEANS, June 3, 1897.

"Wheeler's wines being offered at 18 cents, including barrel, l. o. b. Can I meet?"

NEW ORLEANS, June 3, 1897.

"Italian-Swiss Colony selling at 18 cents, including barrel."

NEW ORLEANS, June 4, 1897.

"Italian-Swiss Colony selling clarets at 15 cents, including barrel. Will you meet?"

NEW ORLEANS, June 9, 1897.

"Wheeler offering our customers wine at 15 cents, coopered. Will you protect?"

NEW YORK, June 7, 1897.

"Corporation agent here offered claret two cents below any quotation we may make."

It is easy to drop prices, but extremely difficult to raise them again, and for an organization, ostensibly representing producers, to deliberately and radically instigate a cut and inaugurate a war of prices in their own product, simply transcends, in its utter stupidity, the realms of reasonable discussion.

It will be noticed in the above telegrams that the Italian-Swiss Colony and Mr. John H. Wheeler are liberally accused of cutting prices. To this accusation Mr. Rossi, of the Italian-Swiss Colony says :

"We did not start the fight. Any one can make extracts of reports and telegrams sent in by a lot of wild-eyed brokers and make out any kind of a case he wants. We did not start it and never cut or offered to cut until we found that some San Francisco dealer was at the bottom of a cutting game designed to deprive us of trade which we have built up and must look out for."

"Have Lachman & Jacobi and the California Wine Association always been the best friends the wine makers ever had?"

"Have they always been willing to pay fair prices for wine?"

"Have they always encouraged the farmers to put in the best varieties of grapes, and have they offered them liberal prices for those grapes?"

"Have they not given as much as 6 cents per gallon for wines, and thereby discouraged the grangers?"

"Every winemaker knows these warm-hearted humanitarians, and certainly every man who has lost money by their way of forcing the price down is going to believe them!!! BAH!!!"

"The whole situation looks like a conspiracy. It seems to us that these men, Lachman & Jacobi and Mr. Morgan, have decided to rule or ruin. It looks as though they have been getting ready for this break for at least a year, and have singled out Mr. Wheeler and the Italian-Swiss Colony as the objects of their attack and the objects of their denunciation because Mr. Wheeler and I happen to be wine makers who intend to get a market for our goods and not be dependent on them. They drove us both to it just as they drove many others into the open market. They have sowed the wind. Now the whirlwind has come.

"I contend that without a means of selling wine the Corporation cannot exist. The wine of the Corporation must be sold. If L. & J. and Mr. Morgan will not buy it, the Corporation have to sell it elsewhere. It is fortunate for the wine makers that this outside demand exists, for without it they would be entirely in the hands of the dealers.

"This whole thing looks like a plan to break the Corporation. When they found that the Corporation had sold 1,000,000 gallons of wine to A. Marshall & Co., on May 21st, they thought things were ready for a break. Mr. J. J. Jacobi told a well-known merchant of this city who is not mixed

up in this fight, that the reduction was coming. Its only object could be to prevent A. Marschall & Co. from taking the balance of the wine called for by the agreement between them and the Corporation on which they hold an option. Incidentally, the dealers want to create dissension in the Corporation by throwing mud at Mr. Wheeler and I, and trying to create the impression that we are responsible for the last trouble. It is an old game, but it cannot be played. The growers know these parties too well. One thing more. It has been the policy of the California Wine Association to load up the markets with cheap wine, and then to announce a raise, trying to bind outside shippers to it. This was to get the trade and to place us at a great disadvantage. It has been going on systematically for a year. In proof of it I show you an extract from a circular letter sent out about a year ago, and signed by Al. Lachman for the Association. Could anything be more transparent than this?

"Furthermore, I well remember that at the beginning of June of last year I received positive information from several sources that they were informing the trade in the city and elsewhere of a prospective raise in price in a short time. I immediately inquired of Mr. Wheeler if he was aware that there was going to be a raise in the price, and he told me that he had seen Mr. Morgan a few days before, and that Mr. Morgan positively stated that, as the market stood, it was a material impossibility to raise the price; still, as I was so positive that they were booking their clients with orders, I requested Mr. Wheeler to come to our office and find out direct through the telephone from Mr. Morgan if such was the fact, and Mr. Wheeler in my presence and the presence of the force in our office telephoned to Mr. Morgan that he was told of the intended raise, which Mr. Morgan positively denied. It was certainly not a surprise to me, on the 9th of June, to hear that the California Wine Association and L. & J. had decided to raise the price of wine as they had booked nearly all of their customers for all of the wine they needed for a long time to come. In fact, in looking over the letters received from our traveler on July 18th from Denver, and the one from Davenport on July 22d of last year—abstracts of which are herein given—it will be seen that the trade was wisely notified of the intended raise, while the Corporation members were left in the dark until it was too late for them to take steps in order to protect their interests.

"And now, to show that the Italian-Swiss Colony is not responsible for this cutting and hammering, I give extracts from customers' letters (not brokers' notions), which show who is responsible, prefacing it all with the extracts from Al. Lachman's circular mentioned above:—

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 1, 1896.

Dear Sir—We beg to notify you that the price of Port and Angelica will be advanced five cents per gallon, and Sherry two and one-half cents per gallon. All orders for Sweet Wines received or mailed up to the 15th inst. will be executed at our present quotations. * * *

Respectfully yours,
CALIFORNIA WINE ASSOCIATION,
Per A. Lachman, M'gr.

DENVER, Col., July 18, 1896.

Italian-Swiss Colony, San Francisco, Cal.:

Gentlemen— * * * "The reason why nothing is doing here now, is that the Association and L. & J.'s brokers here, informed the trade about the raise in prices, of which fact the trade took advantage and placed their orders with brokers for future delivery.

Now as to the Association, I think their action is decidedly funny, in notifying their brokers and representatives for days ahead, of the prospective raise, but give you notice only the day before, thus shutting you out of any competition. It may be slick work, but not clean."

DAVENPORT, Ia, July 22, 1896.

Italian-Swiss Colony, San Francisco, Cal.:

Gentlemen—"Confirming my last of July 18th from Denver, I now beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 14th inst. with enclosure; the latter I will reply to from St. Louis, and also send you copies of same. Have also received revised price-list, and I wish you would ask the Hon. Percy Morgan why the trade is advised *weeks ahead*, of the proposed advance in prices, while competitors hear of it only the day before. This beats *cash rebates* all to pieces, and smacks of sharp practice."

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12, 1896.

Mr. P. C. Rossi:

My Dear Sir— * * * * * We do you the justice to state that since our last complaint in your direction, which you promptly and unequivocally denied, we have received no complaints which implicate the Italian-Swiss Colony, and can only state that we desire heartily to co-operate with you in the maintenance of present prices, but we find the same cause for complaint which you allude to in your kind favor, and unless the cutting into our prices by under-selling ceases before very long, we shall call upon you to co-operate with us in administering a salutary lesson.

CALIFORNIA WINE ASSOCIATION,
By P. T. Morgan, M'gr.

"This letter is a clear evidence that up to the end of last year there was no fault to find with the actions of the Italian Swiss Colony, and inasmuch as all the telegrams published against the Italian-Swiss Colony are subsequent to February 20th of this year, I now specially call attention to the following correspondence which took place between February 8th and 10th between myself and Mr. Morgan.

Our letter of February 10th has never been answered, and as a direct accusation is seemingly not worth while replying to, they could not deny the facts stated in said letters. Any one in the trade would no doubt have considered himself perfectly free to do as he pleased, and would have certainly commenced slashing prices after learning of the actions of the California Wine Association; but the extracts from letters received from various sources after that time show that in the same territory where they claimed that we were cutting prices, such as New York, Galveston, Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, Butte, etc., we refrained from quoting the reduced prices, and only when we were forced to do so did we meet the low prices quoted by the California Wine Association, and henceforth we will continue to do as we have done in the past—protect our customers against the onslaught of our competitors."

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8, 1897.

Percy T. Morgan, Esq., Manager Cal. Wine Association:

Dear Sir—We are in receipt of a letter from our New York correspondents stating that they had information of a sale made by your house of several hundred barrels of claret, Riesling, Hock and Port at the following prices:

Claret, Hock and Riesling 28 cents per gal.
Port 36½ " " "

—Re-gauge in New York, net cash.

While in Fresno, yesterday, our Mr. Rossi heard the same thing about the sale of the Port of Colonel Trevelyan, and we certainly cannot understand this or believe it to be a fact. Will you kindly inform us what truth there is in this report, so that we know how to act in future.

Hoping to hear from you soon, we remain,
Yours truly, ITALIAN-SWISS AGR. COLONY,
By P. C. Rossi, President.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9, 1897.

P. C. Rossi, Esq., President, 109 Battery st.:

Dear Sir—We have your favor of Feb. 8th, and would ask you to be more explicit in your statement, giving names, etc., when I will refer the matter to our New York house for further information.

In this connection I would state that we are having a great deal of trouble with our customers in Tampa, Florida, by reason of a sale which has been made there, and which is credited to the Italian-Swiss Agr. Colony, of claret at 22 cents per gallon. Our customers there have demanded the same privilege.

As Tampa, Fla., is not in New Orleans, we would ask you for an explanation of this matter, for we were at no time aware that sales could be made to Tampa, Fla., at 22 cents.

We are further informed from New Orleans that you have been giving..... four months' time on their Claret purchases.

We beg further to state, referring to the mention of Col. Trevelyan's name, that parties who were members of the Sweet Wine Association last year have offered and sold, and are to-day offering and selling sweet wines at prices far below the generally considered minimum prices. In fact, so far as I can see, we are receiving no benefit or protection whatever in the immense purchase of sweet wines which we made from the Sweet Wine Association last year. Yours truly,

CALIFORNIA WINE ASSOCIATION,

Per P. T. Morgan, President and General Manager.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 10, 1897.

Percy T. Morgan, Esq., M'gr Cal. Wine Association :

Dear Sir— We are in receipt of your favor of yesterday, and in reply to same we beg to state that the name of the New York party mentioned by our correspondents is Messrs. Steinhart Bros. & Co.

In reference to the sale in Tampa, Fla., of the car-load of Claret at 22 cents per gallon, we have to say that sale was made by our New Orleans brokers at the time of the war, and certainly no one dreamt that Claret could be sold in the neighborhood of New Orleans at regular prices, when everybody was selling that wine in New Orleans at 22 cents per gallon.

In reference to having given..... four months' time on their Claret, we will state that we always charged said parties one cent per gallon higher than the cash price. In fact, when the price was 24 cents net cash we obtained 25 from them, and when the price was 22 cents we obtained 23½ cents, showing that in this matter, as well as in all others, we have kept our faith.

Very respectfully,

ITALIAN-SWISS AGR. COLONY,
By P. C. Rossi, Prest.

NEW YORK, March 15, 1897.

Italian-Swiss Colony, San Francisco Cal. :

Gentlemen — Please inform me what to do in regard in regard to cutting prices. I know that the Association must be offering wines lower than I, for I was told so. They are red-hot afters trade and although he would not tell me so directly that it was they, still from the relations that exist between the boys and myself, I know, or at least feel sure, that it is the Wine Association. So please write or wire me what to do in these extreme cases.

GALVESTON, Texas, May 20, 1897.

Italian-Swiss Colony, San Francisco, Cal. :

Gentlemen — Have this day been offered any brand of California wine of the Association's different marks for 25 cents per gallon, 4 months.

The offer was made by a local broker here, and is confidential. Trust that you will see fit to make a corresponding cut, in order to enable us to compete in the market.

Yours truly,

NEW YORK, May 24, 1897.

Italian-Swiss Colony, San Francisco, Cal. :

Gents — A's salesman, has just been here, and informs us that he is selling claret at 26½ cents, and that the Association has cut the price to 25 cents. Is this the beginning of a "War?"

[Telegram.]

BUTTE, Mont., May 25, 1897.

Italian-Swiss Colony, 109 Battery st., S. F. :

Lachman & Jacobi quoted already here Claret 25.

TRINIDAD, Col., May 25, 1897.

Italian-Swiss Agr Colony, San Francisco, Cal. :

Gentlemen — Through reliable parties we are given some inside figures on wines, but promised the parties not to mention their names, also not to give away the figures they offer us wine at. We therefore would like to see Mr. and have an understanding with him as to price. As he is already aware, he will have our trade, but we would certainly like to be on an equal footing with others. At any rate, let us hear from you at once.

CHICAGO, May 25, 1897.

Italian-Swiss Colony, San Francisco, Cal. :

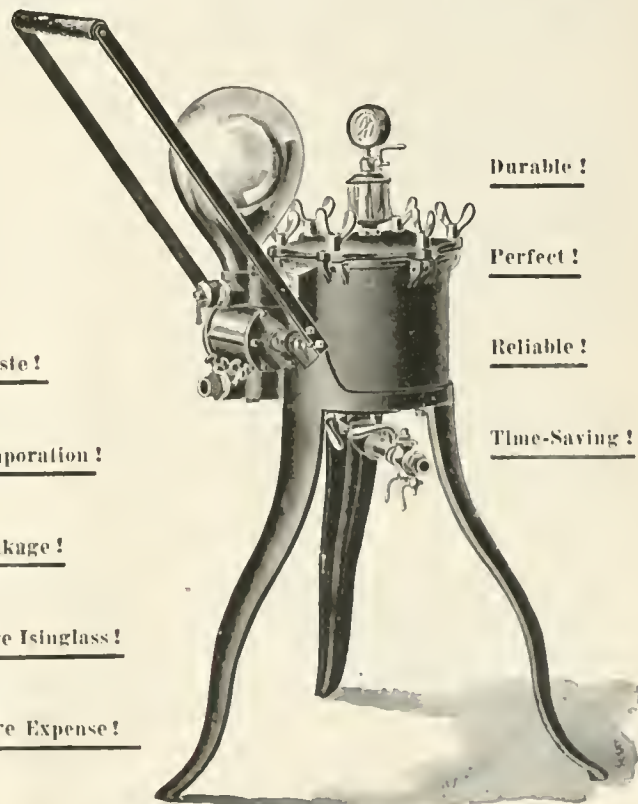
Gentlemen — Your telegram of this morning saying : "Rumor Claret quoted twenty-five guide yourself accordingly," reached me this 1:10 p. m. In answer, I beg to say that the information was no surprise to me, as 25 cents for Claret has been the standing quotation ever since last January, and, knowing your disinclination to meet that price from your competitors, I said little about it, though I lost sales on account of it, and especially a contract for 1000 barrels from..... I mailed you an order yesterday from....., for 50 barrels of our wines, and reported to you prices that were sent out from San Francisco houses, and it was by the hardest work and friendly influence that I succeeded to obtain the order.

In fact, Port and Claret wines are not the only wines that have been sold on cut prices, but also all the rest of dry and sweet wines and also brandies, which have been sold below my minimum price. I wrote to you about it in my letter of the 18th with orders from Pittsburg, saying that..... bought 1892 brandy in 10-gallon kegs at \$2 and 4 months, less 4 per cent. discount for cash. It seems to me that the California houses are more than anxious to get rid of their stock, and care very little about profits or losses. This being the condition of the California wine market at present, I will meet competition if forced to do so, otherwise I will try to obtain

Loew's System Filter

—FOR—

WINES, BEER, CIDER, LIQUORS, CORDIALS, WATER, &c.



Durable !

Perfect !

Reliable !

Time-Saving !

No Waste !

No Evaporation !

No Leakage !

No More Isinglass !

No More Expense !

Wine Dealers and Growers, Brewers and Liquor Merchants are invited to see filter in operation at Pacific Coast Agency

7 FIRST ST., S. E. Cor. Market, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

WAYLAND & CO.

U. K. WORKS,
LONDON, ENG.

15-25 WHITEHALL STREET,
NEW YORK

To Wine Growers, Distillers, Etc.

Gentlemen:

We beg to advise having opened branch in New York as above, for the sale of our Wine Finings, Capillaire, Spirit Colorings, Essences, Preservatives, etc.

May we ask a trial order, that you may prove the EFFICACY, PURITY and ECONOMY of our Materials?

Yours truly,

W. A. WAYLAND & CO.

WAYLAND'S WINE FININGS, GUARANTEED FREE FROM TANNIN, SALICYLIC and ANILINE.

Require no preparation, are always ready to use, clarify the choicest descriptions of wines, also those of low alcoholic strength. IN NO WAY IMPAIR THE WINE. ONCE BRILLIANT, PERMANENTLY BRILLIANT.

prices you have furnished me, and will do the best I can.

NEW ORLEANS, May 26, 1897.

Italian-Swiss Agr. Colony, San Francisco, Cal.:

Dear Sirs — We were just on the point of wiring you concerning the price of wine here, when we received your telegram as follows: "Rumors that Claret offered at 22. Get particulars; wire," to which we answered at once — "40 car-loads reported sold by L. & J. at price mentioned. Others instructed to protect customers. Wire what must do." We were anxiously expecting your answer when we received the following telegram this A. M. from: "Am offered guaranteed claret at 23 cents; what will you do about it? All wines reduced;" which delayed replying to until your telegram of this day reached us reading — "Use your judgment; protect regular customers; don't solicit new customers" — which will be duly followed, and we then wired to as follows: "Will meet price mentioned for last car-load only; further particulars by mail" — and we confirmed this, telling him that we were ready to protect him until further notice. Of course, as stated before, we shall obey your instructions; but this, however we can tell you — that every wine agent is soliciting business from any one at the new price. We are at a loss to imagine how the Wine Corporation allows itself to be worked so regularly, and seemingly by the same ones, for it is a fact that in the last year or so prices have been lowered, and when their customers were overloaded they put up the prices again, to repeat the thing over again when found necessary. We of course have nothing to say about your business policy, but it does appear to us, as it must to you, that you are laboring under great disadvantages.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 28, 1897.

A. Sbarboro, Sec. Italian-Swiss Agr. Colony, San Francisco:

Dear Sir — We are informed that the California Wine Association have reduced prices on Ports, Clarets and Angelica 2½ cents, and 4 cents on Sherry.

We expect that you will make the price to us accordingly.
Very respectfully yours.

[Telegram.]

NEW YORK, May 29, 1897.

Italian-Swiss Colony, 109 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.:

Association cuts three cents all sweets; wire lowest protective prices.

CINCINNATI, May 29, 1897.

Italian-Swiss Colony, San Francisco, Cal.:

Gentlemen — We are informed on the very best authority that prices of California sweet wines are being offered from 5 to 7½ cents per gallon lower than prices named by you.

Yours truly,

GALVESTON, Tex., June 1, 1897.

Italian-Swiss Colony, San Francisco, Cal.:

Gentlemen — Broker of our city representing the California Wine Association has made offer this day claret 22½ c. f.o.b. San Francisco. Make us another cut so can hold trade temporarily. Wire us on receipt of this. Yours truly.

TRINIDAD, Colo., June 1, 1897.

Italian-Swiss Colony, San Francisco, Cal.:

Gentlemen — We were very sorry we had to order a car of wine elsewhere, and when next visits here, we will show him in person that it certainly was to our interest to buy. After investigates and satisfies him and yourselves, should you feel disposed to equal the prices we shall certainly continue to buy of you, but we do not feel justified in giving you the figures, as we promised the parties not to do so, and in consequence you are out of the sale of a car of wine for the present.

Yours truly.

KANSAS CITY, June 2, 1897.

Italian-Swiss Colony, San Francisco, Cal.:

Gentlemen — The Association had letters out to the trade, mailed some time in May, telling them that prices would very likely decline, May 20th, from 2½ to 5 cents; so it shows this reduction was contemplated a week or two ahead before it went into effect, and the trade duly notified ahead of time, and on the 24th the decline was duly promulgated, after a confab, I suppose, between Messrs. Jacobi and Percy Morgan.

In this letter the Association further stated that they were the only people who had old and well matured wines, while outside concerns had only young wines in stock, which would give the trade only trouble in handling them over again.

CHICAGO, June 9, 1897.

Italian-Swiss Colony, San Francisco, Cal.:

Gentlemen — Yesterday I received a postal from requesting me to call on him at his office, and when I came there I was surprised when he told me that he will not take the 25 barrels of wine from the depot that you lately shipped to him unless I allow him 2½ cents per gallon rebate, as he can buy those wines for 2½ cents less than I sold them to him for.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 12, 1897.

Italian-Swiss Colony, San Francisco, Cal.:

Gentlemen — About June 1st we were informed through the agent of a San Francisco house that the prices on the following wines had been reduced: Sherry, 4 cents; Port, Muscat, Angelica, Claret, each 2½ cents per gallon, and that he had granted the difference to those parties to whom he had sold and delivered the goods during this season, and we therefore make the reduction, and have no doubt that you will treat your customers equally as well.

Mr. Percy T. Morgan, of the California Wine Association says: "We have't done any cutting, are not doing any cutting, and don't propose to cut. The policy of the Association is to pay reasonable prices for wines, and sell those wines at a reasonable price. We have, therefore, co-operated to this end with the Corporation. But when the members of that Corporation permit themselves to be bamboozled by Mr. Wheeler and by the Italian-Swiss Colony, we naturally have to protect our rights. That corporation, managed by growers, in the interest of growers, can be made of lasting benefit to the viticultural industry and to all merchants. It is dominated today by two so-called growers, who are really merchants in their own interest. This the merchants cannot stand. Let the Corporation attend to its proper sphere, and we will be

only too glad to meet it in the proper manner, but it should not be used as a cloak to the business operations of Messrs. Wheeler and Rossi to the detriment of other shippers. If those two men intend being merchants, let them be such; if growers, let them declare themselves. Mr. Rossi, I believe, is responsible for the statement that they intend 'driving the Jews' out of business, though perhaps the wine trade of the United States will not like the policy so well.

"If the growers did but know it, it is not to our or any one's advantage to have bankrupt prices. If we wanted such, we could not have done better than to pay Mr. Rossi and Mr. Wheeler \$50,000 each to do exactly as they have been doing for many months back."

Sweet Wine Production, Season of 1896-97.

RECAPITULATION TO APRIL 1, 1897.

	Wine Gals.
Port produced.....	1,668,007.65
Sherry produced.....	1,791,224.18
Angelica produced.....	412,805.18
Muscatel produced.....	746,023.44
Malaga produced.....	2,269.11
Frontignan produced.....	9,020.07
Tokay produced.....	974.34

Total for season to April 1, 1897.....4,630,323.97

PRODUCTION — FIRST DISTRICT, APRIL, 1897.

	Pkgs.	Tax Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification.....	333	54,282.7
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification.....	314	12,260.0
Brandy used for fortification.....	1119	74,138.0

	Wine Gals.
Sherry produced.....	170,078.23
Muscet produced.....	131,243.01

PRODUCTION — FOURTH DISTRICT, APRIL, 1897.

	Pkgs.	Tax Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification.....	8	1,135.6
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification.....	8	1,135.6
Brandy used for fortification.....		

	Wine Gals.
Port Produced.....	5,631.13

RECAPITULATION TO MAY 1, 1897.

	Wine Gals.
Port produced.....	1,673,638.78
Sherry produced.....	1,961,302.41
Angelica produced.....	412,805.18
Muscatel produced.....	877,266.45
Malaga produced.....	2,269.11
Frontignan produced.....	9,020.07
Tokay produced.....	974.34

Total to May 1, 1897.....4,937,276.34

Wine Presses.

I have some new, imported Wine Presses for sale below cost; also Stemmer and Seeder. Call on or address

O. N. OWENS,

215 Bay Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Dividend Notice.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY, 526 CALIFORNIA STREET.

For the half-year ending June 30, 1897, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four and twenty hundredths (4 20-100) per cent. per annum on Term Deposits, and three and fifty hundredths (3 50-100) per cent. per annum on Ordinary Deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Thursday, July 1st, 1897.

GEO. TOURNA, Secretary.

Herman Braunschweiger Back.

Herman Braunschweiger, the President of Braunschweiger & Co., has returned from a trip to Central America, undertaken about three months ago for the purpose of opening up a trade with the republics of the South and to install the company's exhibit at the Guatemala Exposition.

He fully realized his expectations in the matter of making new trade connections. Regarding the Exposition, he says: "As far as California is concerned, we were creditably represented. Were it not for the exhibits made by California houses, the Exposition would present an all-around sorry, sorry sight. When I was there the buildings being erected by European countries were unfinished, and no one seemed to know whether they ever would be. Of course, their exhibits were not in place, and Californians are the gainers, not only by reason of their own excellent showing, but by reason of the shortcoming of the Europeans. This Exposition will do California trade a deal of good, even though the Exposition, as a whole, may be said to be a failure — at least it was when I was there."

Mohns & Kaltenbach's representative, on his past month's trip through Sacramento Valley as far as the Oregon line, found business much improved during the latter two-thirds of the trip, owing to the change from the hot northerners to the cool southerly winds, which materially helped and improved appearance of growing crops. He estimates, however, a good half crop to be as much as can be expected from that section, as a whole. Fruit reported good generally, excepting in odd localities.

Recent Treasury Decisions.

Restriction as to importation of liquor in casks containing 14 gallons, does not apply to liquors imported in bottles or jugs.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 1, 1897.

SIR: The Department is in receipt of a letter from Mr. W. F. Overton, agent of Wells, Fargo & Company's Express at Nogales, dated the 23d ultimo, in which he states that you refuse to allow the entry of spirituous liquors in less quantity than 14 gallons even though the liquor is contained in bottles or jugs.

Paragraph 238 of the act of August 28, 1894, provides that "any brandy or other spirituous liquors imported in casks of less capacity than 14 gallons shall be forfeited to the United States." This provision is applicable only to liquors imported in casks, and not to liquor imported in bottles, which, however, are required by the second proviso in Paragraph 244 of said act to be packed in packages containing not less than one dozen bottles or jugs in each package, and even if packed in less quantities to pay duty as if packed in accordance with said requirement.

You will therefore be governed accordingly.

Respectfully yours,
(5635 h.)

CHARLES S. HAMLIN,
Assistant Secretary.

Collector of Customs, Nogales, Ariz.

ESTABLISHED 1724

TRADE MARK

E. RÉMY MARTIN & CO.

COGNAC

FRANCE

Agents in San Francisco, Cal.

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.

See quotations on page 31.

525 FRONT STREET

The Wine War.

We regret to say that the contest between the Wine Corporation, Wine Association and Wine Merchants generally, has proceeded to a critical point in the matter of prices. Both sides have their claims of grievances, and the result is a demoralization of prices. The highest interests of the industry will be better served by an early adjustment of these differences, and the more the agitation the more delay there will be in the settlement. In other words, the less said in comment on the problem in a publication representing both interests, the better for all concerned. For this reason the REVIEW proposes to refrain from commentary expressions on the situation as long as the existing circumstances continue. We will, however, fulfill our province as a journalist, hoping all the time that we may soon have the pleasure of announcing that the trouble is at an end.

Policy of the Wine Corporation.

What will the Corporation do about the coming vintage?

This question is being asked by grape growers and wine makers in every wine-growing valley. Plans are being laid already for handling the coming crop, and if the wine makers can effect it they will have the control of all the grapes before the vintage comes.

It is already announced that several merchants who have wineries, or can get control of them, will be in the market for grapes this year. Prices, however, are not yet announced, for to make offers now is out of the question.

The officers of the Corporation, on the other hand, are elaborating a plan by which they hope to capture nearly all the grapes grown. To do this they are holding meetings in many parts of the State and doing other preliminary work. The plan of these meetings is much the same, and gatherings of growers have already been had in Healdsburg, Santa Rosa, Calistoga and San Jose. Resolutions are passed denouncing the Association for reducing the price of wines, and then the real business of the day begins. A resolution is introduced pledging those present not to sell or dispose of in any manner a pound of grapes to other than the Corporation wineries.

What is to follow is of more importance. After "feeling the pulse of the growers," as it were, in this manner, contracts are to be offered the grape growers of the entire State by which the product of this year will be made up on shares. It is the intention of the promoters to stipulate in these contracts that the grape grower shall receive as his returns as many dollars per ton as the wine sells for in cents per gallon. The wine maker will get his returns in the surplusage of wine over 100 gallons per ton. Thus, if a ton of grapes will produce 140 gallons of wine which brings 15 cents per gallon, the grape grower will receive as his share \$15 for each ton of grapes worked up, and the wine maker's portion will be \$6.

There is no doubt of one proposition, and that is that the wine makers got the worst of the situation last vintage. They paid from \$15 to \$20 for ordinary grapes, and many of them will be out, or be lucky if even, when the wine is finally sold. It is the idea of the wine makers that the grape growers ought to "stand in" this year, and get a practical monopoly of the new wine.

But this is not all. The winemakers say that they propose to be in shape to go further, and be merchants themselves if forced to it. On this question Mr. Blitz W. Paxton, one of the Directors of the Corporation, says: "We now have a

good cellar in San Francisco from which wines for the cheap trade of New Orleans and similar points can be shipped; we can get all of the blending and shipping facilities we want in the interior. Now, I would much prefer to be on friendly and peaceable terms with Mr. Morgan and Lachman & Jacobi, and our differences with Mr. Morgan could be settled to-day by reasonable treatment of our points of difference. You can depend on it, however, that the Wine Maker's Corporation intends to sell what wines its members make. If we cannot sell them in one way we will in another. If they force the Corporation into the market as a merchant, I suppose the Corporation will, per force, accept the situation. We can get in shape to be merchants if we have to do so."

One of the notable society events of the past month was the wedding of Miss Helen A. Wright and Mr. C. J. Davis, which was solemnized at noon on May 31st, in Berkeley, at St. Mark's Church, Rev. George E. Swain officiating. The church was crowded to the doors, and was beautifully decorated for the occasion. The bride is a sister of Hallock Wright, of Spruance, Stanley & Co., at whose home in Berkeley the wedding breakfast was served. The groom, who is a prominent society man of San Francisco, is a member of the Bohemian Club, has been connected with the San Francisco Savings Union for the past ten years, and is a man of considerable wealth. The home of his parents is in Alameda. The bride is a striking brunette, and has been a resident of Berkeley for about three years. Her preliminary education was gained in several private schools about the Bay, after which she spent several years in Paris studying music and the fine arts. Their honeymoon will be spent in Belvedere, where the newly wedded couple will pass the summer season.

The session of the Southern California Women's Christian Temperance Union at Ventura on the 10th inst. was largely attended. There was a discussion of the rescue work, as represented by the Ransom Home and Los Angeles Women's Christian Temperance Union schools of methods. A petition to prevent the selling of intoxicating liquors in grocery stores was circulated. Mrs. M. A. Kenny, of Los Angeles, was elected president of the Union, Mrs. G. T. Stickley corresponding secretary, Mrs. L. H. Mills, of Santa Ana, recording secretary, and Mrs. Plimpton, of Perris, treasurer.

Walden & Co.'s distillery and fruit packing house at Geyserville presents a greatly improved appearance now, as the big buildings have been repainted and repaired. Mr. Edward Walden does not know whether he will make brandy this season or not, as prices are low, but he will put up a considerable quantity of brandied fruits, which have met with a cordial reception in the Eastern market. A large pack of prunes will also be made.

The American Distilling Company, of Pekin, Ill., is to erect a large two-story brick bonded warehouse at their large plant. The new bonded warehouse is to be 60 by 120 feet, and two stories high, and the brick-layers have already commenced laying the foundation. The above well-known distilling company is in need of more warehouse room to age their goods — Western Broker.

Isaac Norton, cashier of the Internal Revenue office in this city, committed suicide by taking carbolic acid on the 16th inst. He entered the service as Deputy Collector in 1895, and was soon afterward promoted to be cashier. His accounts were not balanced, and the Government officials are making an investigation. Deceased was 35 years of age, and left a wife and three small children.

WINE AND BRANDY RECEIPTS.

	Wine.	Brandy.
June 1	28,150	.....
2	40,400	.....
3	23,800	1,300
4	21,350	.....
5	25,800	.....
7	22,100	2,200
8	21,300	.....
9	23,700	.....
10	36,200	600
11	18,500	.....
12	31,050	.....
14	9,300	.....
15	8,900	.....
Total	315,550	4,100

TRADE CIRCULARS.

FROM L. GANDOLFI & Co., NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 29, 1897.

To the Trade:—The following is a list of importations by us during the fortnight ending May 27, 1897, and to which we respectfully invite the attention of the trade:

- Per "Werra," May 19th, 450 boxes Genoa paste, "R. Profumo" brand; 50 tubs Gorgonzola cheese, "Polengli."
- Per "Fulda," May 26th, 600 cases Fernet Branca.
- Per "Burgundia," May 28th, 700 boxes Naples paste, "Dellojoio" brand.

L. GANDOLFI & Co.

FROM R. F. BALKE & Co., Distillers "Normandy" Pure Rye.

Number of barrels made in

1889	158	1893	2,755
1890	866	1894	1,470
1891	1,090	1895	1,927
1892	1,372	1896	1,840
Total			11,478

No. of barrels remaining in warehouse June 1, 1897—

1892	144	1895	1,927
1893	2,040	1896	1,816
1894	1,411		
Total			7,338

FROM H. E. POGUE DISTILLING COMPANY.

In view of the wide-spread interest and intense prejudice prevailing in many places with reference to the recent act of Congress authorizing whisky to be bottled in bond, the H. E. Pogue Distillery Company desires to set itself squarely before the trade on the subject.

We are now fully equipped and prepared to bottle our whiskies in bond whenever the owners of the same (i. e., the wholesale dealers handling our goods) desire the goods to be cased or put in glass. We do not propose to bottle whisky for ourselves or the retail trade.

We feel assured there will be a demand for such goods (under the Government stamp), and that in due season the dealers will find it necessary to bottle straight whisky for the

trade. As warehousemen we hold ourselves in readiness to answer the demands of our customers, and, subject to the regulations of the Commissioner, are prepared to reduce the whisky to the original proof and bottle the same under our respective brands on the most reasonable terms.

Sincerely Yours,
THE H. E. POGUE DISTILLERY COMPANY.

PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS, ETC.

The following list of recent patents and trade-marks of interest to our patrons is reported by Wm. G. HENDERSON, solicitor of American and foreign patents and trade-marks, Norris Building, 501 F street, Washington, D. C. A copy of any of the United States patents will be furnished by him for 25 cents.

ISSUE OF MAY 25, 1897.

- 583,111—Bottle Stopper, William J. Cunningham, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 583,283—Bottle Cleaning Machine, Melvin E. Donally, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 583,361—Filtering Apparatus, Pierre Dooeshout, Paris, France.
- 583,412—Bottle Stopper, Fredrich Jursutz, Steurdorf, Austria-Hungary, and F. Bollenbach, Wiesbaden, Germany.
- 583,452—Mucilage Bottle, Patrick G. McCollam, Canyon, Colo.
- 583,460—Non-refillable Bottle, Edwin H. B. Melchor, Los Angeles, Cal.
- 583,431—Apparatus for and Method of Sterilizing Liquids, Henry G. Stiebel, Jr., St. Louis, Mo.
- 583,241—Non-refillable Bottle, Pharnoh C. Thompson, Garden City, Miss.

TRADE-MARKS.

- 30,089—Beer and Porter, Minneapolis Brewing Company, Minneapolis, Minn. Essential feature—The letter "M" on a circular central field of disc like form with two hop leaves, two hop buds and two groups of three barley heads and stalks within a circular border.

ISSUE OF JUNE 1, 1897.

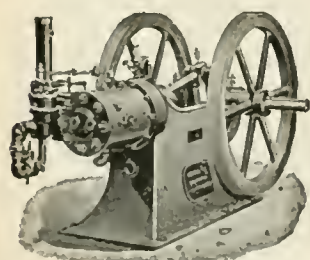
- 583,727—Rack for Holding Bottles, Carl M. L. Braun, New York, N. Y.
- 583,463—Means for Keeping Liquors under Carbonic Acid during Transport, Alfred Friedeberg, Berlin, Germany.
- 583,859—Seal for Bottles or Similar Containers, Rudolph C. Hoover, Memphis, Tenn.
- 583,488—Non-refillable bottle, Charles F. Kuoedler and C. D. Belcher, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- 583,759—Bottle Closure, Peder K. Mannes, West Duluth, Minn.
- 583,654—Inkstand, Walter B. Murray, New York, N. Y.
- 583,636—Non-refillable Bottle, Gustav A. Schwanitz, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 583,718—Electric Water Filter, William L. Teter, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 583,521—Bottle Nest, James A. Walsh, Indianapolis, Ind.

TRADE-MARKS.

- 30,123—Ginger Ale, Lemonade and Soda Water, W. A. Ross & Sons, Limited Belfast, Ireland. Essential feature—The words "Boyal Belfast," and a shield bearing a galley and a bell surmounted by a crest consisting of a castle.
- 30,124—Beer, Chr. Heurich Brewing Company, Washington, D. D. Essential feature—The word "Maerzen."
- 30,125—Beer, Chr. Heurich Brewing Company, Washington, D. C. Essential feature—The word "Senate."
- 30,126—Spirituos Liquor known as Holland Schiedam Geneva, Blankenheim & Nolet, Rotterdam, Netherlands. Essential feature—A representation of a bell enclosed by a circular border, and the words and character "Blankenheim & Nolet."
- 30,129—Sheet Glass, Mississippi Glass Company, St. Louis, Mo. Essential feature—The word "Maze."

VINEYARD FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN,
TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

THIRTY ACRES choice foreign wine wine grapes, with winery (35,000 gallons, fine oak casks) and distillery complete. Address G. L., PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW, San Francisco, Cal.



HERCULES GAS, GASOLINE AND DISTILLATE ENGINES.

The Best to Buy and the Cheapest to Operate.

For Pumping, Hoisting, Milling and all Stationary Purposes.

ENGINES AND PUMPS COMBINED FOR RACKING, A SPECIALTY.

Over 500 HERCULES ENGINES in Use by Coast Wineries and Vineyards.



Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded.

SPECIAL ENGINES FOR WINE PRESSES, ETC.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue: I. H. P. TO 200 H. P.
LARGEST GAS ENGINE WORKS IN THE WEST.

HERCULES GAS ENGINE WORKS.

2 1/2 H. P. \$185 00
Discount for Cash

OFFICE, 405 407 SANSOME STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO,
CALIFORNIA.

WORKS, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231 BAY STREET

Imports and Exports

DURING THE PAST FORTNIGHT.

TO CHINA AND JAPAN—PER STR. PERT, June 8, 1897.

DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS	PACKAGES.	GALLONS	VALUE.
Yokohama	Southern Pacific Co.	15 cases		\$ 65
Hongkong	M. Laren & Co.	1 case		10
Shanghai	A. Repsold & Co.	25 cases		75
Yokohama	Beringer Bros.	12 barrels	616	180
"	Langfeldt & Co., Ltd.	26 cases		101
"	"	3 barrels		155
"	Am Trading Co.	2 barrels		30
Shanghai	Smith's Cash Store	1 case		1
Total amount 68 cases and			871	\$515

TO CENTRAL AMERICA—PER STR. NEWPORT, June 10, 1897.

DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS	PACKAGES.	GALLONS	VALUE.
Acajutla	Cal Wine Association	12 cases	724	\$ 218
"	"	30 barrels	1,525	635
"	"	1 case		5
Puntas Arenas	"	5 bbls 10 kegs	450	195
"	"	50 cases		125
La Libertad	"	10 cases		72
San J de Guatemala	C. M. Mann	300 cases	1,070	1,070
"	C. Carpy & Co.	10 kegs	100	62
La Libertad	Italian-Swiss Colony	4 hf-barrels	109	84
"	"	1 case		5
Puntas Arenas	St George V Co.	10 barrels	508	178
Corinto	"	2 cases		5
"	"	2 kegs	10	110
San J de Guatemala	Crown Distilleries Co.	30 cases	150	150
"	Wetmore-Bowen Co.	5 hf-barrels	137	103
"	"	20 cases		70
Puntas Arenas	Castle Bros	1 hf-barrel	28	20
"	Italian-Swiss Colony	20 hf-barrels	561	169
La Libertad	Gundlach-Bund W Co.	2 hf-barrels	64	55
"	"	67 cases		290
Acajutla	"	56 cases		188
Puntas Arenas	"	8 barrels 20 kegs	812	424
San J de Guatemala	"	28 cases		156
"	C Schilling & Co.	3 barrels	157	82
Acajutla	"	3 barrels	159	82
Total amount 565 cases and			5,347	\$4,453

TO NEW YORK—PER STR. NEWPORT, June 10, 1897.

DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS	PACKAGES.	GALLONS	VALUE.
New York	Cal Wine Association	1647 barrels	82,350	\$24,160
"	F. Cavagnaro	1 barrel	50	25
"	St George Vineyard Co.	15 bbls 14 hf-bbls	1,140	525
"	Lachman & Jacobi	233 barrels	14,990	3,855
Allentown, Pa.	Pac Transfer Co.	3 bbl 1 hf-bbl 1 kg	192	91
New York	Gundlach-Bund W Co.	250 barrels	12,896	3,650
Total amount			111,618	\$31,309

TO NEW YORK—PER SHIP ST. DAVID, June 15, 1897.

New York	Cal Wine Association	3509 barrels	302,350	\$190,910
"	Lachman & Jacobi	2500 barrels		
Total amount			302,350	\$120,940

TO HONOLULU—PER STR. AUSTRALIA, June 15, 1897.

Honolulu	Cal Wine Association	3 barrels	150	82
"	Wetmore-Bowen Co.	10 cases		49
"	Edw H Michels	24 cases		132
"	Goldberg, Bowen & Co.	10 cases		75
"	J C Nobmann	3 cases		36
Total amount 17 cases and			150	\$374

TO JAPAN AND CHINA—PER STR. OPTIC, June 17, 1897.

Hongkong	Cal Wine Association	10 barrels	500	\$ 190
Shanghai	"	10 barrels	510	140
Nagasaki	S Foster & Co.	2 cases	120	75
Yokohama	Geo Marcus & Co.	10 barrels	517	140
"	H Kawaguchi	1 barrel	50	11
"	Stevens, Arnold & Co.	50 barrels	1,559	499
"	Lenormand Bros.	5 barrels	258	71
Hjogo	Gundlach-Bund W Co.	5 barrels	259	86
Nagasaki	"	3 barrels	155	91
Shanghai	Napa & Sonoma W Co.	65 cases		293
Total amount 65 cases and			3,928	\$1,530

IMPORTS OF WINES AND LIQUORS BY SEA.

FROM VICTORIA—PER STR. CITY OF PUEBLA, June 11, 1897.

SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES & CONTENTS.	CONSIGNEES.
	50 cases Liquors	A P Hotelling & Co.
	10 cases Whisky	"
	10 cases Brandy	"
	20 cases Gin	"
	10 cases Garnkirk	"

FROM EUROPE VIA PANAMA—PER STR. CITY OF PARA, June 13, 1897.

	20 octaves Wine	Pascal, Dubedat & Co.
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FROM TAHITI—PER BKT. TROPIC BIRD, June 16, 1897.

	2 cases Rum	George Fritsch
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FROM OVERLAND VIA VANCOUVER—PER STR. WALLA WALLA, June 16, 1897.

	120 cases Beer	American Brewing Co.
	80 barrels Beer	Sherwood & Sherwood
	10 boxes Beer	"
	392 cases Champagne	F De Bary & Co.
	108 cases Champagne	W B Sanborn

Money is Power.

You can get more power for less money out of the "Herules" Gas or Gasoline Engine than any other. See page 15.

SHERWOOD and SHERWOOD,

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

Stocks of our Agency Goods for sale in bond and duty paid at

212-214 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

24 N. FRONT STREET, PORTLAND, OR.

216 N. MAIN STREET, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

PACIFIC COAST AGENTS FOR

"Keystone Monogram Rye" and "Old Saratoga"—The Finest Eastern Rye.

MOET & CHANDON Champagne.	ESCHENAUER & CO'S Clarets and Santernes.	MACKENZIE & Co's Spanish Sherries and Ports
HUNT ROOPE TEAGE & CO. Cased Ports.	A. HOUTMAN & CO'S Holland Gin.	E & J. BURKE'S Nonpareil Old Tom Gin.
E & J. BURKE'S 111 Irish and Star Kire Whisky	LAWSON'S Liqueur Scotch Whisky.	BURKE'S Hennessy Brandy and Dry Gin.
BASS RABBIT LIFE & GREYTON, Ltd. Bass	GLENLIVET Scotch Whisky in Wood.	SCHLITZ Milwaukee Beer the "Pilsener" and
Ale in Wood.	JOULE'S Stone Ale in Hhds. and 1/2 Hhds.	Light Sparkling, also Schlitz in Wood.
E & J. BURKE'S Best Ale and Dublin Porter (GUINNESS	MEINHOLD'S Anchor Brand New York Cider	ROSS' Belfast Ginger Ale, Club Soda, etc.
111) A 1/2 H 5/8 (1/2 the last brew).	HENK WAPKESHA Mineral Water.	"CLUB COCKTAILS." EVANS Hudson Ale
FLERSCHMANN'S ROYALTY GIN.		

ROSEAM, GERTLEY & Co., PHILADELPHIA, PURE WHISKIES—"MASCOT," "ROBIN HOOD," "O. P. S." AND "PRIVATE STOCK."

Finest Canadian Rye Whisky (Goderham & Worts, Ltd., Toronto, Canada), Bottled Under Government Supervision.

RE-IMPORTED AMERICAN WHISKIES—Carlisle Bourbon, Spring '81, '86, '89, '90; Horsey Rye; O. F. C.; Springhill, W. H. McBrayer; Hermitage; M. V. Monarch; Kentucky Club; Mellwood; Mattingly; Chickencock; E. C. Berry and other standard brands.

ALSO AGENTS FOR NAPA VALLEY WINE CO'S WINES AND BRANDIES IN CASES. CALIFORNIA WINES AND BRANDIES IN WOOD.

IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND.

From June 1st to June 15, 1897.

SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES & CONTENTS.	CONSIGNEES.
	1 quarter Whisky.....	Capt T Mein.....
	28 cases Liqueurs.....	A Vignier.....
	5 cases Wine.....	".....
	5 cases Wine.....	".....
	25 cases Gin.....	Jas De Fremery & Co.....
	110 cases Bitters.....	Chas Meinecke & Co.....
	15 cases Gin.....	".....

BEER EXPORTS TO FOREIGN PORTS BY SEA.

From June 1st to June 15, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	VALUE.
Orizaba	Sonora	S F Breweries, Ltd.	20 cases bottled.....	\$ 100
"	La Paz	"	42 cases bottled.....	670
"	"	"	46 cases bottled.....	"
"	Guaymas	"	215 cases bottled.....	861
"	Santa Rosalia	"	15 cases bottled.....	150
"	"	F Santellier.....	15 cases bottled.....	120
"	La Paz	E G Lyons Co.....	2 cases bottled.....	12
San Juan	San J de Guat'la	S F Breweries, Ltd.	897 cases bottled.....	4,105
"	"	E G Lyons Co.....	5 cases bottled.....	40
"	"	Sherwood & S.....	3 barrels bottled.....	45
"	"	Anheuser B Co.....	1050 cases bottled.....	5,250
"	"	Buffalo Brew Co.....	160 cases bottled.....	826
"	"	R E Dist Co.....	100 boxes bottled.....	542
Albert	Honolulu	Enterprise B Co.....	40 cases bottled.....	350
"	"	Buffalo Brew Co.....	100 packages bottled.....	800
Newport	Corinto	Anheuser B Co.....	60 packages bottled.....	550
"	Acajutla	"	25 packages bottled.....	250
"	"	C Schilling & Co.....	15 cases bottled.....	76
J G North	Honipu, H I	Williams, D & Co.....	4 barrels bottled.....	50
Alden Besse	Honolulu	J D Spreckels & Br	80 barrels bottled.....	740
"	"	S F Breweries, Ltd.	55 barrels bottled.....	500
"	"	R E Dist Co.....	76 cases bottled.....	723
Australia	"	S F Breweries, Ltd.	15 cases bottled.....	135
"	"	"	100 third-bbls bulk.....	300
"	"	Hilbert Bros.....	5 cases bottled.....	50
"	"	Buffalo Brew Co.....	150 kegs bulk.....	262
"	"	Enterprise B Co.....	20 barrels bulk.....	"
"	"	"	180 hf-bbls bulk.....	"
"	"	"	195 third-bbls bulk.....	1,700
"	"	"	80 sixth-bbls bulk.....	"
Total—2410 cases, 208 casks, 142 barrels, 100 boxes and 185 packages bottled; 20 barrels, 180 hf-bbls, 295 third-bbls, 80 sixth-bbls, and 150 kegs bulk.....				\$19,207

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN WINE SHIPMENTS.

From June 1st to June 15, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
Walla Walla	N Westminster	Pac Trans Co	1 hf-bbl	27	\$ 10
"	Victoria	A J Ralston	1 case	3	3
"	"	E G Lyons Co	2 barrels	96	48
"	N Westminster	Gundlach-B W Co	1 barrel	51	31
Newport	Christiania, Nor	Napa & S W Co	3 barrels	150	122
"	Acapulco	St George V Co	2 hf-bbls	57	25
Umatilla	Nanaimo	Bach, Meese & Co	1 hf-bbl	27	40
"	Victoria	It-Swiss Colony	4 barrels	207	115
"	"	"	10 cases	31	31
"	Vancouver	"	5 cases	17	17
Transit	Honolulu	Cal Wine Ass'n	310 kegs	1,550	578
"	"	"	60 cases	252	252
J G North	Honipu, H I	C Schilling & Co	2 hf-b 2 kgs	81	58
City of Puebla	Victoria	It-Swiss Colony	5 barrels	258	65
Total amount 76 cases and.....				2,504	\$1,395

EXPORTS OF WHISKY BY SEA.

From June 1st to June 15, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
Orizaba	Guaymas	William Wolf & Co	30 cases	144	\$ 144
"	Mazatlan	"	11 cases	105	105
"	La Paz	"	5 cases	38	38
"	Guaymas	B Frapoll & Co	1 keg	10	16
San Juan	San J de Guat'la	Crown Dist Co	1 barrel	54	94
"	"	William Wolf & Co	124 cases	935	935
"	"	U S Bond Mfg W H	1 barrel	52	104
Albert	Honolulu	J Blum	5 barrels	193	329
"	"	U S Bond Mfg W H	5 cases	50	50
Newport	Panama	Crown Dist Co	16 cases	138	138
"	San J de Guat'la	"	6 cases	108	108
"	Puntas Arenas	William Wolf & Co	10 cases	75	75
"	San J de Guat'la	U S Bond Mfg W H	30 cases	215	215
"	"	"	1 barrel	46	57
Umatilla	Victoria	Crown Dist Co	100 cases	900	900
Peru	Yokohama	"	24 cases	306	306
Alden Besse	Honolulu	"	25 cases	225	225
"	"	"	5 barrels	395	395
Australia	"	U S Bond Mfg W H	2 bbls 1 hf-b	135	135
"	"	"	65 cases	536	536
Total amount 454 cases.....				729	\$4,215

EXPORTS OF BRANDY TO FOREIGN PORTS BY SEA.

From June 1st to June 15, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
Newport	Panama	P M S S Co	12 cases		\$117
Total amount 12 cases and.....					\$117

WHISKY AND SPIRIT IMPORTS BY RAIL.

From June 1st to June 15, 1897.

CONSIGNEES.	ALC'L SPIRITS.		WHISKY.		GIN.	
	Bbls.	Barrels	Cases.	Bbls.	1/2-bbl.	Kegs.
Bode & Haslett				155		
Am Dist Co		130				
Overland F T Co			80	5	10	
Hilbert Bros			60			
Crown Dist Co		200				
Jones, Mundy & Co		130	5			
William Wolf & Co		65				
Coblentz Pike & Co			80			
Louis Tanssig & Co			10			
Jesse Moore-Hunt Co			48	33		
J Ferguson			5			
Carroll & Carroll			101	5		
J J Dwyer & Co			25			
C W Craig & Co			25		11	
Sherwood & Sherwood			10	2		
Mack & Co			75			
Langley & Michaels			120			
J W Kingman			470			
Chas Meinecke & Co						10
F Korbel & Bro						
J L Nickel & Co				2		
R Meyer & Co				1		
Wilkins & Co				2		
C G Mayer				1		
D McDonald				1		
F Ungaretti				1		
H Delosa				1		
A Wilberforce				1		
Total.....			525	827	450	36
			* 42 cases and 3 barrels Liquors.			

"PERFECTION"

(THE STANDARD)

TURKISH PRUNE JUICE

Is warranted a PURE FRUIT EXTRACT, whose component parts are so perfectly blended that its action, used as proportioned, on every description of spirits, such as BRANDY, RUM, GIN and particularly WHISKY, is truly wonderful. It PINE'S, PURIFIES, MELLOWS and otherwise GENERALLY IMPROVES to a remarkable degree.

"PERFECTION" TURKISH PRUNE JUICE is an article which cannot be judged by its taste or bouquet, it must be blended with the spirits in wood to prove its value. Samples and information regarding proportion to use, etc., will be gladly furnished by either our Agent or ourselves.

The advantage of giving immature spirits, IN A VERY SHORT TIME, the character of age, and thereby greatly increasing their value, is obvious.



MARTIN ERLÉN BACH,
PACIFIC COAST AGENT
209 BATTERY ST., San Francisco, Cal.

M. HAHN & CO.,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS
25 Water Street, New York.

BEER IMPORTS BY RAIL.

From June 1st to June 15, 1897.

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CONSIGNEES.	BOTTLED		BUCK.			Reqs.
	Cases.	Casks, Barrels.	Barrels	1/2 bbls	1/4-bbls.	
W Loritz & Co.....	405					
Hilbert Bros.....		129				
C A Zinkand.....			60			16
Royal Eagle Dist Co.....		20	195	10		80
W Hogen & Co.....			55	145		80
F G Lyons Co.....	165					
J H Spohr Root Beer)	500					
Total	1,070	140	310	185	96	80

EXPORTS OF MISCELLANEOUS LIQUORS BY SEA.

From June 1st to June 15, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	P'K'S AND CONTENTS.	VALUE.
Orizaba	Guaymas	J M Levy & Co.....	4 cases Bitters	\$ 18
"	Ensenada	C W Craig & Co	5 cases Gin	11
"	"	"	20 cases Vermouth.....	64
"	Altata	I Guttle	1 case Alcohol	36
Walla Walla	Victoria.....	E G Lyons Co.....	32 cases Cordials	109
Newport	San J de Guat'la	Castle Bros.....	1 case Cordials	6
"	"	"	2 cases Bitters.....	14
"	"	"	1 case Benedictine.....	10
"	"	"	4 cases Vermouth.....	12
"	"	"	1 case Curacao	6
"	"	"	1 cs Absinthie.....	16
"	Champerico.....	P M S S Co.....	3 cases Gin.....	6
Peru	Yokohama	Southern Pac Co.....	130 bbls Alcohol	970
J G North	Honipu, H I.....	C W Craig & Co	12 cases Gin	27
Alden Besse.....	Honolulu.....	J D Spreckels & Br	1 case Gin.....	2
Australia.....	"	Chas Graef & Co.....	10 cases Champagne }	185
"	"	C Meinecke & Co.....	11 cs Champagne }	145
"	"	"	7 bskts Champagne }	
Total amount 119 cases etc.....				\$1,637

WANTED—Situation—wanted by a married man; age 40. Twelve years' experience on a vineyard in wine making. Best references. Address J. M., this office.

Important to Wineries.



Motor power is becoming an absolute necessity in all Wineries, from the point of economy, and also the efficiency given by their use. Every well regulated Winery should have power; the most economical is the best.

The most successful Wineries in Europe have adopted the Oil Engines. Here, in California, we have a decided advantage in the cost of oil for the operation of these engines.

We would recommend our readers to buy the Hercules Gasoline or Distillate Oil Engine. We have used one for some years, and can recommend this make as being the best of its kind known. The Engine is made by the Hercules Gas Engine Works of 405 Sansome street, San Francisco, who will be pleased to furnish all particulars, prices and discounts.

The cut shown here represents their 2 1/2 H. P. "Hercules" Special; the price, \$185.00, less discount for cash, makes it the best and cheapest engine ever offered for sale in this market. See page 15.

FOR SALE—One-half interest or the whole of the right to a wine faucet, recently patented, which enables wine men to keep dry wines on tap in 5-gallon demijohns, pure and wholesome, without manipulation. It is simple and thoroughly effective, and is a result that has long been sought, as it will enable retailers to carry small quantities of dry wines "on tap" without spoiling. For particulars address Q, this office.

WINEMAKER and Distiller, 30 years of age, holding highest references for 12 years' services in leading establishments, open for engagement. Address "S. S.," this office.

BRANDY PRODUCTION.

FIRST DISTRICT, MONTH OF APRIL, 1897.

Produced and bonded	4,709.7	tax gallons.
Received from distilleries in Fourth District, California	4,606.4	"
Received from special bonded warehouses, Fourth District, California	1,530.2	"
Transferred from distilleries to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts		"
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	4,999.4	"
Tax-paid	22,968.8	"
Exported	659.5	"
Remaining in bond April 30, 1897.....	548,028.8	"
Previously reported in bond, Fourth District	461,231.5	"
Grand total in State, April 30th, 1897.....	1,009,260.3	"

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.

Importers and General Agents,

327-329 Market Street,

San Francisco, Cal.

—AGENTS FOR—

MESSRS. MOIT & CHANDON, EPERNAV, Champagne, White Seal Grande Cuvée, Brut Impérial
 JOHANNIS LD, JOHANNIS, King of Natural Table Waters.
 MESSRS. CASTRELLI & COCHRANE, BELFAST, Ginger Ale.
 MESSRS. J & P MARTELL, Cognac—Martell Brandy
 MESSRS. HIRAM WALKER & SONS, LTD, WALKERVILLE, Canada Canadian Club Whisky
 MESSRS. ANDREW USHER & CO, EDINBURGH, Scotch Whisky
 THE DUBLIN DISTILLERS CO, LTD, (Wm. Jameson & Co.) D. Br. Irish Whisky
 MESSRS. JOHN DE KUYPER & SONS, ROTTERDAM, Gin
 MR J. A. GILKA, BOSTON, Gilka's Kurum & Eckau.

MESSRS. UDDLPHO WOLFFESSON & CO., SCHULHAM, Aromatic Schnapps.
 MESSRS. READ BROS., LONDON, The "Dog's Head" Bottling of Guinness' stout and Bass' Ale
 BARTHOLOMAEW BREWING CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y., Knickerbocker Beer.
 MESSRS. DUBOIS FRERES, BORDEAUX, Chârets and Sauternes
 MESSRS. DIEBARD & CO., COLBERTZ, Rhine and Moselle Wines
 MR. F. CHAUVENET, Nuits, Côte d'Or, Burgundy Wines
 MESSRS. MORGAN BROS., PUERTO DE SANTA MARIA, Sherries.
 WIDOW HARMONY, Puerto de Santa Maria, Sherries.

THE ROYAL WINE CO., Oporto, Port Wines.
 MESSRS. VZAGITRRE & CO., REUS, Tarragona Wines.
 THE ROYAL HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT WINE CELLARS, BUDAPEST, Hungarian Wines.
 PSCHOKE AND OTHER GERMAN BEERS
 MR THEO LAPPE, NEUDORF, Aromatic Brandy
 MR MARNIER LAPOSTOLLE, SEINE ET OISE, FRANCE, Grand Marnier
 MESSRS. F. CUSENIER, FILS AINE & CO PARIS, Cordials.
 ANDREAS SAKLPHNER, BUDAPEST, Hunyadi Janos Natural Aperitif Water
 MR JOHANN MARIA FARINA, COLOGNE, Geigenmel dem Juchelplatz, Cologne, Eau de Cologne.

Re-imported American Whiskies.—'86 Excelsior, Spr '89 Belle of Nelson, Spring '90 Old Grand Dad; Home; Mayfield; O. F. C.; Chickeneck and other Style brands. Lowest market quotations furnished on application, to the wholesale trade only.

WINE AND BRANDY OVERLAND,

DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1897, SHOWING DESTINATION AND POINTS OF SHIPMENT.

(OFFICIAL FIGURES.)

TO	BRANDY.		WINE.		FROM	BRANDY.		WINE.	
	Cases.	Gallons.	Cases.	Gallons.		Cases.	Gallons.	Cases.	Gallons.
Boston.....			3	3,119	San Francisco.....	115	33,562	2,598	521,019
Other New England points...	1	5	18	7,124	Oakland.....			1	7
Buffalo.....			2		Martinez.....			1	158
New York.....	1	7,982	1,232	261,950	Concord.....				177
Other N. Y. and N. J. pts.....	3		2	223	Pleasanton.....				30
Philadelphia.....		651	112	4,814	Livermore.....		75	20	10,255
Pittsburg.....		100	38	3,310	San Jose.....		5	39	247
Other Penn. points.....	2	20	37	319	Santa Clara.....			2	163
Baltimore.....			2		Warm Springs.....			2	21
Washington.....				14	Irvington.....			18	122
Other Maryland and Va. pts.....			13	2,522	Mountain View.....				12,120
Georgia and Carolina pts.....			22		Los Gatos.....		10	12	6,100
New Orleans.....	31	362	365	232,810	Santa Cruz.....			1	27
Other Louisiana and Miss pts.....			4	35	Stockton.....		70	2	1,626
Mobile.....			17	2,350	West's Spur.....		2,255	399	2,000
Other Ala. and Florida points.....	2		8	11,202	Minturu.....				5,420
Galveston.....			55	8,022	Sierra Vista.....				5,325
Houston.....	15	566	131	1,461	Fresno.....		220		15,897
San Antonio.....		90	167	5,263	Bartons.....				3,055
Other Texas points.....	1	20	41	753	Maltemoro.....				6,280
Arkansas and Oklahoma pts.....			2	13	Sacramento.....	2	15	7	2,937
Other Ky. and Tenn. pts.....		24	25	1,844	Napa.....				2,955
Cincinnati.....		2,571	11	21,350	Oakville.....				45,048
Columbus.....	22	10		2,527	Rutherford.....				4,995
Cleveland.....				2,690	Zinfandel.....				14,205
Toledo.....				177	Thomann.....				3,130
Other Ohio points.....			6	53	St. Helena.....		115		8,263
Other Indiana points.....			2	20	Krug.....				150
Chicago.....		5,823	236	74,031	Cordelia.....				2,594
Peoria.....		598	37	2,509	Woodland.....				14
Other Illinois points.....	2	513	4	5,229	Santa Rosa.....				3,328
Detroit.....		602	16	8,962	Shellville Junction.....		25		
Other Michigan.....		10	8	3,142	Korbels.....				7,465
Milwaukee.....		5,971	33	16,861	Healdsburg.....				21
Other Wisconsin.....		10	2	228	Lyttons.....				17,900
St. Louis.....		1,280	180	19,098	Asti.....		265	17	27,598
Kansas City.....	20	812	96	4,198	Elk Grove.....		20		
Other Missouri points.....			1	24	Latrobe.....				23
Council Bluffs.....				49	Ione.....				106
Other Iowa points.....			2	368	Marysville.....		45		
St. Paul.....	2	1,625	4	11,309	Vina.....		4,424		35,537
Minneapolis.....		1,302	43	11,642	Los Angeles.....	5	861	423	11,859
Other Minnesota points.....		2,003	5	2,616	Guasti.....				2,440
Omaha.....		311	41	7,129	San Gabriel.....				6,542
Nebraska and Kansas points.....		86	8	875	Santa Barbara.....				98
Dakotas.....		39	11	364	Winthrop.....				110
Denver.....		941	10	11,937	Anaheim.....				70
Other Colorado points.....	10	321	173	5,835	Santa Ana.....		14		140
Utah.....	5	384	108	3,059	Geyserville.....				
Santa Fe District.....	2	246	94	3,077	Ukiah.....				
Idaho and Montana.....	3	214	52	2,021	Folsom.....				
Mexico.....			1	6,613	Placerville.....				
England.....		6,486		9,902	Shorb.....				
Germany.....			2	44	San Buena Ventura.....				
Switzerland.....				2,597	Calistoga.....				
Sioux City.....					El Verano.....				
St. Joseph.....					Vineyard.....				
Rochester.....					Guerneville.....				
Austin.....					Riverside.....				
Dallas.....					Gilroy.....				
Port Worth.....					Hollister.....				
Louisville.....					West & Cos.....				
Indianapolis.....					Buhach.....				
Total.....	122	41,981	3,542	787,667	Total.....	122	41,981	3,512	787,667



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NATIONAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS,

A Comparative Statement for April, 1896 and 1897.

IMPORTS.	April, 1896.		April, 1897.	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
MALT LIQUORS (gallons):				
In bottles or jugs.....	125,006	124,524	229,735	220,013
In other coverings.....	226,215	68,356	161,036	41,808
Total.....	351,221	192,880	390,771	270,816
SPIRITS, DISTILLED (proof gallons):				
Of domestic manufacture, returned (subject to internal revenue tax).....	80,307	80,948	37,952	38,281
Brandy.....	20,311	57,606	95,057	242,397
All other.....	89,754	103,649	308,025	396,820
Total.....	190,372	242,203	441,034	677,498
SPIRITS (not of domestic manufacture) imported from—(proof gallons)—				
United Kingdom.....	24,105	35,955	122,554	206,522
Belgium.....	20	82	1,257	894
France.....	26,358	76,234	106,651	261,515
Germany.....	10,638	6,446	21,751	29,711
Italy.....	792	1,312	8,397	13,589
Netherlands.....	21,543	9,363	85,989	37,513
Other Europe.....	1,563	1,922	13,004	15,368
British North America.....	15,128	26,045	24,656	48,802
West Indies.....	5,191	1,943	9,688	18,013
China.....			6,925	1,615
Other Asia and Oceanica.....	4,644	1,049	1,929	594
Other countries.....	83	304	281	2,081
Total.....	110,065	161,255	463,082	639,217
WINES:				
Champagne and other sparkling, dozen..	17,335	252,075	12,959	193,085
Still wines, casks, gallons.....	290,363	217,678	900,129	602,849
Still wines, in other coverings, dozen.....	42,957	206,036	51,906	276,966
Total.....		675,789		1,072,900
WINES imported from United Kingdom.....		25,342		28,832
—From France.....		371,708		405,630
Germany.....		156,616		462,245
Italy.....		5,040		33,090
Other Europe.....		115,061		140,902
Other countries.....		2,022		2,201
Total.....		675,789		1,072,900

EXPORTS.	April, 1896.		April, 1897.	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
MALT LIQUORS:				
In bottles, dozen.....	32,090	39,661	54,218	60,194
Not in bottles, gallons.....	25,078	6,114	34,228	7,672
Total.....		45,775		67,866
SPIRITS, DISTILLED (proof gallons):				
Alcohol, including pure, neutral or cologne spirits.....	70,212	14,185	34,271	19,301
Brandy.....	361	506	465	694
Rum.....	71,944	96,302	109,457	152,899
WHISKY—				
Bourbon.....	14,759	12,797	23,312	19,741
Rye.....	4,531	6,117	2,032	5,288
All other.....	46,039	18,395	60,725	34,511
Total.....	207,846	148,272	230,262	230,437
WINE:				
In bottles, dozen.....	1,636	7,214	1,896	8,331
Not in bottles, gallons.....	91,091	40,537	109,661	47,153
Total.....		47,751		55,484

EXPORTS OF FOREIGN LIQUORS.	April, 1896.		April, 1897.	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
MALT LIQUORS (gallons):				
In bottles or jugs.....	129	152	468	300
In other coverings.....	48	19		
Total.....	177	171	468	300
SPIRITS, DISTILLED (proof gallons):				
Of domestic manufacture, returned (subject to internal revenue tax).....	145	138		
Brandy.....	2,710	5,484	358	941
All other.....	6,060	3,529	1,261	2,561
Total.....	9,815	9,151	1,619	3,505
WINES:				
Champagne and other sparkling, dozen..	263	1,710	156	1,893
Still wines, casks, gallon.....	1,376	2,909	1,201	570
Still wines, bottles, doz.....	458	1,615	171	190
Total.....		7,261		2,653

WANTED—An experienced vineyardist and wine-maker. For further particulars apply to WINFIELD SCOTT, Secretary, 123 California street

STOCKS IN BOND.	April 30, 1896.		April 30, 1897.	
	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.
MALT LIQUORS (gallons):				
In bottles or jugs.....	52,701	50,439	7,152	6,577
In other coverings.....	4,893	2,293	6,068	3,208
Total.....	57,597	52,702	14,110	9,785
SPIRITS, DISTILLED (proof gallons):				
Of domestic manufacture returned (subject to internal revenue tax).....	717,383	742,247	714,471	787,352
Brandy.....	123,218	277,414	71,219	153,726
All other.....	206,855	185,603	146,175	199,801
Total.....	1,047,456	1,205,264	931,865	1,050,879
WINES:				
Champagne, and other sparkling, dozen..	45,952	737,784	35,126	526,523
Still wines, in casks, gallon.....	472,497	302,651	283,567	175,460
Still wines, in other coverings, dozen.....	20,425	108,540	10,692	56,490
Total.....		1,148,975		758,473

Riverside County Licenses Reduced.

One thing the Supervisors will have to dispose of at their next meeting in July is the renewal of county liquor licenses. According to law these licenses must be renewed by the Board at the July meeting.

Over in San Bernardino there was quite a surprise sprung on the liquor men at the meeting of the Board held recently, when a motion was made and carried by a vote of 3 to 2 to reduce the liquor licenses in the incorporated towns of the county from \$75 to \$45 a quarter. This reduction means a loss to the county of revenue amounting to \$3000 a year.

According to the local papers over there the motion was a great surprise to the opponents of low license, and a move will be made to have the matter reconsidered when the Board meets again.—*Riverside Enterprise*, 11th.

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Have you power? If not, it will pay you to buy a "Hercules" Gas or Gasoline Engine; reliable, safe, economical. See page 15.

TO WINE AND FRUIT GROWERS.—The undersigned wishes to offer his services in manufacturing non-alcoholic fruit juices without drugs.
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Sept. 6 Felton, Santa Cruz Co., Cal.

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INCORPORATED.



NEW YORK OFFICE:

No. 45 BROADWAY.

AUGUST 10, 1894.

National Wholesale Liquor Dealers.

The National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association of America has issued in pamphlet form the following reasons for sustaining the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury that the bonded period on whiskies be reduced to three years :

NEW YORK May 21st, 1897.

DEAR SENATOR : Referring to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, under date of May 5th, in response to your resolution calling for information in regard to the tax on distilled spirits, and his recommendation that if the tax be reduced, *the Bonded Period shall also Be Reduced to Three Years*, we have to say —

That the wholesale liquor dealers in the United States endorse the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, both as regards the tax and the reduction of the bonded period.

The wholesale trade regard the extension of the bonded period from one to three years as the prime cause of the present overstock and the suffering of the trade beyond any point it could have reached through the general depression.

After the extension from one to three years the bonded period was further extended, in response to the petition of holders of large stocks of whisky, from three to eight years, in order to afford relief in nonpayment of the tax on the overstock previously created.

Since that extension the large existing overstock preventing the dealer from ordering new goods, there have been comparatively few whiskies made that need aging, and consequently the effect of the eight year bonded period is not now known. It is fair, however, to conclude that the longer bonded period will simply increase the evils that grew up under the shorter one, that was itself an extension of the original short bonded period of one year.

The large whisky controllers and the distillers, but principally the latter, have refused to give the question of the reduction of the bonded period prominence, purposely keeping it in the background. No doubt they will antagonize the Secretary's recommendation for the reduction, and will advance, as their reasons for retaining it as at present :

1. That the duration of the bonded period has no bearing whatever on the revenue to be derived from the tax ;

2. That the extension of the bonded period was in the direction of so-called progress, and of the widely opening liberality of the law, due to advancement in knowledge ; that the further extension of the bonded period to ultimate indefiniteness is in line with progress ; and they are looking forward to the time, not only when the bonded period will be indefinite but when the government will exact the payment of tax only upon what spirits may be found in a package at the expiration of infinity ;

3. They will represent that the shortening of the bonded period means ruin to the distiller ;

4. They will represent that the wholesalers who are applying for a reduction of the bonded period are a "class," and only such as are endeavoring to prevent the distribution of so-called "straight whiskies," that is to say, whiskies that are distributed from the distillery, and known to the consumer as being original, unadulterated whiskies. They will claim that the dealers who are advocating the reduction of the bonded period are doing so for the purpose of diverting the trade from the immaculate Kentucky product to the spurious and horrible manufacture turned out by the Illinois distiller. In this direction they will charge the wholesaler who wishes the bonded period reduced with every crime of adulteration and the use of every noxious material in the preparation of what the distiller denominates his "compounds ;"

5. They will plead that the three year bonded period is insufficient for the proper maturity of whiskies, and in general they will say that in order that the people of the United States shall have free access to the distiller's product, and thereby gain happiness and long life without the danger of morbidity, he, the distiller, must be the only one considered or consulted in legislation affecting the manufacture of the same.

In answer to the above, which will no doubt comprise almost the entire plea of the distiller against the reduction of the bonded period, we have this to say :

1. That the revenues *are* affected by a long bonded period would seem to need no demonstration. The government loses by the deferment of tax and by the additional allowance granted by lengthening the period, of gallons on which no tax is collected, as well as by the expense of longer custody of the goods. It would seem as though this objection was futile.

2. In regard to the claim that the continuance or further extension of a lengthy bonded period is in line with progress, we have to say it is an open question whether any kindly consideration, let alone fostering the consumption of distilled spirits, is in line with progress at all, or that it is excusable except as a reasonable and easy method of raising necessary revenue. We think such a proposition should be dismissed with the contempt it deserves.

3. That any ruin to the distiller is comprised in the shortening of the bonded period is surely not based upon reason. It is not proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury that the bonded period shall be shortened upon goods already entered in bond, either since the passage of the Act of August 28th, 1894, or as applying to goods made prior thereto and still in bond. It cannot be sought by the Treasury to cripple the trade or prevent the full eight-year bonded period applying to goods now in government custody.

It may be within your recollection that the resolution of Congressman Bromwell, of Ohio, introduced in the House but not acted upon, proposed a suspension of the bonded period for two years, in order to prevent the addition during that time of any considerable amount of whisky to the present overstock. The effect of this suspension would have been an enforcement of what is now sought by the government in the reduction of the bonded period, that is to say, that no goods shall be manufactured and stored in bond for two years, there being evidently no necessity for any addition. We do not know why the resolution was not acted upon. It would have been an excellent step in the direction of limiting over-production. We have always understood that the resolution was introduced at the instance of the same parties who will now probably object to the reduction of the bonded period to three years.

4. In regard to the characterization of the distiller as to the nature of the business of the wholesaler who desires the reduction of the bonded period, we have to say that the dealer is quite indifferent as to the style of goods demanded by the consumer. He is willing to sell the product of the distiller if it can be handled profitably ; and his whole object in desiring the reduction of the bonded period is to limit and circumscribe existing ability to create a further overstock. He denies that he is a compounder or an adulterator in any vicious or injurious manner, and he declares that the Illinois product is by all means harmless, and that much originally badly manufactured and immature whisky is turned out in quantity under the name of "fine whisky," direct from the distillery itself. He, the wholesaler, has suffered from this characterization, and he pleads that it is unjust and deprecates its continuance. He further believes that he is as fully entitled to the consideration of Congress as the distiller himself.

5. In regard to the insufficiency of three years to mature whiskies, we beg to refer to the pleas which were made at the time of the extension of the bonded period from one to three years, in which it was declared by the distiller that three years were necessary and *were sufficient* for the maturity of his product.

It is well known that Pennsylvania and Maryland whiskies, which are to-day the highest priced, are matured fully and entirely in from two and one half to three years ; that if these goods are entered in bond in small packages, say in half barrels, they become fully matured in a little over two years, and that in some Pennsylvania and Maryland distilleries the heat which is used in winter for maturing is cut off after two winters.

It would seem as though the original admission of the distiller, that three years was sufficient to mature his product, should be adopted as limiting the bonded period to that term.

It is a well-known fact in the trade that goods that do not show maturity at three years have been improperly stored.

In regard to the claims of the distiller that his judgment is sufficient, and that he knows best the needs of the trade, we desire humbly to protest, and to request that our statements shall have due consideration.

It may be said, generally, that by no means do all the whiskies that are demanded by the public need any bonded period whatever.

The Illinois product is almost entirely tax-paid and shipped into consumption at once. So perfectly is this understood, that the Department objected to the transportation of the Illinois product in bond and its distribution at general bonded warehouses so strenuously that the warehousemen voluntarily refused to receive the Illinois product, and it is not now transported in bond at all, but whatever proportion is held for a short period in bond, usually for not over one year, is stored at home.

There is a large proportion of Kentucky whiskies made, called, respectively, "non-aging" and "quick-aging" goods, which is deemed to be fit for use within six months, or at best a year after production.

An objection to the long bonded period is the opportunity it affords for speculation in a product the manufactured cost of which is so small and the cost of carriage of which for years is so little on account of the original small cost; that is to say, the distiller making and marketing a year's product can himself make and carry, without marketing, the next year's goods, that after a few years, adding small cost, will compete successfully with that he previously placed with his customer. This illustration will suffice to show you a great evil of the long bonded period. By it the wholesale dealer is at the mercy of the distiller.

So far as the government's interests are concerned, they are happily with the Senate, and we do not doubt they are conserved there.

The long bonded period defers payment of tax and thereby the government loses by interest.

The government loses by rebate of tax for additional outgo in consequence of the long bonded period.

The longer the duration of the bond the longer the opportunity for duplication of warehouse receipts. That the trade has suffered largely from this cause is easily within the province of the Senate to ascertain. The full correction of the evil outside of the shortening of the bonded period is, however, a matter for future consideration.

In regard to the effect of the long bonded period upon the trade, it is unnecessary for us to say more than as above—that safe purchases depend on their being affected by future production of goods carried to compete with them.

The effect of the long bonded period is to imperil the investment of capital in the security which is afforded by whisky in bond, when that security is liable to be impaired by future production.

One large motive for the distiller's desire for a long bonded period is the item of storage, which is sufficient to warrant him, at the present time, in a willingness to contract for his product at or near cost, on account of the years of profit by storage under the eight year bonded period.

In regard to our position, so far as the distiller is concerned, we have to say that we are not antagonizing him to his injury. It is not sought on the part of the trade to shorten the bonded period upon whiskies now in existence, but only to procure such legislation as will prevent overproduction hereafter.

The distillers certainly should not object to our naming our position. We have sought diligently to make common cause with them, and they have refused to permit it, presuming, we suppose, that because they have been heard for many years, they will be heard again and we set aside.

We have made no attempt whatever in the foregoing statement to give you aught but facts, which we seek to have you corroborate.

It was the original preference of this Association that the bonded period be reduced to two years, but we accept the dictum of the Secretary of the Treasury, and have no doubt that the three-year bonded period is the correct one, inasmuch as it covers every claim made by the distiller up to the time of the extension to eight years, which was only given in response to the urgent representation for the necessity of relief to the trade and of the large holders of the overstock of whisky theretofore produced.

We have purposely avoided any compilation of statistics in this communication, with the declaration that although figures

are presumed infallibly to state the truth, it is quite possible for those who wish to mislead, to use figures for that purpose successfully.

Respectfully submitted,

E. L. SNYDER, President,

National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association.

To HON. SHELBY M. CULLOM, U. S. Senate.

Australian Wine Industry.

We have been favored with a copy of the new "Year Book of Australia," from which we take the following:

During the last two or three years the progress of the wine industry in Australia attracted less attention than formerly, partly by reason of the rapid development of the export trade in meat, butter, and other food products, and partly by reason of the alarm occasioned by the appearance, real or alleged, of the phylloxera pest in various localities in Victoria and New South Wales, it being feared that, notwithstanding the precautionary measures adopted by the Governments of the two colonies, the disease might at any moment during the warmer weather, afford indications of rapidly extending, the warm, dry climate being singularly favorable to its propagation. This continually recurring risk has led to an extensive and steadily increasing use of the blight-proof varieties of American vines, which, so far, have fully realized the expectations formed respecting them; thus following the example afforded by the leading European wine-growing countries, where repeated experiments have failed in discovering more suitable kinds of vines than those with which most California vignerons are familiar. There are not, however, wanting indications of renewed activity on the part of Australian wine manufacturers by reason of the encouragement afforded by the Victorian and South Australian Governments to the wine export trade in their respective colonies, which it is hoped will lead both to the production of higher classes of wine and the extension of existing markets for the same.

Experience has shown that while a considerable quantity of excellent wine is produced in Australia, much of that which is shipped is of a crude and nondescript character. Practically even the best Australian wines are not always properly prepared for export, especially when bottled, the requisite time and treatment being neglected. The continued decline of the French crops, in consequence of phylloxera, afforded an opportunity which Australian vignerons appear to have missed, but which is being largely utilized by their California rivals, who have formed an association composed of 165 wine producers, subscribing 100 dollars each. All the wine produced by the members, except that required for the use of their private customers, is sent to the warehouses belonging to the association, where it is treated and sold under the direction of a board of management, every care being taken to prevent an inferior article from finding its way into the market. This has already assisted in extending the export trade and in increasing the profits of the grower. The exports of the wine from California during 1895 amounted to 13,826,000 gallons, of which about 10,000,000 gallons were controlled by the association.

This organization of the California wine industry constitutes the future difficulty with which Australian vignerons will have to contend, unless they are prepared to profit by the example thus afforded. Already in New South Wales and elsewhere associations have been formed for the protection of the interests of the wine trade; but this, although a step in the right direction, is not sufficient. In Victoria it is proposed that the Government should construct cellars for the storage and treatment of wine, and something of the kind is being done at Rutherglen. But, after all, the best help is that given by the producers themselves. If wine-growing can be made profitable in Europe and America, why not in Australia also? The soil and climate are favorable; the difficulty lies with the vignerons themselves. They want organization, as in California, and of which they have already seen the advantages in the meat and dairy-farming industries. With proper organization there would practically be no limit to the work of production, which at present represents but a limited ratio to the actual capabilities of the colonies, as shown by the following tables:

AREA OF AUSTRALIAN VINE CULTIVATION.

	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96
New South Wales..... (acres)	7,353	7,577	7,519
Queensland	2,000	1,987	2,021
South Australia	17,418	*17,418	*17,418
Victoria	30,275	30,307	30,365
Tasmania			30
Western Australia	1,643	1,864	2,217
Total	58,689	59,153	59,570

The quantities of wine produced during the last three seasons were as follows :

AUSTRALIAN WINE PRODUCTION.

	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96
New South Wales. . . (galls.)	748,949	731,683	885,073
Queensland	101,528	176,497	238,208
South Australia.....	712,845	*712,845	*712,845
Victoria	1,490,184	1,909,972	1,950,000
Western Australia	77,484	75,814	79,550
Total	3,130,990	3,606,811	3,866,276

The South Australian returns for the last two years, marked *, are the same as for 1893-94, no official statistics having been issued. In connection with the figures above given, it may be mentioned that, although there are few countries which possess an area suitable for vine cultivation equal in extent to that owned by Australia, the latter occupies a low place as regards the quantity of wine produced. It is tolerably certain that in France Australian wines are freely used for blending purposes; and if, during the years of comparative scarcity in Europe, good wines could be sold and shipped f.o.b. at Australian ports at an average of 70s. per hogshead of 48 gallons, they would be readily purchased by French and other vignerons. So far as the cultivation of the vine in Australia is concerned, it is fully equal, generally speaking, to that in Europe, but varies considerably, according to the skill, industry, and means of the vignerons. The leading vineyards are fully equal to those of other countries, and the wines obtained from these have already obtained a world-wide reputation for purity and flavor.

The present condition of the export trade in Australian wines is shown below :—

AUSTRALIAN WINE EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF EACH COLONY, 1895-96.

New South Wales.....(gallons)	21,537	£ 5,806
Queensland	60	34
South Australia.....	343,405	58,826
Victoria	318,188	53,826
Total	633,210	£ 120,494

The wines above mentioned represent the produce of each colony only. How far the export trade will be affected by the great increase of wine production in France and elsewhere during 1896-97 remains to be seen.

Various suggestions have been made, as already mentioned, for the improvement of the export trade in Australian wines, and the South Australian Government has gone so far as to establish a depot in London; while the Victorian Government, following a policy which proved successful in connection with the export of butter, is arranging for bonuses on the export of wine. In New South Wales, the newly created Board of Export Advice has had the subject of wine export under consideration, but, so far, nothing practical has been reached.

The importance of establishing viticultural colleges, experimental vineyards, etc., has been fully recognized in Victoria and elsewhere, and in the colony mentioned steps have been taken to give practical effect to the idea.

SPIRITS.

There are not wanting indications that the time is not far distant when Australian grape brandy will command a leading place, by reason of its purity and excellence, in the leading markets. In Victoria the manufacture of brandy is carried on generally under conditions more or less favorable to the production of a high-class article, and the Government of that colony, recognizing the importance of the industry, has offered

a bonus of 1s. per gallon for all brandy reaching a certain standard, shipped for export.

Considerable quantities of brandy are made in Queensland, and it is the opinion of experienced vignerons that the industry in that country has a great future before it, especially in the Toowoomba district. "Grapes there," says Mr. Wilkinson, of the Coolalta vineyards, "would make an excellent brandy, but it would never pay unless done on a very large scale, with a capital of at least £200,000; and whoever goes in for it must be content to wait for six years before getting any return." This applies largely, also, to the wine industry. What is required is an organization, like the Colonial Sugar Company, with ample funds to establish large wineries, purchasing the grapes from the growers, and adopting the most approved methods of producing wine and brandy. In New South Wales a step has been taken in this direction by the formation of the New South Wales and Hunter District Distillery Company, which promises to become an important factor in the work of production.

In South Australia considerable quantities of brandy have been produced, but details of quality, etc., are wanting, in consequence of the absence or paucity of official reports. The present state of the Australian spirit manufacture is shown by following table, the South Australian return for each year being the same as for 1893-1894, none of a later date being available :

AUSTRALIAN SPIRIT MANUFACTURE.

	1894-95	1895-96
New South Wales.....(gallons)	6,356	7,149
Queensland	102,697	111,034
South Australia	7,353	7,353
Victoria	306,193	.....
Total	422,599	125,536

The South Australian returns are nominal, no returns having been published for two years. The Victorian returns for 1895-1896 were not available at the time of writing, but, taking those of the previous year, the total quantity for 1895-96 would be 431,729 gallons.

The brandies of New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia are generally produced from grapes, those of Queensland, which, with rum, are returned under the head of spirits, being obtained from molasses. Considerable quantities of spirit were formerly distilled from molasses in New South Wales, but the establishment producing the same has lately ceased working.

J. H. Mundy, of Jones, Mundy & Co., has returned from his Eastern trip, having been away about a month. Mr. Mundy found business in the liquor line, and in fact all lines, very much depressed. Uncertainty over the tariff bill has caused general hesitancy with all merchants, and the whisky handlers are particularly at sea on account of the discussion over the bonded period and the question of the internal revenue tax. He does not anticipate any improvement until these matters are adjusted and the trade knows its position to a certainty.

Time is Money.

Save time and money. Buy a Hercules Gas, Gasoline or Oil Engine. The best; the cheapest. See page 15.

Hey, Grauerholz & Co.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

WINES & LIQUORS

—SOLE AGENTS FOR—

Davy Crockett Whisky.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT, THEN GO AHEAD.

224 FRONT STREET - - - SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Grace Bros. Brewing Company, of Santa Rosa, has received a steam fire pump, which will be placed in their new brewery, and will be used in assisting the city fire department should another fire break out in their establishment. The pump will throw a stream of water from a three-quarter inch nozzle to a distance of 110 feet, and a one-inch stream a proportionate distance. The pump has a 3½-inch suction and a 2-inch discharge pipe. Grace Bros. have also ordered a large quantity of fire hose, and will train their employes by fire drills. The construction of the brewery is proceeding rapidly. The building is a hive of busy workmen from the cellar to the top of the fourth story. P. H. Kronke is putting in tanks. The new machinery is almost ready for shipment. If there are no delays, the manufacture of steam beer will begin in four weeks.

We regret to learn that the M. V. Monarch Company, of Owensboro, made an assignment on June 4. This action was not unexpected, as the company had asked for an extension some twelve or eighteen months ago and was known to be badly off financially. We understand that the failure in no way affects the Sour Mash Distilling Company or the John Hamming Company. The M. V. Monarch Company does not own, and never did own, a distillery, but was organized for the purpose of handling the whiskies of the distilleries above mentioned. Reports are conflicting, but it is believed that all of the assets are held as collateral, on loans, and there will, therefore, be very little equity for the unsecured creditors.—*Bonfort's*.

These slow times do not appear to interfere with the progress of business with Messrs. Kolb & Denhard. Their trade has steadily held up in good shape, and, as a consequence, they have no cause for complaint. As agents for Burch's ginger ale they are kept busy filling orders, and they have just received a carload of sour mash whiskies to meet the call for beverages of this quality. May their prosperity never grow less.

A dispatch from Charleston, S. C., dated June 17th, says: "The Dispensary law of South Carolina is to be brought forth again. This afternoon J. H. Pinkussohn's 'original package' agency was seized by the State authorities, the proprietor taken before a magistrate and his store closed up. This action is taken under the Dispensary law, which declares that any place other than a State Dispensary in which liquors are sold shall be considered a public nuisance. It is probable that this is to test the 'original package' decision recently issued in the courts."

Subscribe for the PACIFIC WINE & SPIRIT REVIEW—\$1.50 a year.

FOR SALE—Brewery, Distillery, Soda Works, Buildings and Lots in Ensenada, Lower California; business without competition; in full working order; \$9,000—could not be duplicated for three times that amount.

Summary—Four town lots, 333 feet frontage in heart of the city. Fire-proof building, corrugated iron, 40x50; annex, corrugated iron, 14x18. Dwelling house, (4 rooms, furniture, etc.) barn and stable. Fine beer garden, well ornamented with trees; the only one in town, for picnic purposes. Wind mill, iron turbine, 10 buckets, galvanized water pipes, through buildings and grounds; galvanized iron tank, 6000 gallons. Boiler and steam generator, 12-h. power. Brass steam pump, Copper still rectifier, 16 compartment column; copper still rectifier for pomace or mescal; 1 small still. Grape crusher, press hand pump, tanks, tools, Fairbanks scale, 2000 lbs. Complete malting department, roller for malt; beer kettle, heated by steam; zinc cooler; reservoir tanks, barrels, etc. Complete soda-bottling apparatus. Strong horse and harness, new delivery wagon, top-board buggy, etc. Only two men needed to run this plant—one for inside work and the other for outside.

Expenses are very small and profits very large. Any enterprising party with a small capital cannot fail to make money in a short time. For further particulars address "Brewery," care REVIEW office.



To the Trade and the Public :

The "R. B. HAYDEN"

Old Style Hand-Made Sour Mash Whisky Distilled by



GREENBRIER DISTILLERY CO.

(OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY.)

GREENBRIER, NELSON CO., KY.

Is the only whisky of this name ever made in Nelson County, Ky. On ordering R. B. Hayden from your dealer see that you get the Whisky that is distilled by the Greenbrier Distillery Company.

Greenbrier Distillery Co.—Gentlemen: In response to your inquiry I have to say that your distillery is operated on the old fashioned hand made sour mash plan, and is one of the very few distilleries in the State that adheres to the old style methods that have made Kentucky sour mash distilleries famous. Your house and its methods cannot be improved on.

Respectfully yours,

BARDESTOWN, KY., November 1, 1892.

JNO. B. WELLER.

Dist. Dep. Collector Int. Rev., Nelson Co., Ky.

"R. B. Hayden."

The Finest Sour Mash Whisky made in Nelson Co., Kentucky. Charles Meinecke & Co., Agents, S.F.



CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS

314 SACRAMENTO STREET



Wine Schedule Unchanged.

On June 17th the Wine and Spirit Schedule (Schedule H) of the Dingley Bill was taken up in the United States Senate. The schedule as finally passed was left in substantially the same shape as reported by the Finance Committee. The duty on still wines was left at 30 cents for dry wines, and 50 cents for sweet wines, in spite of the efforts of Senators Perkins and White to raise the rate to the figure originally fixed in the Dingley Bill. Senator White and his colleague will endeavor to have the original Dingley rate restored in the Conference Committee, whither it will go after final adoption by the Senate.

The Senate's action was taken in spite of vigorous protest—telegraphic and otherwise—sent on from this State as noted in the last issue of the REVIEW.

The telegraphic news, which is all that has as yet been received here, is meagre, the telegram reading as follows:

"In paragraph 289 on motion of Allison, the House provision was restored. The remaining paragraphs on spirits (290 to 293 inclusive) were agreed to as reported without opposition.

"The wine paragraph led to some discussion. That on champagne and other sparkling wines was agreed to as reported. The committee paragraph on still wines was perfected by striking out the provision for an additional duty of 3 cents on each bottle or jug, and the substitution of a provision that the filled bottles or jugs shall pay the same duty as if empty.

"White (D) of California presented statements from representative wine men of California criticising the paragraph on wines as not affording sufficient protection. White added his view that these wines, brandies and similar articles should be liberally taxed, on the principle that they were articles of luxury, although he would not make the tax prohibitory.

"Vest said the rates were practically prohibitory. In effect, it compelled people to drink California wine, or go without wine.

"The Senate paragraph was agreed to. The paragraph on cherry juice, etc., was modified by the committee to include the House proviso of 'containing no alcohol or no more than 18 per cent. of alcohol,' and thus agreed to.

"On ginger ale, soda water, etc., the committee changed the wording from 'other similar waters' to 'beverages containing no alcohol.'

"On mineral waters, Vest moved to strike out the entire paragraph, and place the water on the free list. He said many invalids were dependent upon the use of the waters, and presented a protest from leading physicians throughout the country against the duty. The motion was rejected. The paragraph was then agreed to with a committee provision that all filled bottles shall have the character of their contents blown in the bottles."

In the last issue of the REVIEW, in announcing the death of Mr. Pasteur of New Orleans in the Napa Valley, the statement was made that Mr. F. Beringer, of Beringer Bros., was with Mr. Pasteur at the time of the accident. We are assured by Mr. Beringer that he was not with Mr. Pasteur on that or any other occasion, and hence this correction is made.

A settlement has been made with the creditors of the firm of Coblenz, Pike & Co., which is satisfactory to all concerned, and the firm is now doing business as ever. The Coblenz interest is out altogether, and Mr. B. D. Pike is in full charge, although the firm name will remain unchanged for the present. We congratulate Mr. Pike upon this happy settlement of the difficulties in which he became involved owing to the death of Mr. J. Coblenz, and hope that he may reap a full measure of business success.

Alex Willerforce, with W. B. Chapman, has returned from a two weeks' trip in the San Joaquin Valley. He placed a large quantity of imported goods with customers in the valley in spite of the general saying that 'business is dull.'

Mr. Isaac Wertheimer, who represents the distilling house of A. Guckenheimer & Co., of Pittsburg, is in the city on business, and will remain several weeks. He intends giving this market thorough attention, and should do well with the Guckenheimer rye.

Henry Van Bergen, Secretary of the California Wine Association, returned recently from his trip to Europe. He was away four months, most of the time abroad being spent in Germany. The trip evidently did him a great deal of good, as he is now the picture of health.

Louis S. Haas, Secretary of the Crown Distilleries Company, has gone to Alaska on a health tour. He expects to be gone from a month to six weeks, and in his absence will visit all points of interest on the West Coast. Mr. Ben Lilienthal will attend to his duties while he is gone.

B. F. Armstrong, who for years represented Moore, Hunt & Co. on the road, has made a connection with Wright & Taylor, of Louisville, by which he will open a branch house of the firm at 24 California street, and manage the entire Coast business. Mr. Armstrong is familiar with the entire trade of the far West, and he will no doubt do well in his new capacity.

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.

525 FRONT STREET,

CORNER JACKSON,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

—PACIFIC COAST AGENTS FOR—

KRUG & CO., Reims.....Champagne
 JOS. PERRIER FILS & CO., Chalons sur Marne.....Champagne
 GARVEY & CO., Xerez de la Frontera.....Sherries
 FORRESTER & CO., Xerez de la Frontera.....Shorries
 OFFLEY, CRAMP & FORRESTER, Oporto.....Port Wines
 E. REMY MARTIN & CO., Rouillac.....Cognacs
 H. UNDERBERG ALBRECHT, Rheinberg am Niederrhein
Boonekamp Bitters
 J. B. SHERRIFF & CO. Ltd., Glasgow, ... { Scotch Whisky
 { Jamaica Rum.
 JOSEPH GUY, Aigre,.....Cognacs
 J. F. GINOULHIAC, Bordeaux,.....Clarets

* * * * *

ALSO OFFER FOR SALE

IRISH WHISKY—of Dublin Distillers' Co., Ltd., Dublin.
 GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT—"Harp" Brand—bottled by Cameron & Saunders, London.
 HOLLAND GIN—the "Comet" Brand of E. J. F. Brands, Schiedam.
 SCOTCH WHISKY—in cases. The "Struan" Whisky, bottled in Glasgow especially for this market.
 ITALIA de PISCO—from M. A. Warde and A. R. McLean....Peru
 MEDFORD RUM—from Daniel Lawrence & Sons.
 DOMESTIC GIN—The "Anchor" Brand. Eastern Distilling Co.
 SINGAPORE PINEAPPLES—in cases, Brand "Tan Twa Hee"
 "Chop Tek Wat."
 KENTUCKY WHISKIES—Blue Grass,—Boone's Knoll—Hermitage—
 Hermitage Rye—Old Crow—U. S. Club—Fik Run—F. C. Berry.

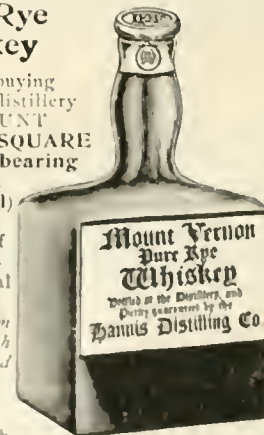
Mount Vernon

DISTILLERY BOTTLING

Pure Rye Whiskey

The consumer buying this—the only distillery bottling of MOUNT VERNON (in SQUARE bottles, each bearing the numbered guaranty label)—secures the highest grade of Pure Rye Whiskey in its natural condition, entirely free from adulteration with cheap spirits and flavoring.

FOR SALE BY ALL RELIABLE DEALERS.



I. W. KINGMAN,
 PACIFIC COAST AGENT
 Office and Warehouse, 41 to 49 FIRST STREET
 SAN FRANCISCO.

Prices Current.

These are the long prices. The rate of discount on purchases of a considerable quantity, can be learned by applying to the agents or dealers. We urgently request dealers, agents and producers to notify us when a change occurs in the prices current of the goods they handle.

California Wines & Brandies

The Prices given are for quarts and pints put up in cases of twelve and twenty-four bottles.]

C. CARPY & CO.
511-517 Sacramento street, San Francisco

La Loma, Grand Medoc.....	\$ 7.00	\$ 8.00
Burgundy.....	5.00	6.00
Zinfandel.....	3.50	4.50
Sauterne.....	5.00	6.00
Riesling.....	4.00	5.00
Sweet Muscatel, 1882.....	9.00	10.00
Sherry, 1882.....	9.00	10.00
Port, 1882.....	8.00	9.00
Cal. Rochelle Brandy.....	12.00	13.00

MONT ROUGE WINES.
A. G. Chauche Livermore,
Office and Depot, 615-617 Front St., S. F.

Burgundy.....	Quarts	\$ 9.00
Chablis.....	Pints	9.00
Claret, Retour d'Europe.....		9.00
Jurargon, Favorite wine of Henri IV, King of France.....		8.00
Haut Sauternes.....		7.00
Sauternes.....		6.00
Light Sauternes.....		5.00
Claret Grand Vin.....		6.00
Table Claret.....		4.00
Zinfandel.....		3.00

\$1.00 additional for pints. Red and white wines in bulk at all prices.

J. GUNDLACH & CO.,
Cor. Second & Market Sts. San Francisco.

PRICES PER CASE.

	QUARTS.	PINTS.
Trambluc, S2.....	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00
Gutedel, S2.....	6.00	7.00
Burgundy, S4.....	6.00	7.00
Zinfandel S3.....	5.00	6.00

INGLENOOK WINES.
Agency, 101 Front street, San Francisco.

Table Claret blended from choice foreign grapes, vintage 1890..... \$3.50

Zinfandel.....	4.50
Extra Table Claret, Medoc type red label, 1889.....	5.50
Burgundy, 1888, Reserve Stock.....	7.00 8.00
Sauterne dry, Sauvignu Vert '86.....	5.50
Gutedel, Chasselas Vert, 1889.....	4.50
Hock, Rhenish type.....	6.00
Burger, Chablis type.....	5.50
Riesling, Johannisberg type 1888.....	6.50

Pints of two dozen \$1 per case additional.
None genuine except bearing seal or cork brand of the proprietor.

KOHLER & FROHLING.
601 Folsom Street, San Francisco.

Riesling.....	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.50
Hock.....	3.50	4.00
Gutedel.....	4.50	5.00
Sauterne.....	4.50	5.00
Zinfandel.....	3.75	4.25
Zinfandel, old.....	4.50	5.00
Burgundy.....	4.00	4.50
Superior Port.....	10.00	
Sherry.....	7.50	
Angelica.....	6.00	
Muscatel.....	6.00	
Madeira.....	6.00	
Malaga.....	6.00	
Brandy.....	10.00	

KOLB & DENHARD,
420-426 Montgomery st., San Francisco.

Hock.....	Per Case.	\$3.00
Sherry.....		3.50
Gutedel.....		4.00
Sauterne.....		4.00
Sauterne, 1890.....		5.00

C. et.....	2.50
Zinfandel.....	3.00
Cabernet.....	3.50
Burgundy.....	4.00
Port, 1888.....	7.00
Port, 1890.....	5.50
Sherry.....	5.00
Cognac, 1880.....	10.00

S. LACHMAN & CO.,
453 Brannan street, San Francisco.

Old Port.....	\$7.00	\$8.00
Zinfandel.....	3.50	4.00
Riesling.....	4.50	5.00
Madeiras.....	8.00	
Malaga.....	8.00	
Cognac.....	14.00	

JESSE M. LEVY & CO.
Office and Cellars, 502-4-6 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

GLEN ELLEN WINES.

	Per doz.	Qts.
Zinfandel, No. 1.....	\$3.25	
Zinfandel, No. 2.....	2.50	
Burgundy, old Bottling.....	3.25	
Cabernet, extra.....	3.25	
Hock.....	2.50	
Riesling.....	2.75	
Riesling Johannisberg.....	4.00	
Sauterne.....	3.25	
Port.....	3.25	
Sherry.....	3.25	
Angelica.....	3.25	
Muscat.....	3.25	
Tokay.....	3.25	
Malaga.....	4.00	

Above goods when put up in pints cost 75 cents more for 2 dozen pints than given prices. Better grades and very fine old wines always in stock, prices for which will be cheerfully given on application.

C. M. MANN,
(Successor to I. DE TURK.)
Office and Cellars 216-218-220 Sacramento st., and 221 Commercial st, S. Francisco.

Cognac Brandy, XXXX., (Quarts).....	\$10.00
" " XX.....	9.00
Tenturier Port.....	5.50
Trousseau Port, No. 1.....	4.00
Dry Sherry, Private Stock.....	5.50

" Superior.....	1.00
Angelica, Old Selected Stock.....	4.00
Muscatele " ".....	4.00
Malaga " ".....	4.00
Madeira " ".....	4.00
Tokay, best, Old Selected Stock.....	6.00
Tokay, " ".....	4.50
Haut Sauterne " ".....	5.00
Riesling, " ".....	3.50
Gutedel, " ".....	3.50
Hock " ".....	3.00
Cabernet, " Grand Vin ".....	5.00
Burgundy " ".....	4.50
Zinfandel Claret, Selected Claret.....	3.50
XX Claret, " ".....	3.50
Claret, " ".....	2.75

NAPA VALLEY WINE COMPANY.
Second and Folsom St., San Francisco.
SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD, Agents.
212-214 Market street, San Francisco.

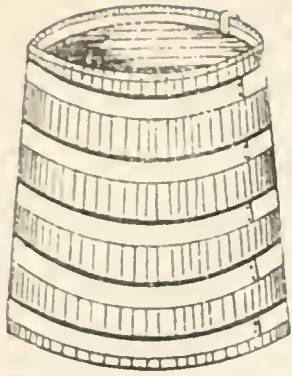
Hock, green label.....	\$ 3.00	\$ 4.00
Hock, black label.....	3.50	4.50
Gutedel.....	4.00	5.00
Riesling.....	4.50	5.50
Cabernet.....	4.50	5.50
Burgundy.....	4.00	5.00
Zinfandel.....	3.50	4.50
Claret, black label.....	3.00	4.00
Claret, red label.....	2.75	3.70
Private Stock Hock.....	5.00	6.00
" " El Cerrito.....	9.00	10.00
" " Sauterne.....	8.00	9.00
" " Claret.....	5.00	6.00
" " Burgundy.....	7.00	8.00
" " Vine Cliff.....	12.00	13.00
Sherry.....	4.50	
Port.....	4.50	
Angelica.....	4.50	
Tokay.....	4.50	
Muscatel.....	4.50	
Madeira.....	4.50	
Brandy Crown.....	10.00	
" ".....	12.00	
" ".....	15.00	
" ".....	18.00	

L. J. ROSE & CO., LTD, San Gabriel, Cal.

Port, 1873, 1 doz. qts. in case.....	\$15.00
" 1876, " " ".....	12.00
" 1882, " " ".....	9.00
" 1880, " " ".....	7.50

A. Guckenheimer and Bros.
Proprietors,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. A. Solomon,
37 Beaver St New York.
121 Walnut St Philadelphia.



REDWOOD TANKS.

F. KORBEL & BROS.

723 BRYANT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

Or at NORTH FORK MILL

Humboldt County, California.

Liquor Flavors

WILLIAM H. RUDKIN,

74 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

GENUINE XX BEADING OIL XX

Reduced To \$7.50 Per Gallon.

Goods For Sale in California only by

REDINGTON & CO. 23-27-29 SECOND ST., SAN FRANCISCO

ESTABLISHED 1853.

SAMUEL WANDELT,

—STEAM AND HAND—

COOPERAGE

61, 63, 65 NORTH THIRD ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Wine and Liquor Barrels and Tanks

A Specialty.

I am now prepared to make and furnish the largest, as well as the smallest article in the line of Cooperage. Estimates given with promptness. All work warranted to be finished in workmanlike manner and equal to any in the market.

THE DIVIDEND,

5 LEIDESDORFF STREET,

JAMES O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

IMPORTER OF

FINEST WINES, LIQUORS, IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKIES,

BASS' ALE AND GUINNESS' STOUT,

MOORE, HUNT & CO'S WHISKIES A SPECIALTY

BONESTELL & CO.,

DEALERS IN PAPER

A Specialty Made of

FOURDENIER TISSUE AND STRIPPED MANILA

For Wrapping Bottles.

401 and 403 SANSOME ST., S. F.

THE ONLY GENUINE

Monte Cristo

CHAMPAGNE

EXTRA DRY

(REGISTERED)



D. P. ROSSI

Dogliani, Italy and San Francisco

1400 DUPONT ST.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada

N. B.—This Brand is one of the leading Champagnes made at the Court of Italy. It is sold in all parts of the world. It is especially indicated by the following Hotels: Palace Hotel, Del Monte, Mason and Mason Hotel, Mason Hotel, Lodi Hotel, Carlton Hotel, at the Commercial Hotel, S. F.

LOMA PRIETA LUMBER CO.

—SUCCESSORS TO—

WATSONVILLE M. & L. CO.

Have Constantly on Hand a Full Supply of the Following Sizes of

GRAPE STAKES

2x2—4 feet Long, 2x2—5 Feet Long.

2x2—6 Feet Long.

Which will be sold at reasonable rates.

LOMA PRIETA LUMBER CO.

Loma Prieta,

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Tissue Paper

Manila Paper

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PAPER

OF ALL KINDS.

A. Zellerbach & Sons, Cor. Sansome & Commercial Sts. SAN FRANCISCO.

Lachman & Jacobi

—DEALERS IN—

California Wines and Brandies,

BRYANT AND SECOND STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO.

Eastern Agents

EDINGER BROS. & JACOBI,

Cor. Dover & Pearl Sts., Brooklyn Bridge Store No. 2, N. Y.

FERRO-QUINA TONIC BITTERS

A Wonderful Tonic and Strengthener

AN ANTIDOTE AGAINST

ANEMIA, CHLOROSIS, MUSCULAR DEBILITY, NAUSEA, HEADACHE, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, PHTHISIS, SCROFULA, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, GENERAL DEBILITY, LASSITUDE and other diseases caused by a disordered system

Especially Recommended as a preventative against FEVERS in tropical climates.

ADDRESS

DR. D. P. ROSSI

1400 DUPONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SOLE AGENT FOR U. S. AND CANADA.

Or any wholesale or commission house in this City



CHARLE BUNDSCHU, President

CARL GUNDLACH, VICE-President

HENRY GUNDLACH, Secretary

GUNDLACH-BUNDSCHU WINE COMPANY

Successors to J. GUNDLACH & CO.

Vineyard Proprietors and Shippers of

California Wines and Brandies,

PROPRIETORS RHINE FARM, SONOMA, CAL.

And BACCHUS WINE VAULTS, 438-442 Bryant St., S. F.

San Francisco Office,
S. E. COR. MARKET & SECOND STS.

NEW YORK BRANCH,
S. E. COR. WATTS & WASHINGTON ST



Louis Roederer Champagne

Highest Grade in the World!

Used by All the Leading Clubs
Hotels and Restaurants . . .

For sale by All First-Class
Grocers and Wine Merchants.



THREE KINDS, ALL OF EQUAL EXCELLENCE

BRUT (*Gold Seal*)

An Extra Dry Wine

GRAND VIN SEC (*Brown Seal*)

The Perfection of a Dry Wine

CARTE BLANCHE (*White Seal*)

A Rich Wine

Macondray Bros. & Lockard,

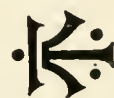
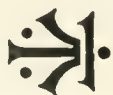
124 SANSOME STREET
Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

THOS. KIRPATRICK, PRESIDENT,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SHERLEY MOORE, VICE-PRES'T,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

JESSE MOORE WHISKIES

DIRECT FROM LOUISVILLE, KY.



FAMOUS
PEERLESS WHISKIES.

GUARANTEED
STRICTLY PURE.



These whiskies have a reputation second to none on the Pacific Coast. They have been given years of trial by the best class of trade and consumers and are pronounced without a peer. When given a trial they speak for themselves. For sale by wholesale to suit in Louisville or San Francisco by

JESSE MOORE, HUNT CO.,

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

404 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

" "	pints	18.50
F.H. Gancia & Co., Canelli (Asti)		
Moscato, white, in cases of 12 quarts		14.00
" "	24 pints	15.00
Passaretta, white, " "	12 quarts	13.00
" "	24 pints	14.00

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.,
525 Front street, San Francisco.

SHERRIES.

Forrester & Co., Jerez, in wood, per gallon	\$ 1.50	\$5.00
Forrester & Co., Jerez, per case	12.00	16.00
Garvey & Co., Jerez, in wood, per gallon	1.75	5.00

PORTS.

Otley,	\$1.75 to \$5.00
Otley, per case	\$12.00

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

A. de Luze & Fils, Bordeaux Clarets, per case	\$8.00 to \$28.00
A. de Luze & Fils, Bordeaux Sauternes, per case	12.00 to 26.00
C. Marcy & Liger Belair, Nuits Burgundies, white and red, per case	15.00 to 23.00
D. M. Feuerherd, Jr., & Co., Oporto, Port wines per case	15.00 to 20.00
D. M. Feuerherd, Jr., & Co., Oporto, Port Wines, in wood per gal.	2.00 to 5.50
Duff Gordon & Co., Sherries in wood per gal.	2.00 to 5.50
Lacave & Co., Sherries Crown Brand in 1/2	1.40 to 1.75
South Side Madeira	2.00 to 2.50
St. Croix Rum, L. B.	5.50
Arrack "Royal" Batavia	5.00 to 6.00
Boord & Son, London Dock Sherry, per case	12.00 to 15.00
G. M. Pabstmann Sohn, Mainz Rhine Wines per case	8.50 to 28.00
Schulz & Wagner, Frankfurt o M Rhine wines per case	11.00 to 14.00

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD,
212-214 Market street, San Francisco.
ESCHENAUER & CO., BORDEAUX.

Medoc	Quarts. \$ 7.00
Merin d'or	7.50
Bouillae	8.00
Red Seal	8.00
St. Julien superior	9.50
White Seal	10.00
Pontet Canet	11.50
La Rose	12.00
Gold Seal	13.50
Graves	8.50
Sauternes	9.50
Mackenzie's Ports and Sherries in wood per gallon	1.75 to 4.50
Mackenzie's Ports and Sherries in cases	10.00 to 14.00
Hunt, Roope, Teague & Co's Ports in cases	13.00 to 19.00

ACHILLE STARACE,
76 Pearl street, New York.

ITALIAN WINES.

RED WINES.
(Giuseppe Scala, Naples.)

Lacryma Christi, 12 qts.	\$ 6.50 per case
Falerno, " "	7.50 " "
Capri, " "	6.50 " "
Capri, 24 pts.	7.50 per case
Moscato di Siracusa, 12 qts.	9.00 " "
Vesvius wine in barrels of about 60 gallons.	1.05 per gal

WHITE WINES.

Lacryma Christi, 12 qts.	\$ 7.50 per case
Falerno, " "	7.50 " "
Capri, " "	6.50 " "
Capri, 24 pts.	7.50 " "

SPARKLING WINES.

Lacryma Christi, 12 qts.	\$19.00 per case
" " 24 pts.	20.50 " "

(L. Laborel Mellin, Florence)
Chianti Wine in flasks without oil
Cases of 2 doz. qts. \$12.50 per case
" " 4 " pts. 14.50 " "

W. A. TAYLOR & CO.,
Jerez de la Frontera.

SHERRIES.

No. 1 P Table, full bodied	Per Gal. \$1.40
1 VP Table, very pale	1.40
2 P Full and round	1.70
2 VP Very Pale, light, fine	1.70
3 P Full body, soft, rich	1.85
3 VP Very pale, light, full	1.85
4 P Full body, old, mellow	2.15
4 VP Very pale, delicate, dry	2.15
5 P Full body, rich, fruity	2.50
5 VP Pale, old, fine	2.50
6 P Extra full and fruity	2.75
6 VP Very fine and mellow	2.75

7 Amo AMONTILLADO, old and nutty	2.85
8 CLO CLOROSA, mellow soft	3.25
9 Rex Superb old Desert Wine	3.35
10 AMONTILLADO Solera, very old and nutty	4.40
11 QUEEN VICTORIA Grand old wine	5.65

SPECIAL WINES.

Velvet A Clean, sound wine	\$1.25
" B Full body and rich	1.50
Special N Soft, full and fine	1.60
" W Dark, full body	1.75
" B Clean and sound—Fino	1.80
Seco Fine, old and dry	1.85
O S Fine, rich and fruity	3.45
O N Superb table	3.10
Corona Delicious and delicate	3.25
Special S Grand old wine	4.00
Nectar—Fino, N. P. U.	4.65

RHINE AND MOSELLE WINES.
Wilhelm Panizza, Mayence.

Per Case.

Laubenheimer	\$8.00
Diedisheimer	8.50
Niestelmer	10.25
Hockheimer	11.50
Liebfraumilch	13.25
Foster Jesuitgarten	13.75
Rudsheimer	14.00
Ebacher	14.75
Gesenheimer	17.25
Marcobrunner	17.50
Raunthaler	19.00
Geisenheim Rothberg	21.00
Neisteimer Rehbach	21.50
Rudsheimer Berg	23.00

Bulk wines at f. o. b. prices.

PORTS.
Silva & Cosens.

Per Gal.

R—Tawney	\$1.90
T—Extra full body and rich	2.05
T T—Very tawney	2.25
V O T—Very old tawney	2.35
T P—Extra tawney, delicate	2.50
T P O—Tawney, extra old	3.10
BRANCO—White—Fine White Port	3.20
JEWEL—A Specialty, old and mellow	3.50
S O—Superior old	3.85
EMPEROR—30 years in wood, grand old wine	4.75
M C R—1827—Choicest royal	6.35

Direct shipping orders solicited on the most favorable terms.

TARRAGONA WINES.
Jose Boule, Tarragona.

qrs. & octs. per Gal.

* Fine clear and smooth	\$1.15
ROYAL PURE JUICE—Full body and rich	1.25
TAWNEY PORT—Light color, soft and old	1.25

These wines have none of the objectionable astringency so common in wines of this class, and are absolutely pure.

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.,
329 Market street, San Francisco.
(Dubos Freres, Bordeaux.)

Clarets in cases of 60 gals.	\$95.00 to \$160.00
(F. Chauvenet, Nuits, Cote d'Or.)	
Burgundy wines in cases	\$10.00 to \$52.00
(Deibhard & Co., Colmenz.)	
Hock and Moselle wines	\$8.00 to \$32.00
(Morgan Bros., Port St. Mary.)	
Ports and Sherries in wood, per gallon	\$2.00 to \$5.00
Port and Sherries in cases, per case	\$10.00 to \$18.00
(Mackenzie & Co., Jerez.)	
Ports and Sherries in wood from	\$1.75 to \$4.50

American Whiskies.

L. GANDOLFI & CO.,
427-431 West Broadway, New York.
(Prices f. o. b. New York.)

* Good Luck Monogram, per case	\$ 9.00
" " " " " "	10.00
Liberal discount to the jobbing trade.	

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.,
525 Front street, San Francisco.

Blue Grass, per gallon	\$2.00 to \$3.50
Boone's Knoll, " "	2.40 to 4.50

KOLB & DENHARD,
420-426 Montgomery st., San Francisco.

Nonpareil	Per gal. \$3.50	Per cs. \$7.50
Nonpareil A	4.00	9.00
Nonpareil AA	5.00	12.00
Canteen	3.50	8.00
Canteen O P S	5.00	11.00

JESSE M. LEVY & CO.,
Office and Cellars, 502-4-6 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

	Per doz.	Cals.
Gold Run	\$ 6.50	\$2.00
Native Pride	8.00	2.50
Old McBrayer	9.00	2.50
H. S. Pepper	10.00	2.50
Native Pride, OPS, full qts.	12.00	3.50
Rock Corn, full qts.	12.00	3.00
J. M. L. Bourbon	8.00	2.50
J. M. L., Private Stock	11.00	3.00

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.
(Charles Meinecke & Co., Continued)

John Gibson Son & Co.	\$2.00 to \$4.00
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MOORE, HUNT & CO.,
404 Front street, San Francisco.

Per Gallon.

Extra Pony in bbls or 1/2-bbls	\$6.00 to \$8.00
A A	4.00
B	3.00
C	3.00
Rye in bbls and 1/2-bbls from 3.50 to 5.00	
A A in cases	11.00
C in cases	8.00

NABER, ALFS & BRUNE,
323 and 325 Market street, San Francisco.

Phoenix Old Bourbon, A1	\$2.75
" " " " Old St'k	3.00
" " " " A1, 90 pf	2.50
" " " " OK, 100pf	3.50
" " " " Pony, Priv St'k	4.00
Club House Bourbon, Old	4.50
Gold Medal Bourbon, 100 pf	2.50
Union Club	2.25
Superior Whisky	1.75
" " BB Whisky	1.50

LIQUORS—In cases.

Per Case.

Phoenix Bourbon, OK, in 5s	\$10.50
" " " " A1, " "	7.50
" " " " A1, 24 pts	8.00
" " " " A1, 4 1/2 pt	9.00
Rock and Rye Whisky in 5s	7.50
Rum Punch Extract, in 5s.	8.00
Blackberry Brandy, in 5s.	7.50

SPRUANCE, STANLEY & Co.,
410 Front street, San Francisco.

Kentucky Favorite	\$ 3.00
Extra Kentucky favorite	3.50
O. P. T.	2.50
O. K. Old Stock	5.00
Harries' Old Bourbon	2.00
Kentucky Favorite, in cases	8.50
H. O. B. jugs	9.00
O. F. C. jugs	10.50
African Stomach Bitters, cs.	7.50

SIEBE BROS. & PLAGEMAN,
322 Sansome street, San Francisco.

O K Extra	\$3.50 to \$6.00
O K Rosedale	2.50 to 3.00
Ilvain	2.75
Golden Pearl	2.25
Marshall	2.25
Old Family Bourbon	1.75
Old Bourbon	1.50

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD,
212-214 Market street, San Francisco.

Carlisle in bbls, Re-imported Spring '89 per gal.	\$2.50
Carlisle in bbls, Re-imported Spring '86, per gal.	3.25
Keystone Monogram Rye in cases, per case	14.25
Old Saratoga, in cases, per case	15.25
Mascot Bourbon in bbls per gal.	2.95
Robin Hood Bourbon in bbls per gal.	2.50
Sherwood Private Stock in bbls, per gal.	3.00
O. P. S. Sherwood in bbls, per gal.	3.25
Old Saratoga, in bbls per gal	4.00

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.,
329 Market street, San Francisco.

Carlisle re-imported, Spring '90	\$2.40
R. B. Hayden & Co.'s Old Grand Dad, Spring '90	2.25
Mayfield, Spring '89	2.65
Attherton, Spring '90	2.35
Anderson Co., Spring '91	1.85
Hume, Spring '89	2.45

Imported Champagnes.

W. B. CHAPMAN,
123 California street, San Francisco.

Perrier-Jouet & Co. "Special"	\$33.50	\$35.50
" " Reserve Dry	34.00	36.00
Perrier Jouet & Co. Brut	34.00	36.00
Half pts "Special" #42 in cs of 48 bottles.		

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.,
525 Front street, San Francisco.

Krug & Co. "Private Cuvée" per case	\$34.00	\$36.00
Joseph Perrier fils & Co per basket	19.00	20.00
Adrien & fils, per basket	17.00	18.00

MACONDRAY BROS. & LOCKARD,
AGENTS
124 Sansome street, San Francisco.

Louis Roederer, Carte Blanche	\$34.00	\$36.00
Louis Roederer, Grand Vin Sec	34.00	36.00
Louis Roederer, Brut	34.00	36.00

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

DEUTZ & GILDERMANN, AY, CHAMPAGNE.	
Gold Lack Sec. per case	\$32.00 \$34.00
Gold Lack Sec. 6 Magnums per case	31.00
Cabinet Green Seal, per bskt	25.50 27.00
DUPANLOUP & CO., REIMS.	
Carte Branche, per case	21.00 22.00

D. P. ROSSI,
N. E. Cor Dupont and Green Sts., S. F.

Monte Cristo, 12 quarts to case	\$12.00
" " 24 pints	13.00
Special discount for quantities.	

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD,
212-214 Market street, San Francisco.

Moet & Chandon, White Seal	32.00 34.00
" " Brut Imper 1	35.00 37.00

W. A. TAYLOR & CO.,
39 Broadway, New York.

SPARKLING SAUMUR.

Ackerman-Laurence, Saumur, France.	
Dry Royal	\$21.00 \$23.00
Brut " "	21.00 23.00

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.,
329 Market street, San Francisco.

White Seal (Grande Cuvée)	34.00 36.00
Brut Imperial	38.00 40.00

JOHN CAFFREY, (representing CHAS. GRAFF & Co., New York)
21 Sutter street, San Francisco.

Vve. Pommery Fils & Co., Rheims.	
Pommery & Greno "Sec"	\$34.50
" " " " pints	36.00
Vin Nature (Brut)	37.50
" " " " pints	39.00

Imported Brandies.

W. B. CHAPMAN,
123 California street, San Francisco.
(H. Cuvillier & frere Cognac.)

Fine Champagne, "Reserve," 1870	\$32.00
Grande Fine Champagne, 1860	36.00

L. GANDOLFI & CO.,
427-431 West Broadway, New York.
(Prices f. o. b. New York)

*** Albert Dubols & Co., Cognac, 12 quarts	\$11.75
*** Huppert & Co., 12 quarts	10.50

ITALIAN.—FRATELLI BRUNCA, MILAN.

Cognac Fine Champagne, Croix Rouge, per case	10.00
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HELLMANN BROS. & CO.,
525 Front street, San Francisco.

E. Remy Martin & Co., Cognac, in octaves per gal.	5.50 6.50
In cases, see special advertisement.	
P. Frapin & Co., Cognac, in octaves, per gal.	5.65 6.50
Planat & Co., Cognac, in octaves, per gal.	5.25

W. A. TAYLOR & CO.

39 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

REPRESENTING

GONZALEZ, BYASS & CO.,	- - - - -	Sherries	JOSE BOULE,	- - - - -	Tarragonas
SILVA & COSENS,	- - - - -	Ports	A. BRONDUM & SON,	- - - - -	Acquavit
BLANDY BROS. & CO.	- - - - -	Madeiras	ROUYER, GUILLET & CO.,	- - - - -	Brandies.
ACKERMAN-LAURANCE,	- - - - -	Sparkling Saumur	JOHN JAMESON & SON, Ltd.	- - - - -	Irish Whisky
WILHELM PANIZZA,	- - - - -	Rhine Wines	THE ARDBEG DISTILLERY CO.,	- - - - -	Scotch Whisky
MARTINI & ROSSI,	- - - - -	Vermouth	CHAS. TANQUERY & CO.,	- - - - -	Old Tom Gin
I & V. FLORIO,	- - - - -	Marsalas	MAGNUM BRAND,	- - - - -	Jamaica Rum
PETER F. HEERING,	- - - - -	Cherry Cordial	MAGNUM BRAND,	- - - - -	St. Croix Rums
REIN & CO.,	- - - - -	Malagas	MAGNUM BRAND,	- - - - -	Holland Gin

ORDERS SOLICITED FOR DIRECT SHIPMENTS.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN TERMS, PRICES, ETC.

SPECIALTIES

John Jameson & Son, Limited

FAMOUS

IRISH WHISKY

In all lands it is recognized as being

WITHOUT AN EQUAL!

Sells in Dublin, at auction, for nearly double the price of any other Irish whisky

CHAS. TANQUERAY & CO.

OLD TOM and UNSWEETENED GIN

The highest type of English Gins. Fast becoming popular in the East.

WILL SELL THEMSELVES.

SCOTCH WHISKY

"GOLF CLUB" "PIBROCH"

These two Whiskies are the finest types of Scotch Whisky to be found anywhere. Won in their class in competition against the best known brands in the market.

"RED LION"

JAMAICA RUMS

An exceedingly fine, old London Dock Cased Rum.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST, TRY IT.

E. REMY MARTIN & CO., Cognac.
HELLMANN BROS. & CO., AGENTS.
 525 Front Street, San Francisco.

Eau-de-Vie vieille..... \$15.00
 17.00
 19.00
 20.00
 Fine champagne..... 22.00
 Grande champagne vieille
 " extra..... 25.00
 " " V. O. P. 1858..... 30.00
 " " S. O. P. 1847..... 35.00
 " " " " " " V. S. O. P., 1834..... 50.00
 In octaves..... \$ 4.70 to 6.25

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,
 314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

Champ Vineyard Proprs. Co.,
 Bontelleau & Co. man-
 agers Cognac in Octaves
 per gal..... \$5.25 to \$8.50

The Vineyard Proprs. Co.
 Bontelleau & Co. man-
 agers Reserve Vintages. 11.00 to 14.00

W. A. TAYLOR & CO.,
 39 Broadway, New York.

COGNAC BRANDIES.

ROUYER, GUILLET & CO., COGNAC.
 Vintage. Qr. Casks. per gal.
 1886..... \$4.85
 1884..... 5.40
 1875..... 6.55
 1869..... 7.40
 1840..... 12.25
 V S O..... 17.50
 Octaves, 5 cents per gallon extra.

CASES.
 Cases * 14.50
 " * * 16.20
 " * * * 17.80
 " * * * * 19.50

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.,
 329 Market street, San Francisco.

Martell's Brandy, * per case \$15.00
 " " " " " " 17.00
 " " " " " " 19.00
 " " VO " " " " 26.00
 " " VSO " " " " 32.00
 " " WSOP " " " " 50.00
 " " " " in octaves 5.00 to 9.25

Imported Whiskies.

W. B. CHAPMAN
 123 California street, San Francisco.

SCOTCH WHISKY.
 Dawson's "Perfection"..... \$12.50
 Old Highland "Extra Special"..... 13.00
 Old Highland "Special Liqueur"..... 16.00

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.
 525 Front street, San Francisco.

J. B. Sherriff & Co., Lochindaes Islay, Scotch whisky in wood, per gallon..... 3.80
 J. B. Sherriff & Co., Lochindaes Islay, Scotch whisky per case..... 12.00
 Dublin Distillers Co., Ltd., Dublin, Irish whisky, in wood, per gallon..... 4.50
 Dublin Distillers Co., Ltd., Dublin, Irish whisky, per case..... 12.00

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,
 314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

Boord & Son, London Finest Irish Malt Whiskey..... \$12.50
 Royal Hgld Scotch Whisky..... 12.50
 John Ramsay, Islay Malt Scotch Whisky..... 13.50

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD.
 212-214 Market street, San Francisco.

Burke's * * * Irish, cases 12.00
 " " " " " " 14.00
 " Gankirk Scotch " 12.35
 " Viceregal Scotch " 13.50
 Lawson's Liqueur " " 13.50
 Uam Var, " " 12.00
 McKenzie's Glenlivet * * * Scotch, per case..... 12.50
 Bushell's Club Irish, in wood per gallon..... 4.50

W. A. TAYLOR & CO.,
 39 Broadway, New York.

The Ardbeg Distillery Co., Islay.
 New..... \$3.85
 One Year..... 4.20

Two Years..... 4.55 4.60
 Three Years..... 4.95 5.00

CASES.
 * one doz. bot. \$11.00
 * * 13.00
 * * * 20.00

JOHN JAMESON & SONS, DUBLIN.
 Qrs. Octs.
 New..... \$4.00 \$4.05
 One Year..... 4.40 4.45
 Two Years..... 4.70 4.75
 Three Years..... 5.05 5.10
 Four Years..... 5.45 5.50

CASES.
 * 1 doz bot. \$12.00
 * * 14.50
 * * * 24.00

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.,
 329 Market street, San Francisco.

Canadian Club..... per case..... \$15.00

IRISH WHISKIES.
 (Wm. Jameson & Co., Dublin)
 Green Diamond, per case..... 10.50
 Gold Diamond " "..... 11.50
 Three Diamond " "..... 14.50
 In octaves, proof 122, per gal..... 4.00

SCOTCH WHISKIES.
 (Andrew Usher & Co.)
 Old Vatted Glenlivet, per case..... 12.00
 Special Reserve, per case..... 13.50
 "The Very Finest," per case..... 30.00
 In octaves, proof 111, per gal..... 4.25

Domestic Champagnes.

A. FINKE'S WIDOW,
 809 Montgomery street, San Francisco.
 Prices on application.
 Liberal discount to the trade.

FRASH & CO.
 87, 89, and 91 Hudson Street, New York
 Imperial Cabernet, quarts..... \$7.00
 " " " " pints..... 8.00
 A discount to the trade.

ARPAD HARASZTHY.
 San Francisco, California.

THREE NEW BRANDS.
 "Haraszthy Sec"..... \$16.50 \$19.00
 "Haraszthy Dry"..... 15.50 18.00
 "Haraszthy Brut"..... 14.50 17.00
 Eclipse Extra Dry..... 14.50 17.00
 Two years' natural fermentation in bottle.
 Trade discounts mailed on application.

ITALIAN-SWISS COLONY.
 L. Gandolfi & Co., Proprietors.
 427-431 West Broadway, New York.

Montecristo, extra dry, naturally fermented, in cases of 12 quarts..... \$12.00
 Montecristo, extra dry, naturally fermented, in cases of 24 pints..... 14.00
 Liberal discount to the trade.

PAUL MASSON,
 San Jose, California.
 Less than 5 cases.
 Premiere Cuvee, Dry..... \$16.00 \$18.00
 " " Special..... 16.00 18.00
 Special discount for quantities of 5 cases or more.

A. WERNER & Co.,
 52 Warren street, New York.
 Extra Dry..... \$ 7.00 \$ 8.00

Imported Goods.

(MISCELLANEOUS.)

W. B. CHAPMAN,
 123 California street, San Francisco.
 Plymouth Gin (unsweetened) \$10.50

L. GANDOLFI & CO.,
 427-431 West Broadway, New York
 (Prices f. o. b. New York)
 Flli Mancibelli, Brescia.
 Anesone, cases of 12 bottles, per case \$11.50

FERNET OR BLANCA BITTERS.
 Flli. Branca & Co., Milan.
 25 case lots and above, qts. 11.00
 10 " " " " " " 11.25
 5 " " " " " " 11.50
 Single case, qts. 12.00
 Case of 24 pint bottles 10.50

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.,
 525 Front street, San Francisco.

Blankenhym & Nolet.
 Unlon Gin, 2.60
 Vaughan Jones
 Old Tom Gin, in cases..... 11.00
 Orange Bitters " "..... 11.50
 Patterson & Hibbert.
 Bass' Stout, per double doz 3.00
 Guinness' Stout, " " 3.50
 H. Underberg-Albrecht.
 Boonekamp of Maag Bitters, 12.75 to 13.75
 J. B. Sherriff & Co.
 Jamaica Rum in 1/4 and 1/8s per gallon..... 4.30 to 5.10
 Tarragona Port in 1/2 casks per gallon..... 1.25
 Adrien M. Warde's Italia de Pisco, per case..... 30.00
 Sardines, brand "Philippe & Canand."

KOLB & DENHARD,
 426 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

Bireh's Crystal Belfast Ginger Ale—
 Lots of 5 barrels..... \$12.75
 1 barrel..... 13.50
 Net cash.

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,
 314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

(BOORD & SON'S, LONDON.)
 Old Tom Gin, per case..... \$11.00
 Pale Orange Bitters, per case 11.50
 Ginger Brandy, Liqueur " 12.00
 Jamaica Rum, Old " 12.00 to 14.00

IAIN Royal Batavia Gin in cases of 15 large black bottles per case..... 23.50
 in cases of 15 large white bottles per case..... 24.50

Kirschwasser, Macholl Peres Bavarian Highland, per case..... 20.00
 Swan Gin in 1/2 casks..... 3.75
 Double Eagle Gin in 1/2 casks, 3.60
 John Ramsay Islay Scotch Whisky in 1/2 caska..... 4.75
 Boord's Pineapple brand Jamaica Rums in 1/2 casks. 5.25 to 6.50

W. A. TAYLOR & CO.
 39 Broadway, New York.

MAGNUM BRAND, JAMAICA RUM.
 Qrs. Octs.
 A—Full body..... \$3.90 \$3.95
 B—Rich, fat and old..... 4.50 4.35
 C—Superhne, extra..... 5.05 5.05
 MAGNUM..... 3.10 3.50

CHAS. TANQUERAY & CO., LONDON.
 Bnk.
 Old Tom Gin, quarter casks..... \$3.25
 Old Tom Gin, octaves..... 3.30
 Cases, one dozen each..... 8.75

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD.
 212-214 Market street San Francisco.
 Per Case

A. Houtman & Co.'s Gin, large black bottles..... \$21.50
 A. Houtman & Co.'s Gin, medium black bottles. 18.50
 A. Houtman & Co.'s Gin, small black bottles..... 9.00
 A. Houtman & Co.'s Gin large white bottles..... 22.50
 A. Houtman & Co.'s Gin, medium white bottles..... 19.50
 A. Houtman & Co.'s Gin small white bottles..... 9.50
 A. Houtman & Co.'s Gin, octaves per gallon..... 3.55
 Bass' Ale in wood, hlds..... \$50.00
 Joules Stone Ale in wood, hlds..... 50.00
 Roosa Ginger Ale, per barrel..... 15.00
 " Soda Water, per case 7.00
 " Tonic Water, " 7.00
 " Potash Water, " 7.00
 " Raspberry Vinegar 6 to gal, per case..... 7.00
 " Raspberry Vinegar 8 to gal, per case..... 6.00
 " Lime Juice Cordial 6 to gal, per case..... 6.00
 " Lime Juice Cordial 8 to gal, per case..... 4.50
 " Lime Fruit Juice 6 to gal, per case..... 4.60
 " Lime Fruit Juice 8 to gal, per case..... 3.50
 " Orange Bitters, per case. 8.00
 Burke's Bass' Ale, pints, per bbl of 8 doz..... 15.00
 Burke's Guinness' Stout, pts per bbl of 8 doz..... 16.00
 Burke's Jamaica Rum per es. 12.50
 " Old Tom Gin " 10.75
 " Dry Gin " 10.75

Burke's Hennessy Brandy, per case..... 16.00
 " Port Wine, Gato br'd per case..... 10.00
 Fleischman's Royalty Gin, 10 gal packages, per gal..... 9.25
 Fleischman's Royalty Gin, 15 gal packages, per gal..... 2.22 1/2
 Fleischman's Royalty Gin, 20 gal packages, per gal..... 2.20
 Fleischman's Royalty Gin, 50 gal packages, per gal..... 2.15
 Meinhold's Anchor Brand Elder, per case, quarts... 3.25
 Meinhold's Anchor Brand Elder, per case, pints.... 4.00

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.,
 329 Market street, San Francisco.

J. de Kuyper & Sons Gin, large bot \$36.00
 " " med. " " 16.00
 " " small " " 9.00

Cantrell & Cochrane Belfast Ginger Ale per barrel of 10 dozen..... 15.00
 Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps per case quarts..... 9.50
 Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps per case pints..... 10.50
 Benedictine, per case, quarts..... 20.00
 " " " " pints..... 21.50
 Theo. Lappe's Genuine Aromatique per case..... 12.00
 Gilka Kummel per case..... 12.50
 Dog's Head Brand of Bass' Ale—
 Per case 8 doz. pints, glass, Head Bros., London..... 14.60
 Per case 4 doz. quarts, glass..... 13.00
 Dog's Head Brand of Guinness' Stout—
 Per case 8 doz. pints, glass..... 14.00
 " " 4 " quarts, " " 12.40
 Old Tom Gin, Sutton, Carden & Co. 10.00
 Creme de Menthe, E. Cusenier bis Aine & Co..... 16.00
 Ponsse Cafe, E. Cusenier, Aine & Co. 15.50
 Maraschino, Romano Vlahov, Zara. 15.50
 Batavia Arrack, 12 quart bottles..... 12.00
 Jamaica rum in octaves, proof 110, per gallon..... 4.50
 Kirschwasser, Macholl Bros., Munich 18.00
 Nordhauser Kornbrautwein, cases 12 jug Red label..... 20.00
 Black label..... 16.00
 Cherries in Maraschino, 12 quarts... 10.00
 French Vermouth Noilly Pratt & Co. 6.75
 Grand Marnier, 12 bottles, large..... 20.00
 " " 24 " small..... 21.50
 J. H. Schroeder's Cocktail Bitters, 24 pints..... 12.00
 Chianti, Giorgio Giglioli, Leghorn, Italy—
 quarts..... 10.00
 pints..... 11.00

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APENTA HUNGARIAN BITTER WATER,
 ex San Francisco Warehouse, 5 CASE LOTS.
 Case of 50 glass bottles..... \$ 7.50
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 Payable 6 months from date of invoice.
 Subject to a rebate of 50 cents per case on certain conditions, particulars on application.

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 TEN CASES OR MORE.
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MELWOOD DISTY CO. D. No. 34 Louisville, Ky Rate 85c.	Melwood Dun Dee.	ANDERSON & NELSON DIST'S Co., Louisville. Add: Anderson & Nelson Distil- leries Co. Rate 85c. Louisville.	Anderson, Nelson, Buchanan.
EARLY TIMES DISTY CO. Early Times, Ky. D. No. 7 5 M. E. of Bardstown. Rates, 1.25 Add: B. H. Hurt, Louisville	Early Times, A. G. Nall, Jack Beam,	R. F. BALKE & CO. D. No 12. Louisville, Ky. Rate 85c.	"G. W. S." Old Watermill Runnymede.
O. F. C. DISTILLERY. D. No. 113 Frankfort Add: Geo. T. Stagg Co., Frankfort Rate 85c.	O. F. C., Carlisle.	OLD KENTUCKY DISTILLERY, D. Meschendorf, 205 W. Main St., Louisville, Ky. Insurance: 85c., \$1.00 and \$1.25.	Kentucky Dew.
RYES.			
SUNNY BROOK AND WILLOW CREEK DIST'G CO'S Distilleries, Louisville, Ky. Contract'g Offices, 128-30 Franklin st. Chicago, Ill.	Willow Creek, Sunny Brook.	SUSQUEHANNA DIST'G CO., Milton. Add: Jas. Levy & Bro., Cincinnati. Rates 85c & 1.25.	Susquehanna.
ROSENFELD BROS. & CO., prop'rs Rates, 85c. and 81 Nos. 5 and 297		NORMANDY DIST'G Co., Louisville, Ky. P. O. Box 2354. Rate 85c.	Normandy, Rubicon.
J. B. WATHEN & CO. Louisville Rate 85c.	J. B. Wathen & Bro., Kentucky Criterion.	A. OVERHOLT & CO., Add: A. Overholt & Co., Pittsburg, Pa. Rate 80c.	Overholt.
OLD TIMES DISTY CO., Distillery No. 1 Louisville Rates, \$1.00 and \$1.25	Old Times.	J. B. WATHEN & CO., Louisville. Rate 85c.	Lackawanna Rye.
OLD KENTUCKY DISTY CO., Louisville, Ky. Rates, \$1.00 and \$1.25	Kentucky Comfort and Gladstone.	ANDERSON & NELSON DIST'G Co., Louisville. Add: Anderson & Nelson Distiller's Co. Rate 85c. Louisville.	Nelson.
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SOUVENIR VINTAGES.

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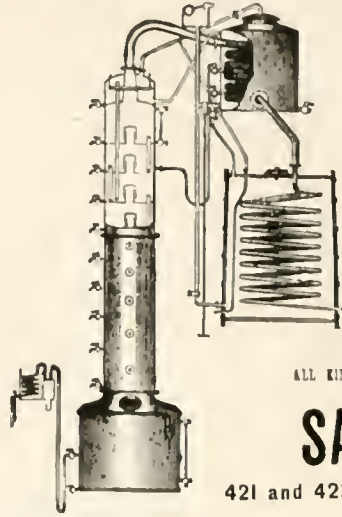
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FIRE COPPER
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PACIFIC WINE & SPIRIT REVIEW

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EASTERN BRANCH OFFICE:

W. A. GEFT, Manager, Room 32, No. 78 Park Place, New York City.

Removal Notice.

The office of the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW has been moved to better quarters at Room 32, No. 123 California street. All of our friends and patrons will please remember that they are welcome, and that the latch-string is out.

WANTED—Business man traveling among the Wholesale Wine Trade in the East wishes to represent reliable California Wine Producer or Dealer as side line. Address WINE, this office.

Our Semi-Annual Figures.

The compilation of the semi-annual figures of the liquor trade has made this issue of the REVIEW a few days late, but the completeness and value of the tables will make this apparent tardiness excusable. The next issue of the REVIEW will give the full details of the movement of California wines for the first half-year of 1897, compared with a similar period for the three preceding years.

Molins & Kaltenbach's establishment, at 29 Market street, is attracting unusual attention lately from passers by from the fact that the firm has on exhibition in front of their store two large tubs, each having a full-grown Mendocense vine, grafted on Lenoir, in bearing. The grapes are well developed and the vines are a very appropriate advertisement. The firms' store is right on the line of ferry travel, and thousands of people examine the vines daily.

HALF YEAR OF 1897.

NOT MUCH ENCOURAGEMENT IN THE SEMI-ANNUAL STATISTICS.

There is certainly not much in the statistics of the movement of whiskies and liquors generally in the first half year of 1897, on next page, as compared with the figures for the corresponding periods of 1896, 1895 and 1894. Yet we think that the trade has reason to be thankful that that things are not worse. Certain it is that this Coast is suffering less in a business sense than the East, and our prospects are excellent. All agricultural products promise to bring better prices than last year, more mining is being done, and we look for a fairly prosperous season of business from now until the end of the year.

The imports of whisky and of spirits, and the exports of whisky show a falling off. There is less rectifying done in San Francisco than for ten years, probably, and less liquor drank. Champagne shows a slight increase in imports, and other lines have more or less held their own. A feature of these tables is a statement of beer exports for the half year, which will be found interesting. The tables presented merit careful study.

They Don't Want Anything.

Of all the men who assume an air of piety and at the same time sell rotten whisky, the druggists are the worst. The druggist in California is a "gentleman." He wouldn't sell whisky for drinking purposes; oh no! He is too holy for that! He belongs to the Methodist Church, perhaps, and his children go to Sunday school. He is a model citizen, and deeply deplors the fearful results of the traffic in "rum."

The Pharisee!

He sells whisky as well as any man!

He sells rotten whisky, too!

The "drugstore whisky," in California, is the symbol for the worst spirit-made goods that can possibly be made.

These good people, too, have some nerve. The San Diego Union of June 22d says:

"LIQUORS AT DRUG STORES.—A communication was received from the Retail Druggists' Association, asking that the ordinance regarding the sale of intoxicating liquors be amended so that druggists would be allowed to sell liquors for medicinal and mechanical purposes. Druggists Knox and Marsh appeared and spoke in favor of the change, stating that they had a Government license to sell liquors in quantities from a half a pint up to 4½ gallons, providing the liquor was not consumed on the premises. But the city ordinance prohibited the sale for mechanical and medicinal purposes, so that every time druggists sold such liquors they were forced to violate a city ordinance. On this showing the ordinance was amended, though some opposition was manifested by Williamson, Doddridge and President Morgan."

Good people, these druggists!

EXPORTS OF WHISKY

Months.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
January	877	460	\$ 7,876
February	664	1,035	7,854
March	873	912	8,674
April	715	1,639	11,066
May	892	581	9,434
June	960	1,329	10,055
Total	4,881	10,406	\$ 54,359
Six months '96	10,079	17,725	103,302
" " '95	12,282	9,686	10,631
" " '94	2,608	7,897	39,156

WHISKY IMPORTS BY SEA.

Months.	Cases.	Bbls.	Hl-bbls.
January	..	730	..
February	..	..	..
March	..	371	..
April	..	22	..
May	..	190	..
June	..	228	11
Total	..	1,541	11
Six months '96	199	629	..
" " '95	113	378	..
" " '94	160	1,129	..

IMPORTS OF EXPORT WHISKY.

Months.	Barrels.
January	215
February	..
March	..
April	..
May	..
June	1,007
Total	1,222
Six months '96	1,170
" " '95	378
" " '94	1,631

WHISKY IMPORTS BY RAIL.

Months.	Ca.	Bbls.	Hl-bbls.	Kgs.
January	563	1,270	59	5
February	325	1,092	87	17
March	1,790	765	164	..
April	1,580	1,223	25	8
May	3,697	848	104	59
June	1,209	1,043	55	18
Total	9,164	6,771	494	107
Six months '96	6,082	9,186	530	306
" " '95	3,180	6,611	736	..
" " '94	2,560	9,062	712	..

* Also via Vancouver, 1,277 cases and 22 barrels.

TOTAL IMPORTS OF AMERICAN WHISKIES.

Atlantic ports by sea.	Cases.	Barrels.
..	1,541	..
.. hl-bbls. as bbls.	..	512
Re-imported	1,222	..
Rail imports	9,164	9,840
" " hl-bbls. as bbls.	..	3,001
Total	9,164	9,840
Six months '96	6,281	11,403
" " '95	1,295	7,635
" " '94	2,720	12,178

IMPORTS OF ALCOHOL AND SPIRITS BY RAIL.

Months.	Alcohol Barrels.	Spirits Barrels.
January	66	1,392
February	..	2,455
March	..	1,667
April	75	2,216
May	617	376
June	111	780
Total	869	8,556
Six months '96	490	9,148
" " '95	514*	11,190
" " '94	†	11,588

* And 130 cases, 2 drums.
† Alcohol not kept separately from spirits.
‡ And 15 drums.

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN WHISKIES BY SEA.

Months.	Ca.	Oct	Csks	1/2-csk.	Hhd	Pkg
January	170	25	1	..	..	..
February	500	..	..	..	..	..
March	159	..	..	..	..	..
April	325	10	..	..	..	..
May	943	19	..	..	..	..
June	191	20	..	1	..	..
Total	2,288	67	1	..	..	..
Six months '96	5,012	26	24	1	1	200
" " '95	1,345	81	53	..	4	..
" " '94	716	20	1	0	1	..

IMPORTS OF CHAMPAGNE.

Months.	Cases.
January	630
February	481
March	1,029
April	80
May	835
June	770
Total	3,848
Six months '96	3,263
" " '95	3,182
" " '94	2,622

IMPORTS OF VERMOUTH.

Months.	Bbls.	Cases.
January
February	..	1,817
March
April	..	10
May	..	1,515
June	..	500
Total	..	3,842
Six months '96	1	4,740
" " '95	..	5,293
" " '94	..	6,670

IMPORTS OF ABSINTHE.

Months.	Cases.
January	..
February	35
March	..
April	200
May	290
June	1,088
Total	1,613
Six months '96	1,117
" " '95	945
" " '94	1,522

IMPORTS OF RUM.

Months.	Foreign.				East by Sea and Rail.	
	Cs.	Csk.	Oct.	Pun.	Bbl	1/2-bbl
January	25	15	..	..	28	22
February	5	..	..	..	..	..
March	..	..	..	..	15	..
April	..	..	..	..	..	..
May	15	15	..	..	68	..
June	2	..	..	..	69	..
Total	42	20	15	..	171	22
Six months '96	30	..	..	3	25	..
" " '95	..	..	25	..	120	..
" " '94	..	..	..	..	65	10

* Also via Vancouver, 3 packages.

IMPORTS OF UNDESIGNATED LIQUEURS.

Months.	Cases.	Bbls.	Oct.	Pkgs.
January	42	..	..	..
February	176	4	..	..
March	187	..	..	..
April	53	..	..	..
May	35	..	..	..
June	751	..	..	..
Total	1,244	4	..	..
Six months '96	761	..	20	..
" " '95	564	..	..	20
" " '94	123	..	..	7

* Also 41 cases overland.
† Also 97 cases, 2 barrels overland.
‡ Also 1257 cases, 11 barrels overland.
§ Also 159 cases, 8 barrels overland.

IMPORTS OF UNDESIGNATED SPIRITS.

Months.	Cases.	Casks.
January	150	..
February	..	..
March	..	20
April	..	..
May	..	..
June	..	..
Total	170	..
Six months '96	1,035	1
" " '95	1,003	..
" " '94	705	..

IMPORTS OF BITTERS.

Months.	Cases.
January	291
February	..
March	..
April	60
May	327
June	50
Total	728
Six months '96	550
" " '95	185
" " '94	1,117

IMPORTS OF MISCELLANEOUS CORDIALS.

Months.	Cases.
January	25
February	22
March	..
April	46
May	55
June	15
Total	163

IMPORTS OF MINERAL WATER

Months.	Cases.	Baskets.	Bbls.
January	41	..	50
February	1,368	..	1
March	50	..	..
April	360	..	15
May	323	..	5
June	2,149	..	..
Total	4,291	..	101
Six months '96	2,392	..	113
" " '95	1,678	..	65
" " '94	1,251	50	36

* And 20 half-barrels.

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN ALE.

Months.	[BY SEA.]				
	Ca.	Bbl.	1/2-bbl.	Hhd.	1/2-hhd.
January	..	25	..	..	..
February	..	..	..	1	..
March	..	10	..	4	..
April	..	190	..	..	..
May	80	140	..	2	2
June	..	20	..	..	..
Total	80	385	..	7	2
Six months '96	15	225	50	8	12
" " '95	55	225	..	35	..
" " '94	..	95	..	3	10

* Also 314 packages "Ale and Stout" Also overland 120 casks.
† Also overland 120 casks.

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN STOUT.

Months.	[BY SEA.]		
	Cases.	Bbls.	Hhds.
January	190	..	..
February	..	..	..
March	..	..	..
April	..	745	..
May	483	415	..
June	..	25	..
Total	583	1,185	..
Six months '96	455	1,165	..
" " '95	250	1,095	5
" " '94	91	531	..

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN "BEER."

Months.	[BY SEA.]		
	Cases.	Casks.	Bols.
January	306	..	..
February	..	..	..
March	105	..	..
April	90	..	..
May	174	..	..
June	225	..	60
Total	900	..	60
Six months '96	1,958	60	510
" " '95	2,167	185	575
" " '94	2,034	270	1

IMPORTS OF BULK BEER OVERLAND.

Months.	Bbls.	1/2-bbls.	1/4-bbls.	Kegs.
January	322	164	256	160
February	335	305	92	100
March	340	379	60	200
April	730	345	520	180
May	683	315	292	240
June	528	215	344	80
Total	2,988	1,723	1,364	960
Six months '96	3,014	1,800	1,884	1,235
" " '95	1,588	2,063	2,546	660
" " '94	848	2,562	2,249	973

IMPORTS OF BOTTLED BEER OVERLAND.

Months.	Cases.	Boxes.	Casks.	Bbls.
January	686	..	297	235
February	474	..	282	437
March	351	..	520	249
April	2,192	..	833	539
May	2,755	..	675	511
June	1,725	..	456	137
Total	8,183	..	3,072	2,108
Six months '96	3,014	375	2,185	1,753
" " '95	905	1,489	2,331	1,895
" " '94	917	620	1,755	2,035

* Also 4 barrels via Panama.
† Also 105 barrels via Cape Horn, and 83 barrels, 3 boxes via Vancouver.
‡ Also 320 barrels, 120 casks and 10 boxes via Vancouver.
§ Also 1 barrel via Cape Horn.

IMPORTS OF FRUIT JUICES.

Months.	Ca.	Csks.	Qrs.	Bbls.	Pkg.	Pun.
January	20	..	..
March	5	..	..
Total	25	..	..
Six months '96	55	10
" " '95	..	25	25	15
" " '94	30	10	458	..

IMPORTS OF GINGER ALE.

Months.	Cases.	Bbls.
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IMPORTS OF WINE.

Months.	Cases.	Pipes.	Hogsheads.	Casks.	HF-casks.	Qr-casks.	Six'ths.	Oct.	Bbl. & Pkgs.	Bbls.	HF-bbls.	Kegs.
January	89	..	..	1	..	9	..	70	..	1	..	..
February	355	..	..	6	2	6	..	20	1	1	..	..
March	215	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..
April	26	..	..	10	..	..	..	47	..	..	..	..
May	325	..	6	..	..	12	..	68	..	..	..	..
June	427	..	..	30	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..
Total	1,437	..	6	47	2	27	..	235	2	13	..	..
Six months '96	2,364	..	37	195	5	97	20	216	109	27	..	..
" " '95	2,244	..	54	199	..	80	..	661	10	35	8	5
" " '94	2,067	15	7	131	..	81	..	288	105	21	..	..

IMPORTS OF BRANDY.

Months.	Cases.	Casks.	Qr-casks.	Octaves.	Packages.	Hogsheads.	Barrels.	FROM OVERLAND.				
								Barrels.	HF-barrels.	Kegs.	Cases.	
January	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..
February	61	5	..	10	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	60	..
April	201	5	..	20	..	..	..	14	72	..	..	..
May	240	..	1	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	185	15	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	862	25	1	61	6	..	..	16	71	76	..	..
Six months '96	721	12	4	55	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	5
" " '95	1,701	104	..	..	..	5	..	5	11	..	..	50
" " '94	559	134	15	35	2	..	82	..	..	..	2	..

* And 55 half-barrels.

IMPORTS OF GIN AND GENEVA.

Months.	Cases.	Pipes.	Casks.	Quarters.	Octaves.	Six'ths.	Barrels.	Packages.	FROM OVERLAND AND VIA CAPE HORN - DOMESTIC.				
									Cases.	Barrels.	HF-barrels.	Kegs.	Oct.
January	975	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	30	..	115	..
February	925	..	90	..	20	..	..	..	..	2	..	10	..
March	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	246	..	..	..	..
April	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	..
May †	360	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
June	875	..	..	..	190	..	50	..	36	..	..	10	..
Total	3,235	..	90	..	210	..	50	..	372	42	..	188	..
Six months '96 *	1,089	5	..	..	110	..	25	..	25	10	110	26	30
" " '95	3,195	60	71	11	118	..	..	6	180	45	60	125	10
" " '94	1,350	..	..	5	105	15	20	..	..	35	15	295	..

* And 20 half-cases.

† Also via Cape Horn 15 packages.

EXPORTS OF BEER.

Months	BOTTLED.					BULK.							Total Val.
	Cases.	Casks.	Barrels.	Boxes.	Pkgs.	Barrels.	1/2-bbls.	1/6-bbl.	1/4-bbls.	Sixth-bbl.	1/3-bbl.	Kegs.	
January	1,750	125	116	..	4	..	100	45	50	145	..	75	\$12,766
February	1,439	500	100	115	..	..	100	..	50	..	..	75	13,690
March	1,427	472	20	325	..	..	100	163	150	50	110	..	15,660
April	2,058	912	186	40	..	30	100	175	12	150	..	100	23,095
May	3,356	611	407	100	142	20	100	253	150	130	..	..	26,949
June	2,996	418	173	120	185	20	180	295	..	80	..	150	21,683
Total	13,026	2,485	1,002	700	331	70	680	931	412	555	110	400	\$119,513

The Production of Brandy.

FIRST DISTRICT.—MONTH OF MAY, 1897.

	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded	4,709.7
Received from distillery, Fourth District, California	4,606.4
" " special bonded warehouse, Fourth District, California	1,530.2
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	..
" " special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	4,999.1
Exported	659.5
Tax-paid	22,968.8
Remaining in bond May 31, 1897.	548,028.8

FOURTH DISTRICT.—MONTH OF MAY, 1897.

	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded	2,105.7
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse in First District, California	4,606.4
" " " " Eastern Districts	..
" " special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse First District, California	1,530.2
" " " " Eastern Districts	4,341.6
Exported	..
Tax-paid	3,543.9
Remaining in bond May 31, 1897	455,726.5

Wine Makers' Corporation.

There is a lull in the wine fight, and both the Corporation and the Wine Association have settled down to the conclusion that a good long fight is ahead. Prices are demoralized, and will remain so unless an unlooked-for compromise is effected.

The non-trading members of the Corporation have issued the following circular:

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25, 1897.

To the Wine Makers and Grape Growers of California—
Sirs: There has recently appeared a pamphlet entitled "Wine Makers and Wine Merchants," which has been circulated among the wine makers and grape growers of this State.

It is anonymous, and under ordinary circumstances should be ignored. As it bears, however, the earmarks of the California Wine Association, we are bound to assume that it emanated from them, though they seemed to be ashamed or afraid, we do not know which, to give it the authenticity of their signature. This insolent production might easily be dismissed by simply drawing your attention to the tone of arrogance and impertinence pervading the correspondence which they have quoted, and by stating that the officers of your corporation have suffered for two years under an avalanche of just such fulminations which were endured with a patience and forbearance borne only from a realization of the magnitude of the trust imposed upon them by the members of this great Corporation. The correspondence, if published in full, would furnish an insight into the browbeating and intimidating methods adopted by them, and would show how the Directors of this Corporation were singled out for punishment for their temerity in attempting to prevent wholesale rejections of the wines of our members, which wines, under our contract with them, would have had to be distilled or be resold to them at any price they might choose to give.

The haughty assumption of superiority which permeates their letters to us, the intolerable and flagrant efforts made by them to punish those of the Directors who would not bow down to and worship the golden calf, are well borne out and illustrated by their boast that we (the wine makers) have the wine, and that *they* (the Wine Association) *have the brains and the money.*

The pamphlet before alluded to is characteristic of its supposed authors who, shielded by their anonymity, make bold to use such intemperate epithets as "stupid," "insane," "dishonest," "incendiary," etc., etc. We will not attempt to reply in kind, but will content ourselves with a refutation of some of their misstatements, and we rest perfectly secure in the belief that with this done, the issue may be safely left with the wine makers and grape growers to decide as to who are their friends and who their foes.

On the first page of their pamphlet they coolly say that in 1895 the San Francisco merchants stood together and came forward and purchased millions of gallons at a price nearly 50 per cent more than wine was being offered for in the open market, and that their heavy financial assistance lifted the wine industry from *absolute ruin* into such prosperity as no other industry has shown within the same period. We would ask *why* did these merchants pay a price nearly 50 per cent more than wine was being offered at in open market? Was it because their hearts had been softened and they had become philanthropists, or was it because the wine makers had come together and formed a corporation that demanded this price, and secured it?

They would wish to appear as having been the means of rescuing the wine industry from "absolute ruin" but we would ask, who had brought the industry to absolute ruin. What did they pay you for your wines of the vintages prior to 1894, and what have they had to pay you since the Corporation was organized? Every wine maker and grape grower can answer these questions to our entire satisfaction.

On the second page of their pamphlet they say (referring to the private trade members of this Corporation), that by reason of their position in the management of the wine makers' organization, they attempted to select cellars in their immediate vicinity, etc.

This would be quite natural, inasmuch as they had been accustomed to buy these wines and their trade had been

largely built up upon them, but this is only true in part. The private trade members of this Corporation bought many lots of wines, paying full prices for them, which wine the Association had rejected, thus proving that the rejections were not based upon the quality of the wine, but were due entirely to prejudice and to the attempts before alluded to, to condemn wines with a view to afterward purchasing the same at their own price. Thanks to the private trade members, they have been defeated in these attempts, and it is quite to be expected that they should make war upon them. Open threats have been made that they would drive these people out of the Corporation. If this can be done you may safely count that they will have the wine makers at their mercy.

There are notable instances where they have rejected large cellars of wines without examination. Among the purchases of rejected wines made by the private trade members may be mentioned the wines of Martin, Fensier & Co., H. B. Chase, C. F. Montealegre, C. A. A. Silberstein and others, aggregating nearly a million gallons. Were it not for these purchases by our private trade members, there is no telling where their rejections would have ended.

On the same page they refer to the private trade members as the *ruining spirit of the management* of the Wine Makers' Corporation. This reference is misleading to the reader and insulting to the remaining seven members of the Board of Directors, besides being as false as it is absurd.

The statement that the California Wine Makers' Corporation declared that they had no wine for sale of the vintage of 1896 is true, in so far as it relates to the California Wine Association, as it would have been the most unbusiness-like and hazardous proposition to offer wines to a concern that had refused to pay for the wines delivered to them of the previous vintage.

In referring to the sale made to a New York house, they characterize it as having been consummated in an underhand and secret manner, while the truth is that the most prominent of the wine merchants were informed several days in advance, that on that day (the day the sale was effected) a large amount of wine would be sold to the highest bidder. This was their opportunity to show their good faith by making an offer for our wines such as we could go to our wine makers with, but instead, we learned on good authority that if we did not accept a proposition previously made by them that the same would be withdrawn and an offer of 12 cents per gallon was to be substituted.

The proposition made to us by the wine merchants was not an offer for our wines, but a proposition submitted to us, and, if found acceptable, was to have been further considered by them. No offer was ever made. The proposition referred to, among other nauseous features, contained the following conditions aimed at our destruction: "The Corporation is to buy up all wines held by others than its members." This would have absorbed our entire capital, and would have rendered it impossible to make the advances already promised to our members.

"Delivery of the wine to be made in fifteen months," which means that in August, 1898, we would still be delivering the wines of the vintage of 1896. What, in the meantime, would have become of the vintage of 1897, with the cellars of our members all full of the wines of 1896?

There are other obnoxious features, but these two are sufficient to brand it as a measure of bad faith, to say the least.

On pages 3 and 4 they say "the price they will ultimately realize for the 1896 wines and for the coming vintage, will be considerably less than the amount they would, *at this day, have had in cash in their pockets,*" etc., etc. As we have not yet got the "*cash in our pockets,*" for the 1895 wines, such an observation comes with very bad grace from such a source.

Their demands for certain statements from us were mere subterfuges to delay payment of a just debt, and of all the letters received from them on this subject, we do not recall a single one wherein they promised to pay the amount found to be due. The account was rendered and we are still waiting and suing for our money.

Our President has made many friendly overtures to the President of the California Wine Association, with a view to discussing our differences and adjusting them, and has frequently offered to meet him on neutral ground, but he has met only with avoidance and refusal.

Committees that were appointed to confer with the Presi-

dent of the California Wine Association were allowed to kick their heels in an ante-room while waiting for an audience with him, and when admitted were treated with scant courtesy, and sometimes with positive rudeness.

In conclusion, we would say to every wine maker, great and small, whether he makes wines of standard or superior quality—and to every grape grower, whether he has one acre or a thousand—that our cause is your cause and our foes are your foes.

The value of your vineyard, your winery or your wines depends upon our success. Are you with us or against us? There is no middle ground. To the wine maker we would say, Join the Corporation; and to the grape grower, Join with the wine makers in the co-operation plan that has been submitted, and thus demonstrate to these plutocrats that if "capital can afford to wait and should circumstances render it advisable, can always withdraw," they are welcome to withdraw if they deem it advisable. Their capital, however, shall no longer be used as an engine for the destruction and annihilation of the wine maker and the grape grower.

H. BENDEL,
D. M. DELMAS,
B. W. PAXTON,
PETER BALL,
C. F. MONTEALEGRE,
HORACE B. CHASE,
W. J. HOTCHKISS,

Non-Private Trade Directors of the California Wine Makers' Corporation.

P. C. Rossi, of the Italian-Swiss Colony, has sent us the following self-explanatory communication:

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1, 1897.

Editor Pacific Wine and Spirit Review—SIR: Mr. Percy T. Morgan, of the California Wine Association, for want of plausible arguments in defending his position in the wine controversy, has gone into personalities and has been trying to bring in even religious prejudices to help his bad cause. In the last number of the WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW he said to the editor: "Mr. Rossi, I believe, is responsible for the statement that they intend 'driving the Jews' out of business."

It is not my intention to use the same weapon that he is attempting to employ, yet I am in justice bound to state how the conversation referred to by Mr. Morgan came to take place. While at the breakfast table in a public restaurant with five or six friends, Mr. F. Cavagnaro took a seat with the company and said that in the morning while coming out of his house he had met Mr. Abe Lachman, of Lachman & Jacobi, who lives in his neighborhood, who, rubbing his hands together, gleefully remarked, "Aha, you have seen what a reduction in the price of wine we brought about yesterday. We will fix that President of the 'Dago' colony," to which I immediately answered: "Before those Jews will fix us we will see that we will fix them," meaning, of course, his firm.

I considered the remarks attributed to Mr. Abe Lachman insulting to myself and my countrymen, and had they been made either by a Frenchman, or a German, or an Englishman, Protestant, or any other religion or nationality, I would have at once resented it with the same force and in the same manner, and no doubt anybody else in my place would have resented it in the same spirit.

I do not believe that any person has a right to insult a man on account of his nationality or religious faith, and that if he does so he must expect to receive from any man who respects himself and respects his fellow countrymen, a retort as expressive as that which I sent to Mr. Abe Lachman.

Having had occasion to meet Mr. Percy T. Morgan shortly after the occurrence, I personally stated these facts to him, adding that in case Mr. Lachman did not use the insulting remarks attributed to him, I would cheerfully withdraw mine also. I leave to the impartial public to judge if Mr. Percy T. Morgan acted honorably in bringing this matter into print. For my part I consider that I would have acted meanly had I for a trivial reason brought into print remarks that escaped from Mr. Morgan. More than once when speaking of ship-

ments made by Italians in San Jose and elsewhere, he referred to them as "Dago shippers," which I gentlemanly resented in the presence of several San Francisco dealers, as it showed an intention to throw a slur on people of a nationality, some of whom being their best customers
P. C. ROSSI.

Must Have Had the Gout.

Governor Budd was not present to welcome the Christian Endeavor Convention to California. Possibly he felt that he would be out of place in such a meeting. When a political endeavor meeting is held in California the Governor will be likely to attend.—*Santa Rosa Republican*.

The Governor must have had one of his periodical attacks of gout.

University Publications.

The agricultural experiment station at Berkeley is issuing two publications which can be had on application. These publications are:

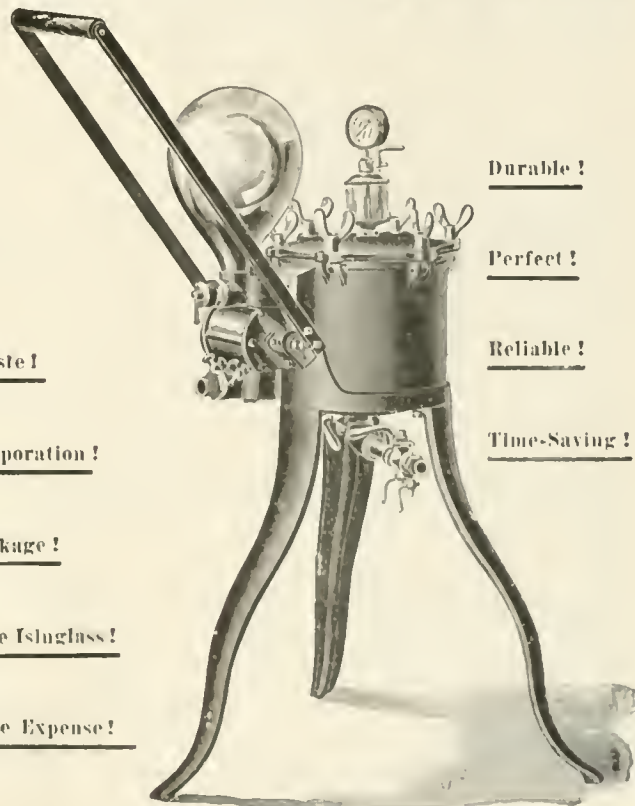
"The Control of the Temperature in Wine Fermentation."
"The California Vine Hopper."

Announcement is made that the wine and liquor business of Mr. W. B. Chapman has been turned over to Mr. Alec B. Wilberforce, who has been associated with Mr. Chapman for some years past. Mr. Wilberforce is one of the most active and persevering young men in the business. He thoroughly understands the trade in imported goods, and in securing Mr. Chapman's agencies he has lines second to none on the Coast. It is Mr. Chapman's intention to devote his entire time to the brokerage and commission business, which he has built up. We wish both gentlemen a full measure of success.

Loew's System Filter

—FOR—

WINES, BEER, CIDER, LIQUORS, CORDIALS, WATER, &c.



Durable!

Perfect!

Reliable!

Time-Saving!

No Waste!

No Evaporation!

No Leakage!

No More Isinglass!

No More Expense!

Wine Dealers and Growers, Brewers and Liquor Merchants are invited to see filter in operation at Pacific Coast Agency

7 FIRST ST., S. E. Cor. Market, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

WAYLAND & CO.

U. K. WORKS,
LONDON, ENG.

15-25 WHITEHALL STREET,
NEW YORK

To Wine Growers, Distillers, Etc.

Gentlemen:

We beg to advise having opened branch in New York as above, for the sale of our Wine Finings, Capillaire, Spirit Colorings, Essences, Preservatives, etc.

May we ask a trial order, that you may prove the EFFICACY, PURITY and ECONOMY of our Materials?

Yours truly,

W. A. WAYLAND & CO.

WAYLAND'S WINE FININGS, GUARANTEED FREE FROM

TANNIN, SALICYLIC and ANILINE.

Require no preparation, are always ready to use, clarify the choicest descriptions of wines, also those of low alcoholic strength. IN NO WAY IMPAIR THE WINE. ONCE BRILLIANT, PERMANENTLY BRILLIANT.

PERSONAL NOTES.

W. E. Bröderson, of Wichman, Lutgen & Co., will spend his vacation in the mountains of Lake county.

E. M. Greenway, the wide-awake agent of G. H. Mumm & Co., was in Portland recently in the interest of his house.

Perey T. Morgan, President and General Manager of the California Wine Association, has gone to Lake Tahoe for his vacation. He will be away until the 20th inst.

The winery of A. Zicovich, of San Jose, was seized by the Internal Revenue officers recently for a violation of the distilling regulations. The case will certainly be compromised.

The California Box Factory has incorporated. Principal place of business, San Francisco. Directors—F. E. Hackney, W. S. Chase, Eberhard Soedler, J. E. Ludwig and Chas. S. Peery, all of San Francisco. Capital stock, \$10,000; subscribed stock, \$1,000.

Paul Trommlitz, of the Italian-Swiss Colony, is back from his first trip of the year East. Mr. Trommlitz will remain in San Francisco about a month before starting Eastward. The officers of the Colony are highly pleased with the success which Mr. Trommlitz met in placing their wines.

Charles Wetmore is placing on the market a new sparkling wine called "Sparkling Santerne." It is a remarkably clear, fine wine, and in Stockton, where it has been well introduced, is having a good run. The wine was produced at the El Pinal Vineyard of George West & Son.

The Homan Distilling Co. of St. Louis has been organized to conduct a wholesale liquor business in St. Louis. H. C. Homan is President and Ed. C. Homan, who is known to every coast wholesaler, is Secretary. The Company will deal in all classes of liquors, and we are sure that the Coast friends of Mr. Homan wish him a successful business career on his own account.

All About Rum.

"A Hot, Hellish and Terrible Liquor"—How Its Manufacture and Sale Figured in New England's Colonial Days.

One of the earliest mentions of the word "rum" is in a manuscript description of the Barbadoes, written in 1651. It says: "The chief fudding they make in this island is rum-bullion alias kill divil, a hot, hellish and terrible liquor."

As rum came originally from the Barbadoes to America, it was called for many years in some localities "Barbadoes liquor," and references to "Barbadoes brandy" seem also to indicate rum. The Indians called it ockuby, or, as it was spelled in the Norridgewock tongue, alchoobe, and many white settlers also gave it the same name. The traveler, Josselyn, wrote of it, terming it that "cussed liquor rhum, rum-bullion or kill divil." Rum-booze was another name, but kill divil was its most common cant name. In fact, it was also its trade name, for I have seen several bills of sale of so many gallons of kill divil.

It soon was cheap enough. Increase Mather, the Puritan parson, wrote in 1686: "It is an unhappy thing that in later years a kind of drink called rum has been common among us. They that are poor and wicked, too, can for a penny make themselves drunk." From old account-books, bills of lading, grocers' bills, family expenses, etc., we have the price of rum at various dates, and find that his assertion was true.

Burke said about 1740: "The quantity of spirits which they distill in Boston from the molasses which they import is as surprising as the cheapness at which they sell it, which is under two shillings a gallon; but they are more famous for the quantity and cheapness than for the excellency of their rum." An English traveler named Bennet wrote at the same date of Boston society: "Madeira wine and rum punch are the liquors they drink in common." Baron Riedesel, who commanded the foreign troops in America during the Revolution, wrote of the New England inhabitants: "Most of the males have a strong passion for strong drink, especially rum." While President John Adams said, caustically: "If the ancients drank wine as our people drink rum and cider, it is no wonder we hear of so many possessed with devils;" yet he himself, to the end of his life, always began the day with a tankard of hard cider before breakfast.

The first American distillery was set up in Salem in 1648 by Emanuel Downing, a brother-in-law of Governor Winthrop, but the position of rum-distilling as the chief factor in New England commerce practically began with the opening of the eighteenth century. Newport had been a little town rated much below Boston or Salem, but, seizing with eagerness on the new industry of distilling, made its commerce for fifty years equal that of Boston in activity, and nearly so in extent. Governor Hopkins stated in his "Remonstrance" that in 1761 Rhode Island sent eighteen vessels to the gold coast and ten to the West Indies. Newport had twenty-two distilleries; Long Wharf was constantly covered with molasses and rum. The quantity of rum distilled in New England was enormous. Massachusetts consumed, in 1750, 16,000 hogsheads of molasses, valued at over £100,000, and obtained nearly gallon for gallon in rum, and Rhode Island imported 14,000 hogsheads.

The power of rum as a commercial factor in the colonies was at its height about 1750. That year the royal treasury report gave sixty-three distilleries in Massachusetts turning molasses into rum. This formed the store for about 300 vessels engaged in various branches of trade—400 in cod fishing, 200 mackerel fishing, 100 whalers, etc. Newport kept pace relatively with Boston. Refuse codfish paid for much of the molasses. Connecticut attempted to prohibit distilling because it made molasses scarce, but the prohibition was very hastily stopped when the citizens found that business went where rum could be obtained. Rum proved the best New England commodity in all trading operations. Rum was the Indian's choice—in fact his only acceptance—as payment for his peltries; it was chosen with equal eagerness by the Virginian or Carolinian in exchange for his tobacco. The Newfoundland fisherman wished it in return for codfish, and, most important of all, on the Guinea coast New England rum entirely vanquished French brandy as a medium for acquiring slaves. The commerce in rum and slaves afforded

all the ready money that paid for any merchandise in England. It was the driving power of all commercial machinery. The circuit was profitable at every step. The Yankee vessel laden with home-made rum sailed to the African coast. The rum was bartered to great advantage for negroes. The negroes were carried to and sold at a large profit at the West Indies.

In the year 1752 Isaac Freeman wanted a cargo of rum for the African trade. He sent to Newport, where there were then thirty great rum distilleries in full blast. His correspondent wrote that he could not have it for three months. "There are so many vessels loading for Guinea we can't get our hogsheads of rum for cash. We have been lately to New London and all along the seaport towns in order to purchase molasses, but can't get one hogshead." The shipmasters were not above watering the rum, to make it go as far as possible. Old Merchant Potter instructed his captains to "trade with the blacks, worter ye rum as much as possible, and sell as much by short messur as you can."

Tavern-keepers were licensed, provided they would keep their wine near a church, so that thirsty sinners could be refreshed after one of Increase Mather's or John Cotton's lurid sermons. The foundation of the meeting house was laid in rum. The church attendants gave logs and lumber, and the parish had to pay for setting. Another town appointed the deacons and the doctor as a committee to buy sufficient "lieker for all," which was a somewhat expensive order. When a new minister was ordained a still more elaborate treat was made.

The ministers took a still greater interest in rum, though often owning and operating distilleries. The Rev. Nathan Strong, the author of the beautiful hymn, "Swell the Anthem, Raise the Song," was pastor of the First Church of Hartford. He ran a distillery, but did not make a success of it, and became bankrupt. He had to stay in hiding for fear of arrest every day save Sunday, when he went to church and preached. This business episode did not prevent his being given, a little later, the degree of Doctor of Divinity by Princeton College. He thus joked about his liquor business to two of his fellow ministers: "Oh, we are all three in the labor of men and horses, and a levy was made for rum to drink at the raising." In Groton, in 1754, the deacons and militia captains superintended the "raising" and provided a hogshead of rum, a loaf of white sugar and a quarter of a hundred weight of brown sugar. When the Medford people built their second meeting house they provided—as might be expected in Medford—five barrels of rum and plentiful lemons and sugar. The frame fell when half finished, and many were injured. In Northampton it took eight pounds' worth of rum to raise the meeting house, and there were many bones broken, "thys and arms," which same boat together. "You, Brother Prime, raise the grain, I distill it, and Brother Flint drinks it."

Thus it may be seen that New England rum entered into every transaction, doing or undertaking, into every relation of colonial life, as it did into every colonial drink that had any popularity or long life. Flip, made of home-brewed beer, sweetened with sugar, molasses or dried pumpkin, and seethed and foamed with a redhot loggerhead, had to have a liberal dash of rum, at least a gill to a flip glass, to give it strength and add to the burned, bitter flavor so beloved. "Bellows-top" had a fresh egg beaten into the rum and both stirred into the flip. "Stone wall" was a most intoxicating but far from epicurean mixture of rum and cider in nearly equal parts, sometimes heated with the loggerhead. "Calibogus" was cold rum and beer, unsweetened. "Black strap" was rum sweetened with molasses. "Manathan" was made of rum, small beer and sugar; "hotchpot" of rum curds and beer; "samson" of warm cider and rum. Grog, toddy and sling were made of rum.—*Alice Morse Earle in Chicago Record,*

Louis S. Haas, Secretary of the Crown Distilleries Company, has returned from his Alaskan trip. Mr. Haas says that they had snperb weather throughout the entire six weeks he was gone, and that all the points of interest on the Sound and on the west coast of Alaska were seen under the most favorable conditions. At Sitka on July 4th, a ball club from the Steamer Queen, he playing mascot on the bench, defeated the Sitka nine with ease. The trip evidently did him much good, as he returned the picture of health.

Bishop Fallows' Saloon.

"I started the temperance saloon about two and a half years ago," said Bishop Samuel W. Fallows, yesterday afternoon, while taking a much-needed rest, "as an object lesson. While I am not connected with it now, and have not been for a year and a half, it is doing great good. The plan is being carried out in one way or another in numerous places.

"The temperance beverage used has been made in large quantities and shipped all over the country. One of the greatest things connected with this work is the fact that some of the largest breweries in the East are manufacturing a beverage which they claim is absolutely non-intoxicating.

"I am more and more convinced that the only way to settle the saloon question is by the substitution of something that will furnish all that is good in the saloon, viz., warmth, comfort, sociability, light, innocent amusement and refreshment, and then the saloon goes, as it must go. It is substitution and prohibition. The one must precede the other. If the business men and the Christian people generally will concentrate their minds upon the substitution the result for good would be astonishing.

"The placing of drinking fountains, public utilities and such work is along the line of substitution and will result in a great amount of good.

"The result of this Convention will be of the most beneficial nature in many respects. It will show the deep interest that these Christian Endeavorers have for their State, and especially for the Christian people.

"The community interest between Christians of the same faith has been emphasized. The unity which prevails between the different churches represented has been intensified. New enthusiasm, I know, has already been imparted to pastors and individuals of the different churches. They feel that their hands have been strengthened in the work they have been doing.

"So I think it is safe to say that the result will be of a most important character."—*San Francisco Call.*

The San Felipe Tobacco Company has incorporated. It is formed to engage in growing and preparing tobacco for the market and conducting a regular business. Principal place of business, San Francisco. Directors—E. W. Beardslee and W. W. Boughton, Berkeley; David Miller and John Cahalm, San Francisco, and A. S. Barney, Oakland. Capital stock, \$500,000; subscribed stock, \$125.

Late advices from New York are as follows: "There seems to be no prospect, at the moment, of harmony between the makers and the dealers, and until they agree the cutting of prices will go on. This has been principally the case on the Southern markets, and is not felt so much in the Eastern States, where the decline is only on cheap grades, the prices for the better qualities being kept up. While the makers and dealers accuse each other, and claim each to be the true friends of the growers, the latter suffer and will have to pay the damages."

ESTABLISHED 1724



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See quotations on page 31 525 FRONT STREET.

What Will the Conference Do?

At last the tariff bill has passed the Senate and is in the hands of the Conference Committee. That body will make the final settlement of the measure, and with it rests the fate of the wine schedule. As the bill passed the House the wine rate was put at 60 cents per gallon, with a reduction of 10 cents on wines from countries entering into reciprocal arrangements with the United States. The Senate bill has the rate 30 cents on dry wines and 50 cents on sweet wines.

What the Conference Committee will do is a matter for conjecture. The Committee will meet behind closed doors, of course, and it is not likely that the results of its deliberations may be known with any degree of accuracy.

From reports that have been received here it is likely that the House conferees will strenuously resist any reductions in any of the schedules. Such being the temper of the House representatives on the Committee, we think it probable that the Senators on the Committee will give in as to wines, and permit a higher rate of duty than the Senate bill provides for, especially as more important schedules, as on sugar and iron, are to be the principal subjects of discussion.

It is thought that Senator White being a member of the Committee will aid the plea of the wine makers for the higher rate.

There will be no increase in the beer tax, the Senate having rejected the clause providing that the tax shall be \$1.44 per barrel instead of \$1.00. The brewers were too much for the Senate.

The Tariff Committee of the wine makers of the State has sent the following dispatch to Congressmen Dingley and Hilborn:

"Senate amendments to your wine schedule will permanently injure that industry in California without increasing the revenue derived therefrom. As now drawn it is a premium on foreign productions, and will encourage the introduction of impure or sophisticated wines. The Senate amendments will in California, if finally adopted, defeat any party that favors them." Signed—Arpad Haraszthy, H. Bendel, Italian-Swiss Agricultural Colony, Korbel Bros., Frei & Rued, H. W. Crabb, John T. Doyle, Wetmore-Bowen Co., A. P. Adams, California Wine Makers' Corporation, Stevens, Arnhold & Co., M. M. Estee, John H. Wheeler, Natoma Vineyard Co., F. G. Montealegre, B. W. Paxton, Lincoln Fruit and Wine Imp. Co., Palmdale Co., Cupertino Wine Co., Cresta Blanca Vineyard Co., Inglenook Vineyard Agency.

National Convention.

The National Convention of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association of the United States will be held in New York, beginning August 17th and lasting about three days. Wholesale liquor dealers from all over the country are requested to attend, and the subjects discussed will be of interest to all.

C. A. Wetmore, formerly of the Viticultural Commission, who is now a resident of Stockton, is going to experiment with the raising and cultivation of tobacco on the lower division of Roberts island, and has secured ten acres for the purpose. He has procured seed of the Pennsylvania leaf from F. C. Hahn, of Livermore, and also the so-called Havana leaf. He has also imported a new variety, which is becoming a favorite on the Atlantic coast, called the Comstock Spanish, as well as the favorite variety called Partidas, and the especially delicate variety known as Muscatel in Hungary. The last named variety has been a success on Major Peters's buhach plantation in Merced county. Mr. Wetmore will propagate all these varieties on the lower division of Roberts island, with the view of determining their respective qualities for making wrappers.

An Invasion of Endeavorers.

The invasion of Christian Endeavorers which has come on San Francisco and the State, in consequence of the National Convention, should set the liquor trade thinking. If so many people crossed the continent to go to such a convention, how many would attend a great convention in a central city such as Chicago or St. Louis? And every one of them are persistent opponents of the liquor trade, though all of them are not "young" in spite of the name of the organization.

Coincident with their coming is the visit of Dr. Howard Russell, the head of the anti-saloon league, who is stumping the State, so to speak, organizing branches of the League where he can, and stirring up possible trouble in the future. He does not seem to be as great a menace, however, as the Endeavorers, for all the following which he has so far enlisted consists of the old warhorses of the Prohibition party, like Chauncy H. Dunn, and Henry French, and people like Rev. Dr. Dille in this city.

One amusing feature of the Christian Endeavor convention has developed in Oakland. When the reception over the bay was projected, Theo. Gier, the wine merchant, who carries a good drag net for public occasions, was made Chairman of the Finance Committee. He had scarcely started to work when some few Endeavorers objected. He was made the object of attack, and resigned, but with him went the rest of the committee, who protested against such an injustice to so active a man. He persisted in his resignation, but his time for "heaping coals of fire" on the heads of the Endeavorers came.

A new committee called on him in due course of time for assistance.

"Gentlemen," said Mr. Gier quietly, "how much did Mr. — give?" (mentioning one of his detractors) and Mr. —?" mentioning another.

He was told.

"Well I will give just as much as they did, and here is your money. If you want more call around and see me."

As far as known Mr. Gier is the only wholesale liquor dealer in San Francisco or Oakland who contributed to the Fund. But then his revenge was complete.

No Trouble in Alameda.

The Board of Trustees of Alameda devoted almost its entire time on the evening of July 7th to the consideration of the liquor license question. As a preliminary an address from the Anti-Saloon League was read calling on the Trustees to stand by their pledge to abide by the popular vote of the referendum ordinance. The people had voted in certain precincts not to have saloons, and the League asked that no licenses be granted to those precincts. On the other hand, in the precincts that had voted for saloons the League had no objection to offer.

President Moore of the League made it very clear that the Board had unanimously agreed to submit the question to the voters, and that the old and new members had squarely pledged themselves to carry out the will of the people.

Attorney Taylor was called on for an opinion and stated that the Board was not legally bound by the result of the vote under the referendum ordinance. President Forderer said that he should stand by his pledge and refuse to vote for licenses in precincts that had voted against the saloons.

Nineteen applications were presented in a batch and received the vote of the Trustees, with the exception that Mr. Forderer refused to assent to the applications in the anti-saloon precincts. The application of William Carroll for a new saloon in an anti-saloon precinct received the unanimous negative vote of the Board. The application of J. Bernard brought out the objection that he allowed minors to frequent his place and violated the law in other respects. This application was deferred pending an investigation.

The anti-saloon people are very much disappointed at

the outcome of the election. They had expected the Trustees to stand by their pledges and not take refuge behind the quibble that they were not legally bound by such plodge and by the referendum ordinance.

FROM THE UNION DISTILLING CO.

CINCINNATI, O., July 7, 1897.

GENTLEMEN—We have fought the battle endeavoring to secure a tax reduction, and the victory is not on our side. The Republican Senatorial Caucus decided against a tax reduction, and the party whip was sufficiently strong to defeat the reduction of tax to 70c, by a vote of 41 to 23, as taken in open Senate last Monday. And to-day's passage of the entire tariff bill by the Senate, without a tax reduction ends all hope for a reduction at this special session of Congress. Gnashing of teeth and swearing of vengeance will not change matters. Perhaps the failure to secure a tax reduction is not as bad as you or we just now are picturing it to ourselves. One silver lining to this cloud is the fact that should the issue come up again, the wholesale liquor dealers of the country will present a united front, and each and all of them will ask for a reduction of the tax. Although many dealers thought other trade questions of such vital importance as to mix them up in discussing the tax question, even before Congress, no side issues will again divide the trade when a reduction of tax is again asked for.

To tax whisky twelve times its value is unequal, exorbitant and unjust. The Internal Revenue Department acknowledges that the rate is beyond the maximum revenue producing point. That it acts as an incentive to illicit distillation, fraud and illegitimate competition. There is every reason and justice in our demand to be relieved from the onerous burdens put on us by this condition of affairs. While all this makes our defeat more galling, we do not despair, but accept the present condition with as good grace as we can muster.

During the agitation of this question, we, and no doubt you, conducted our business on small stocks. Since this decision we have resumed tax payments of all kinds. We are shipping orders taken conditionally on decisive action on this question. There is no reason now for not resuming business at the old stand. This question will keep itself alive, but it can now receive recognition only as a separate measure before the next regular session of Congress. This puts all possible chance of action at least eighteen months in the future. As a separate measure, we have but little hopes of our cause finding recognition. Whisky has but few friends. And when this measure comes up for discussion in Congress, it will find charged against it all the sins that have ever been recorded, and all the malicious falsehoods that ingenuity of man can invent. So why not get along in the meantime? The only way to resume business is to resume. Send us your orders, and believe us to be in full sympathy with your cause.

Command us if we can serve you.

Yours truly,
THE UNION DISTILLING CO.

A purported will of Edward D. Heatley, of Dickson, De Wolf & Co., has been filed for probate. The will is on its face invalid, because lacking the signature of the testator. Heatley's estate is valued at about \$40,000, and will be distributed as though the deceased had not attempted to make a will. The heirs reside in England and Scotland.

National Liquor Dealers' Association.

NEW YORK, July 3, 1897.

Editor Pacific Wine and Spirit Review: Recurring to the movement begun in the trade a year ago suggesting to the distilling interest the desirability of curtailing production, which resulted favorably, it occurs to us that it is not too early to agitate for information in regard to probable operations after the period of restricted production agreed upon, has expired.

We therefore have addressed the following letter to distillers of Eastern ryes:

For the benefit of the trade and in line of improvement in our business generally, we suggest that it would be well for you to make public particulars of your operations as follows:

- "1. Your stock on hand July 1st in gross.
- "2. Your average annual shipments of free whiskies into consumption of the past five years.
- "3. Your intention as to production for the coming season.

"While we do not attempt, even to request this information, we believe it would be excellent for all.

"Of course it is not our function, nor do we in any manner dictate a course which in your judgment is opposed to your business interests.

"This letter is addressed separately to Eastern rye distillers only."

Recognizing the separate interests of distillers and the reasonable improbability of their making a further agreement in the matter of production, it seems to us that if each one will announce his intentions and give the trade general information as to the stock on hand and probable annual consumption, which can be readily tabulated and become a matter of common property in the trade, a basis for intelligent purchases will be accessible.

One of the objects of our Association, as announced in its Constitution, was to procure such information regularly in detail.

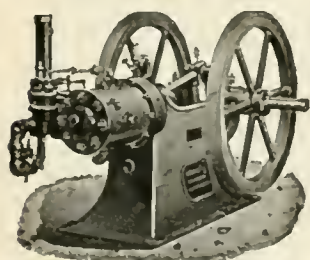
Appreciating the propriety of the objections of some distillers to furnish this information in detail, we have confined our request as above to those items they should have the least reluctance to furnish for publication.

Very truly yours,
DAVID STAUBER,
Acting Secretary.

Theodore H. Franke has begun the publication of the *Western Watchman*, a retail journal, at 502 Journal Building, Milwaukee, Wis. This new publication will appear weekly.

Twenty-two saloon keepers in the recently annexed districts to Oakland will take out licenses under the \$400 per annum rate. Nine of the saloons in the district will close, not being able to meet the advanced rate.

A fire started in the boiler-room of the distillery of the Fresno Vineyard Company on July 12th and burned out the distillery premises and also the packing house. The property is situated six miles east of the city, and the total destruction of the large accumulation of wine in the cellar was only prevented by the zeal of the workmen. The loss, which is estimated at \$10,000, is said to be covered by insurance. The winery was burned down in 1887 and subsequently rebuilt.



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Imports and Exports

DURING THE PAST FORTNIGHT.

TO CENTRAL AMERICA PER STR. CITY OF PARA, June 19, 1897.

DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.	
Ocos...	Cal Wine Association.	25 kegs	225	\$ 83	
La Union...	"	59 cases		164	
"	"	3 bbls 2 hf-bbls.			
"	"	6 kegs	264	165	
San J de Guatemala	"	2 cases		6	
El Triunfo	"	25 cases		122	
Amapala	"	2 cases		8	
"	Wetmore-Bowen Co	1 barrel 2 hf-casks	116	57	
El Triunfo	"	1 kegs	48	42	
Panama	"	12 cases		72	
La Libertad	J B Havre	2 cases		10	
Champerico	Baruch & Co	10 barrels	513	207	
"	Gundlach-Bund W Co.	81 kegs	640	324	
Acajutla	"	20 cases		60	
"	"	5 bbls 8 kegs	417	191	
Champerico	"	26 cases		83	
Amapala	Stevens, Arnhold & Co.	100 kegs	1,000	600	
La Union	C Schilling & Co	14 kegs	160	87	
"	"	28 bbls 1 hf-bbls			
"	"	14 kegs	1,794	930	
La Libertad	C M Mann	10 cases		35	
San J de Guatemala	"	4 barrels	208	98	
Champerico	Castle Bros	12 cases		75	
"	"	44 cases		208	
"	"	10 kegs	100	72	
Total amount 214 cases and				5,485	\$3,709

TO MEXICO—PER STR. CITY OF PARA, June 19, 1897.

San Benito	Cal Wine Association.	10 kegs	100	\$ 57	
Acapulco	"	5 cases	300	156	
San Blas	C Schilling & Co.	10 kegs	200	130	
San Benito	"	10 kegs	100	45	
Salinas Cruz	Stevens, Arnhold & Co.	30 kegs	500	225	
Acapulco	Italian-Swiss Colony	4 barrels	204	71	
"	"	3 cases		13	
San Benito	"	32 kegs	320	145	
Puerto Angel	F S Kordt	1 barrel	52	40	
San Benito	"	1 keg	101	9	
"	"	20 cases		50	
Manzanillo	H Levi & Co.	1 bbl 2 hf-casks	129	50	
San Benito	"	4 barrels 20 kegs	311	116	
Total amount 23 cases and				2,026	\$1,107

TO NEW YORK VIA PANAMA PER STR. MINEOLA, June 28, 1897.

New York	F Chevalier & Co	75 barrels	3,825	1,147	
"	Eisen Vineyard Co	50 barrels	2,550	959	
"	Lachman & Jacobi	170 barrels	9,922	2,544	
Pattison, N J	"	25 barrels			
New York	Gundlach-Bund W Co	150 barrels	7,735	1,955	
"	Cal Wine Association	50 barrels	2,500	625	
Total amount				26,541	\$7,230

TO NEW YORK VIA PANAMA—PER STR. CITY OF PARA, June 19, 1897.

New York	H Mitchell	2 hf-bbls 1 keg	60	\$ 60	
"	"	1 case			
"	F Chevalier & Co	25 barrels	1,275	382	
"	Gundlach-Bund Wine Co	250 barrels	12,895	3,612	
Jacksonville, Fla	Cal Wine Association	22 hf-barrels	584	168	
New York	"	260 barrels	13,000	3,248	
Brooklyn	"	300 barrels	10,000	2,500	
New York	Lachman & Jacobi	557 barrels	18,205	4,660	
Total amount 1 case and				56,020	\$14,630

TO CENTRAL AMERICA—PER STR. MINEOLA, June 28, 1897.

San J de Guatemala	Du Val & Carroll	6 kegs	60	\$ 30	
Ocos	C Schilling & Co	1 hf-barrel	27	18	
Corinto	Wetmore-Bowen Co	2 cases		12	
"	"	22 barrels	1,153	597	
Ocos	F S Kordt	1 hf-barrel	28	16	
Corinto	Gundlach-Bund W Co	6 barrels	509	128	
La Libertad	Baruch & Co	5 barrels	290	85	
"	"	20 cases		85	
Corinto	Cal Wine Association	4 barrels	200	90	
Total amount 22 cases and				2,037	\$1,061

IMPORTS OF WINES AND LIQUORS BY SEA.

FROM LIVERPOOL—PER BR. SHIP CELTIC MONARCH, June 23, 1897.

SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES & CONTENTS.	CONSIGNEES.
	20 barrels Bass Ale	Bank of British N A
	25 barrels Stout	"
	10 cases Brandy	"
	5 cases Whisky	"
	10 cases Gin	"
	150 barrels Ginger Ale	William Wolff & Co
	75 cases Whisky	"
	100 cases Mineral Water	"
	20 octaves Whisky	Chas Melnecke & Co
	75 case Wine	"
	100 cases Brandy	Williams, Dimond & Co
	35 cases Whisky	E Hoffschlager & Co
	40 cases Whisky	Coope & Pippy
	100 cases Beer	Crown Dist Co
	60 barrels Beer	Forbes Bros
	75 cases Absinthie	Order
	50 cases Mineral Water	"
	5 cases Brandy	"
	90 cases Liquors	"
	10 cases Brandy	"
	125 cases Beer	"
	70 barrels Ginger Ale	"
	10 hf-bbls Mineral Water	"

FROM NEW YORK—PER SHIP MANUEL LAGUNA, May 24, 1897.

Meinhold & Heineman	60 cases Cider	Sherwood & Sherwood
Live Oak Dist Co	15 barrels Whisky	Order
J A Burke	1 barrel Whisky	"
Jesse Moore-Hunt Co	65 barrels Whisky	Jesse Moore-Hunt Co
Chapin, Trull & Co	25 barrels Rum	Jones Mundy & Co
D Lawrence & Sons	5 barrels Rum	Hellmann Bros & Co

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CALIFORNIA WINES AND BRANDIES IN WOOD

FROM ANTWERP PER BR. SHIP OLD KENSINGTON, JUNE 26, 1897.

609 cases Mineral Water	William Wolf & Co
4 casks Wine	Jas de Fremery & Co
310 cases Absinthe	A Vignier
15 cases Gentian	"
10 cases Champagne	"
68 cases Liqueurs	"
1 cask Wine	"
25 cases Wine	"
10 octaves Brandy	"
10 octaves Geneva	Livingston & Co
5 octaves Geneva	Bank of British N A
10 cases Geneva	"
100 barrels Whisky	M Levy & Co
120 cases Mineral Water	Tillmann & Beudel
475 cases Geneva	Order
50 octaves Geneva	"
25 barrels Geneva	"

IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND.

From June 15th to June 30, 1897.

SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES & CONTENTS.	CONSIGNEES
	7 barrels Whisky	Macfarlane & Co (Hon)
	15 cases Whisky	"
	12 cases Wine	"
	380 cases Liqueurs	Order
	95 octaves Gin	Jas de Fremery & Co
	50 cases Wine	Collector of Port
	40 cases Wine	Macoudray Br & Lockard
	135 cases Champagne	Order
	130 cases Mineral Water	Braunschweiger & Co

EXPORTS OF WHISKY BY SEA.

From June 15th to June 30, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
Coptic	Yokohama	Mattoon & D	2 cases		\$ 8
"	Shanghai	Napa & S Wine Co	3 cases		36
"	"	Crown Dist Co	56 cases		404
"	"	"	6 barrels	309	401
City of Para	San J de Guat'la	"	10 cases		90
"	Ocos	"	18 cases		174
"	Panama	"	14 cases		121
"	Amapala	C Schilling & Co	1 case		12
"	San Benito	Sherwood & S	2 cases		19
"	San J de Guat'la	William Wolf & Co	20 cases		150
Mariposa	Sydney	Crown Dist Co	110 cases		980
"	"	S F Bond Mtg W H	25 cases		150
City of Rio	Yokohama	Crown Dist Co	4 barrels	222	122
"	"	"	2 cases		18
Irmgard	Honolulu	"	55 cases		440
"	"	"	1 barrel	45	45
W G Irwin	"	"	125 cases		1,005
"	"	"	2 bbls 3 lf-b	181	149
"	"	Rheinstrom Bros	7 barrels	360	120
"	"	"	15 cases		56
Mineola	San J de Guat'la	Du Val & Carroll	4 cases		64
"	"	"	3 kegs	15	64
"	"	Braunweiger & Co	24 cases		156
"	Corinto	Gundlach-B W Co	1 barrel	33	30
"	San J de Guat'la	S F Bond Mtg W H	2 barrels	105	210
"	Panama	Crown Dist Co	20 cases		180
Total amount 506 cases				1,270	\$5,140

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN WINE SHIPMENTS.

From June 15th to June 30, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
S C Allen	Honolulu	Cal Wine Ass'n	18 bbl 4 lf-b	1,008	\$ 367
Coptic	Sandakan, Born'o	Jas Finlayson	7 barrels		337
Hupch	Tokio	H-Swiss Colony	1 barrel		21
City of Para	London	Cal Wine Ass'n	123 barrels	6,150	2,025
Walla Walla	Vancouver	River Express Co	1 keg		3
"	"	Lachman & Jacobi	5 barrels	258	64
Bracadale	Oxford, Eng	M J Hodge	3 cases		20
"	Liverpool	Gundlach-B W Co	2 barrels	103	45
Umatilla	Victoria	H-Swiss Colony	4 barrels	208	59
Mariposa	Apia	G Sillman	1 keg		5
City of Rio	Yokobama	B H Uphao	5 cases		25
"	"	Macoudray Br & L	7 barrels	363	119
"	"	"	10 cases		49
"	"	Langfeldt & Co, Ltd	3 barrels	154	52
W G Irwin	Honolulu	Rheinstrom Bros	12 cases		64
Neptune	Jaluit	F S Kordt	3 barrels	150	100
"	"	"	9 cases		54
Ella Johnson	Altata	H-Swiss Colony	15 kegs	150	72
City of Puebla	Victoria	Pac Trans Co	1 barrel	54	50
"	Golden	Gundlach-B W Co	3 barrels	155	77
Total amount 45 cases and				9,157	\$3,373

EXPORTS OF MISCELLANEOUS LIQUORS BY SEA.

From June 15th to June 30, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	P'K'S AND CONTENTS.	VALUE.
Coptic	Shanghai	Jones & Co	10 cases Bitters	\$ 70
"	Yokohama	Mattoon & D	12 cases Champagne	178
"	Nagasaki	I Dannenbaum	4 cases Liqueurs	20
"	Shanghai	Napa & S Wine Co	3 cases Liqueurs	35
"	Yokohama	Southern Pac Co	130 bbls Alcohol	975
"	Hiogo	"	3 barrels Rum	800
City of Para	Ocos	A Vignier	18 cases Vermouth	54
"	San J de Guat'la	Castle Bros	2 cases Gin	4
"	"	"	1 case Bitters	7
"	"	"	4 cases Liqueurs	32
"	San Benito	Sherwood & S	5 cases Gin	20
W G Irwin	Honolulu	Crown Dist Co	10 cases Rum	40
"	"	"	1 case Bitters	13
Mineola	San J de Guat'la	S F B Mfg W H	1 barrel Gin	24
Total amount 70 cases etc				\$2,272



"PERFECTION" (THE STANDARD)

TURKISH PRUNE JUICE

Is warranted a PURE FRUIT EXTRACT, whose component parts are so perfectly blended that its action, used as proportioned, on every description of spirits, such as BRANDY, RUM, GIN and particularly WHISKY, is truly wonderful. It FINE, PURIFIES, MELLOWES and otherwise GENERALLY IMPROVES to a remarkable degree. "PERFECTION" TURKISH PRUNE JUICE is an article which cannot be judged by its taste or bouquet, it must be blended with the spirits in wood to prove its value. Samples and information regarding proportion to use, etc., will be gladly furnished by either our Agent or ourselves.



MARTIN ERLBACH,
PACIFIC COAST AGENT
206 BATTERY ST., San Francisco, Cal.

The advantage of giving Immature spirits, IN A VERY SHORT TIME, the character of ago, and thereby greatly increasing their value, is obvious.

M. HAHN & CO.,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS
125 Water Street, New York.

EXPORTS OF BRANDY TO DOMESTIC PORTS BY SEA.

From June 15th to June 30, 1897

VESSEL	DESTINATION	SHIPPERS	PACKAGES	GALLONS	VALUE
City of Para	New York	H Mitchell	1 keg	10	\$ 20
"	"	Cal Wine Ass'n	5 1/2-bbls	126	232
Mineola	"	"	3 1/2-bbls	78	133
Total amount				214	\$385

EXPORTS OF BRANDY TO FOREIGN PORTS BY SEA.

From June 15th to June 30, 1897

VESSEL	DESTINATION	SHIPPERS	PACKAGES	GALLONS	VALUE
City of Para	San J de Guat	Crown Dist Co	5 cases		\$ 35
W G Irwin	Honolulu	B H Barnes	2 bbls		210
Mineola	Corinto	Crown Dist Co	4 cases		30
Total amount 9 cases and					\$4

WHISKY AND SPIRIT IMPORTS BY RAIL.

From June 15th to June 30, 1897.

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CONSIGNEES.	ALCOHOLIC SPIRITS.			WHISKY.			LIQUORS.		
	Bbls	Barrels	Cases	Bbls	1/2-bbl	Kegs.	Cases	Bbls	
Bode & Haslett	106			278					
Jones, Mundy & Co.		190							
Crown Dist Co.		5							
E L Heuter	5								
Jesse Moore-Hut (C)				48					
Wilmerding-Loewe Co.				90					
Siebe Br & Plagemann				60					
Mack & Co.		100							
Bedington & Co.		60							
Sherwood & Sherwood		100		3		5			
Mau, Sadler & Co.		5	10	5		1			
Busch & S, Oakland				5					
G G White & Co.				65					
J R Dwyer & Co.			50						
B F Armstrong			38						
J Goldman				2		5			
J L Nickel & Co.				1		3			
C L Dayebert			10				2		
C J Traveler				1					
Washburn & Co.				2					
Helde & P.				1					
L Fitzgerald				1					
J H Mitchell				1					
P D Hugen				2					
Overland F T Co.		15		7		5			
I. Trebenbruner			5						
Oakville Wine Co.			1			1			
A Vignier							2	5	
Jas de Fremery & Co.								115	
Chas Meinecke & Co.									
Total	111	255	382	577	19	8	117	5	

* 25 cases Gin.

BEER IMPORTS BY RAIL.

From June 15th to June 30, 1897.

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CONSIGNEES.	BOTTLED			BULK.		
	Cases.	Casks.	Barrels.	Barrels	1/2 bbls	1/4-bbls.
Royal Eagle Dist Co.		116	35	125	30	120
Hilbert Bros		126				28
C A Zinkand				68		
L Cohen & Son		80				
F G Lyons Co.	255		82			
W Lonza & Co.	250		20			
Hansen & Co, Oakland				25		100
F L & Co.	150					
J H Spahr (Root Beer)	300					
Total	955	316	137	218	30	248

WINE AND BRANDY RECEIPTS.

	Wine.	Brandy.
June 1	28,150	
2	40,400	
3	28,800	1,300
4	21,350	
5	25,800	
7	22,100	2,200
8	21,300	
9	23,700	
10	36,200	600
11	18,500	
12	31,050	
14	9,300	
15	8,900	
16	32,300	
17	33,400	
18	32,400	150
19	32,400	
21	15,900	1,000
22	14,300	
23	28,450	
24	40,800	
25	20,400	
26	45,700	
28	7,906	
29	23,600	
30	13,000	
Total	656,106	6,250

WINEMAKER and Distiller, 30 years of age, holding highest references for 12 years' services in leading establishments, open for engagement. Address "S. S.," this office.

WANTED—Situation—wanted by a married man; age 40. Twelve years' experience on a vineyard in wine making. Best references. Address J. M., this office.

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.

Importers and General Agents,

327-329 Market Street,

San Francisco, Cal.

—AGENTS FOR—

MESRS. MOIT & CHANDON, Reims Champagne, White Seal Grande Cuvée, Brut Impérial
 J. JANNIS, Ltd., JAPAN, King of Siam, Fruit Waters
 MESSRS. CANTRILL & COCHRAN, Toronto, Ginger Ale
 MESSRS. J & F. MARTILL, Cognac, Martell Brandy
 MESSRS. HIRAM WALKER & SONS, Ltd., WALKERVILLE, Canada, Canadian Club Whisky
 MESSRS. ANDREW USHER & CO., Glasgow, Scotch Whisky
 THE DUBLIN DISTILLERS CO., Ltd., Wm Jameson & Co., J. D. & Co., Dublin Irish Whisky
 MESSRS. JOHN DEKUYPER & CO., Philadelphia, Ge. Whisky
 MR. J. A. GILKA, Berlin, G. K. & Co., & Co., & Co.

MESSRS. ADOLPH WOLFFESSON & CO., SCHIEDAM, Aromatic Schnapps
 MESSRS. READ BROS., London, The "Dog's Head" Bottling of Guinness Stout and Bass Ale
 BARTHOLOMEW BREWING CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y., Knickerbocker Beer
 MESSRS. DUBOS FRERES, BORDEAUX, Claret and Sauternes
 MESSRS. DEINHARD & CO., COBLENZ, Rhine and Moselle Wines
 MR. L. CHAUVAFFET, Nuits, Côte d'Or, Burgundy Wines
 MESSRS. MORGAN BROS., PUERTO DE SANTA MARIA, Sherris
 WIDOW HARMONY, Puerto de Santa Maria, Sherris.

THE ROYAL WINE CO., Oporto, Port Wines
 MESSRS. YZAGUIRRE & CO., REUS, Tarragona Wines
 THE ROYAL HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT WINE CELLARS, BUDAPEST, Hungarian Wines
 PSCHORR AND OTHER GERMAN BEERS
 MR. THEO LAPPE, SCHIEDAM, Aromatic Wines
 MR. MARNIER LAPOSTOLLE, SEINE ET OISE, FRANCE, Grand Marlier
 MESSRS. E. CUSENIER, FLSAINE & CO., PARIS, Cordials
 ANDREAS SAXLEHNER, BUDAPEST, Hunyadi Janos Sauterne
 Apertur Water
 MR. JOHANN MARIA FARINA, COLOGNE, Gegenelset dem Juellchspatir, Cologne, Eau de Cologne.

Re-imported American Whiskies, 186 Excelsior, Spr '89 Belle of Nelson; Spring '90 Old Grand Dad; Hume; Mayfield; O. F. C.; Chickencock and other staple brands. Lowest market quotations furnished on application, to the wholesale trade only.

Consular Reports.

GOVERNMENT LIQUOR MONOPOLY IN RUSSIA.

The Russian Government, in adopting the system of selling wines and liquors to the public through Government establishments, instead of private wine and liquor shops, wished to accomplish, according to the Minister of Finance, the following reforms: To better the condition of the population, to guard public morality from the corrupt influence of the low liquor saloons, and to sell to the consumers pure wine and liquors, which private parties generally adulterate to an injurious extent.

The Russian people drink a great deal of liquor which is called "vodki." It is simply diluted rye alcohol from 40 to 60 per cent strong. Among the peasants and lower classes it is used to such an extent that it is detrimental to their prosperity, especially in those provinces where the liquor business is in the hands of unscrupulous people, who take advantage of the inebriated condition of the peasants. When a Russian "moujik" is under the influence of liquor he is willing to sell anything he owns regardless of price; consequently, the masses of peasants were losing their property and the private liquor dealers were growing rich rapidly. Government attention was called to the state of affairs, and complaints reached the late Czar Alexander III. After consideration as to how best to protect the peasants against such extortions and to liberate them from the grip of the liquor dealers, the late Emperor ordered, in July, 1894, that liquors should be sold through the Government in places where it was found necessary, and that a system, with rules and regulations, should be prepared and put into operation as soon as possible. In compliance with the imperial command, the Minister of Finance prepared a system for the introduction of such methods into twenty-five Governments, which are divided as follows: The southern and southwestern, the northwestern and the Vistula. To the first category, where the new system went into effect July 1, 1896, the following Governments belong: Bessarabia, Volyn, Ekaterinoslav, Kiev, Podolia, Tauride, Kherson and Chernigov. The second region, in which the Government system will go into operation July 1, 1897, comprises the Vilno, Vitebsk, Grodno, Kovno, Minsk and Moguilev Governments. The County Board of the Government of Smolensk asked the Minister of Finance to introduce the system of Government sale of liquors, and Smolensk will belong to the second category. The third category, where the Government sale of liquors will commence on January 1, 1898, comprises the Governments of Poland.

Simultaneous with the introduction of this system of selling liquors, a special board is established, whose duties are to look after the temperance of the inhabitants, to help the Government in regulating the sale of wines and liquors, and to foster other forms of entertainment.

The Government buys 55 per cent of the annual local production of raw spirits at prices fixed by the Minister of Finance, which are established every year separately for each locality and depend on different circumstances, such as the price of distilling materials, the cost of fuel, wages, etc.

Although nothing definite can be said as yet about the

results, data from the localities where it is in operation, collected by the Minister of Finance and officials, show that the reform works favorably and is appreciated.

The rules for selling liquors in Government shops, confirmed by the Minister of Finance March 4, 1897, and officially published March 12, 1897, contain fifteen paragraphs, as follows:

1. The sale of wine and spirits in the Government liquor shops shall be only for outdoor use and in bottles sealed with the Government seal. The bottles shall be labeled with the stamp of the depot, on which the price of the liquor and of the bottle must be printed.

2. Government wine and spirits are sold at the price printed on the label, which includes the cost of the wine or liquor and of the bottle.

3. Empty bottles, if not damaged and bearing the Government label, stamp and price, will be accepted by the Government liquor shopkeepers in exchange for bottles, filled either with wine or liquor, or for money, at the cost at which they were bought.

4. The liquor shopkeepers must keep, for the accommodation of the purchasers of the Government liquors, bottles of all the different sizes. The bottles with liquors shall be placed on the shelves in regular rows, grouped according to the quality of liquors and the dimensions of the bottles. Empty liquor bottles must be kept apart from bottles filled with liquors.

5. Liquors not of Government preparation (but sold on commission) shall bear a special label of red color, on which the selling price must be printed. Bottles from such liquors are not accepted in return unless special instructions are received.

6. The sale of liquors on work days is to be carried on in villages from 7 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock in the evening, and till 10 o'clock in cities.

7. On the first day of the Easter and Christmas holidays the liquor shops must be closed. On Sundays, the second and third days of Easter and Christmas holidays, Ascension Day, Trinity Sunday, Whitsuntide, on January 1st and 5th, February 2d, March 25th, April 23d and 27th, May 6th, 9th, 14th and 25th, June 29th, July 22d, August 5th, 15th and 29th, September 8th, 14th and 25th, October 1st, 21st and 22d, November 14th, 21st and 26th, December 6th, and on all local dedication days, the sale shall begin at 12 o'clock (in cities and villages where there are churches, at the end of the service) and close in villages at 8 and in cities at 10 o'clock p. m. During religious processions no sale shall take place in Government liquor shops.

8. No sale shall take place in Government liquor shops in villages during the volost meetings and during the examinations at the volost courts, and also in cases when special instructions are given by the Minister of Finance.

9. Liquors are sold only for cash and are prohibited to be sold either on credit, in exchange for any kind of produce, articles, etc., or in return for loans. Liquors are also prohibited to be sold to minors and to intoxicated persons.

10. The Government liquor shops must be kept clean and orderly. No pictures, portraits or publications of any kind



**Golden Gate
Champagne Co.**

...Incorporated...
PRODUCERS OF
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Champagne

Controllers of
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& Bohemian Club. . . .
OFFICE:
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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
TELEPHONE MAIN 1116

CHAMPAGNE VAULTS, 4th and Minna Streets.



TRY THE

✠ J. · M. · L. ✠

Private Stock Whisky.

FINEST
STRAIGHT WHISKY
IN THE MARKET . .

JESSE M. LEVY & CO.,

CONTROLLERS

506 Market Street, - San Francisco.

are permitted to hang on the inside walls of a Government wine shop, except an image of some saint, the rules for the sale of liquors, and the regulations of the excise administration. In the evenings the shops must be lighted.

11. The seller must be polite, give the liquors asked for without delay, and in case any change is due, give it back with exactitude, not keeping back even a part of a copeck, under the excuse that he has no small change.

12. If the seller is sick or absent from his shop, he must leave it in charge of some trusty person, not younger than 21 years of age, for whom he shall be responsible.

13. The purchasers of liquors are required to take off their hats when they come into the shop, to behave decently, not to open wine bottles, not to drink in the shop, not to smoke, and not to remain longer than is necessary for making the purchase.

14. The purchasers are not permitted to go into the lodging of the seller, and are required to obey the foregoing rules.

15. In case the purchaser disturbs quiet and order in the shop, or violates the existing laws concerning the sale of liquors, or the rules here given, the seller must immediately notify either the excise inspector or the local district enforcer of public temperance, who shall make out a complaint and bring the accused to answer the charge.

The official statistics in regard to the sale of spirits show that the present distillery season began with a surplus of 15 per cent from the stock of last year. On the 1st of August last this difference amounted to 18.8 per cent. On September 1, 1896, the whole of the registered stock of spirits amounted to 7,655,071 vedros (20,749,347 gallons), against 5,987,572 vedros (16,208,357 gallons) in 1895-96, i. e., 1,667,499 vedros (4,513,920 gallons), or 27.8 per cent more.

The movement of spirits in European Russia during the first two months of the last two seasons was as follows:

Description.	1895-96		1896-97	
	Vedros.	Gallons.	Vedros.	Gallons.
Production.....	189,604	513,258	191,279	517,792
Stocks at beginning of the season..	9,907,578	26,819,813	11,392,877	30,840,518
Total.....	10,097,182	27,333,071	11,584,156	31,358,310
Stock on September 1.....	5,987,572	16,208,357	7,655,071	20,729,277
Home consumption.....	4,109,610	11,124,714	3,929,085	10,636,033
Export.....	219,300	593,645	120,470	326,112
Amount remaining.....	3,890,310	10,531,069	3,808,615	10,309,921

JOHN KAREL, Consul-General.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 15, 1897.

GOODS SOLD ON COMMISSION IN NICARAGUA.

One hundred cases of beer have just been received from Germany to be sold in San Juan del Norte on commission, the consignee to have 90 per cent of the net profit.

English beers and fancy groceries are sold here on commission, the consignees receiving from 50 to 90 per cent of the net profits.

The principal merchants refuse to handle staple articles on commission, preferring to buy their goods and keep all the profits. Every merchant, however, receives from five to twenty consignments a year of goods not ordered, but which he agrees to take at invoice prices. These shipments are made from Germany and England. It is seldom that goods so consigned are not accepted by the consignee.

I have heard a local merchant say that it would not take him four months to fill his store with German and English goods, to be either sold on commission at 90 per cent of the net profits or paid for at invoice prices anywhere from six to twelve months after the receipt of the goods.

THOMAS O'HARA, Consul.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, March 11, 1867.

FOR SALE—One-half interest or the whole of the right to a wine faucet, recently patented, which enables wine men to keep dry wines on tap in 5-gallon demijohns, pure and wholesome, without manipulation. It is simple and thoroughly effective, and is a result that has long been sought, as it will enable retailers to carry small quantities of dry wines "on tap" without spoiling. For particulars address Q, this office.

Their Bicycle Courier.

The Doctor Russell Medicine Co., whose Pepsin Calisaya Bitters have been so well introduced on this Coast by Weil Bros. & Sons, have undertaken a laudable enterprise in making an effort to have the bicycle record between Chicago and San Francisco reduced. They have started off Mr. Charles Atkinson, a rider of national reputation, on the westward journey, and his progress on the trip will be recorded from day to day both in Chicago and San Francisco. Mr. Atkinson wants to make the trip coming practically along the Union and Central Pacific roads. He will endeavor to cover the distance in thirty days, which means that he will have to do between eighty and ninety miles daily on the average.

He will have the name of the Company on his sweater, hat and luggage carrier, and will leave a handsomely printed card, with a likeness of himself, en route, and by the time that he reaches San Francisco the fact of his coming will be generally known, and a goodly crowd is expected to greet him at the finish, which will be at Weil Bros. & Sons' establishment, on Front street.

Wine Presses.

I have some new, imported Wine Presses for sale below cost; also Stemmer and Seeder. Call on or address

O. N. OWENS,

215 Bay Street, San Francisco, Cal.

WANTED—An experienced vineyardist and wine-maker. For further particulars apply to WINFIELD SCOTT, Secretary, 123 California street.

Dividend Notice.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY, 526 CALIFORNIA STREET.

For the half-year ending June 30, 1897, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four and twenty hundredths (4 20-100) per cent. per annum on Term Deposits, and three and fifty hundredths (3 50-100) per cent. per annum on Ordinary Deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Thursday, July 1st, 1897.

GEO. TOURNY, Secretary.

T. M. FERGUSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER AND IMPORTER OF
Wines, Brandies and Whiskies.
719 MARKET STREET,
Next to Bancroft's History Building.
TELEPHONE MAIN 1830 SAN FRANCISCO

**OLIVINA-IDEAL
VINTAGES.**



Cabernet
BOTTLED AT THE OLIVINA VAULTS
Julius Paul Smith.
GROWER

Livermore,

NEW YORK OFFICE AND VAULTS,
65 & 67 DUANE ST.

California

Owners and Handlers of its own Brands

and Also the Weil-Known

Brands of

NAPA VALLEY WINE CO.

KOHLER & VAN BERGEN

KOHLER & FROHLING

B. DREYFUS & CO.

S. LACHMAN CO.

C. CARPY & CO.

CALIFORNIA WINE ASSOCIATION

MAIN OFFICES:

SECOND and FOLSOM STS.

SAN FRANCISCO,

CALIFORNIA

INCORPORATED.



NEW YORK OFFICE:

No. 45 BROADWAY.

AUGUST 10, 1894.

National Liquor Dealers' Association.

WINFIELD SCOTT, *Editor Pacific Wine and Spirit Review, San Francisco, Cal.:*

DEAR SIR - From time to time we have been impelled, observing criticisms of this association, to enter into controversy in our own defense, but have refused in the confident expectation that time alone would vindicate us.

We have therefore confined our efforts to the United States Senate, because that body is at present the arbiter in matters which concern us intimately.

Notwithstanding the gratification of compelling those who differ from us at least to admit our sincerity, we have preferred to avoid the annoyance of needlessly opposing them.

That the three-year bonded period would injure the distiller cannot be assumed from the evidence of past years. It is sufficient to say that that period permitted the over-production under which we are now groaning. It is also true that under the three-year bonded period surplus stocks were exported, and, once out of the country, did not compete with home-stored goods, being well known to "go back" from the quality acquired in the dry atmosphere of the United States, upon a transfer to the humid conditions of the localities abroad in which they were stored. These facts admit of no dispute. It is safe to assume to-day that if it had not been for the eight-year bonded period the vast stocks which now impel the distiller to seek all sorts of favors which will increase their consumption would not have been on hand here at all, but would have remained abroad, not competing with home-stored goods, and existing only as a factor to discourage new production. An incentive of the distiller in procuring the eight-year bonded period was the retention of stocks in this country for the income from storage thereupon. He lost sight of the item of competition by the equalization of the market condition of all goods, and forgot that they would also more plainly stand a menace to further production. He therefore seeks aid from Congress in a reduction of the tax, which, otherwise grateful indeed to the dealer, would become an additional hindrance in his business under the present long-bonded period.

The characterization of the dealer as "a vender of poisonous compounds" is simply scandalous. The high-minded distiller does not indulge in it; indeed, he understands that whoever seeks such means of venting bad blood against the dealer puts a nail in his business coffin, because there is none who will not regard this aspersion of the class of which he is a member as directly addressed to himself.

Sincerely yours, E. L. SNYDER, President

[The following appeared in general print the latter part of last month]:

THE WHISKY TAX.

In a St. Louis paper of the 12th ult. a view of a wholesale dealer was published on the necessity of the reduction of the bonded period on whiskies thereafter to be made, which would be for the interest of the Government, the trade and the people at large. His reasons are based on logic, and in conformity with opinions of the majority of the wholesale dealers. Some, a few only, may differ from him, because they are not posted.

With the view of that wholesaler, however, a member of the brokerage firm of John D. Hinde & Co. takes issue. He differs from him because he has likely not gone as deep into the matter as the wholesale dealer has. To prove that, the following will surely make it plain:

The Government places a tax on whisky for the purpose of obtaining revenue. Whisky, as a commodity, is partly a necessity and partly a luxury. Statistics show the stock of bonded goods in Kentucky, Pennsylvania and Maryland

bonded warehouses to be fully 150,000,000 gallons of Bourbon and rye whiskies. Mr. Hinde claims (and we quote his own words) "that the basis of taxation should be on consumption and not production, but as a matter of fact, the eight-year bonded period is decidedly in the interest of the Government, for under it the distiller and dealer are compelled to pay tax on what may be in the barrel at the end of four years, and if he desires to hold the whisky eight years, or four years more, during which time the owner of whisky has also to pay the tax on evaporation for these four years, he is then compelled to pay tax on six gallons a barrel, or \$6.60," which is about the correct amount of evaporation taking place during these last four years.

Mr. Hinde says this is very unjust to the distiller and dealer. In what way is the Government unjust to the owner or dealer in asking the tax for these extra six gallons? Is it the Government's function to age and mature whisky for any citizen? Is it not a fact that as goods become older they appreciate in value? and when the one-year bonded period existed, when the wholesaler had to taxpay his goods at the expiration of one year, the evaporation then took place as it does now, with this difference to the Government—that then the evaporation was at the expense of the dealer, and justly so; while now the evaporation is at the expense of the Government. What right has the distiller, dealer or owner of whisky to ask the Government to age his goods at the Government's expense? In having sold his product to the wholesaler, the distiller's function should cease, as it did under the one-year bonded period. After the distiller had the one-year bonded period extended to three years, he commenced to collect 60 cents storage per barrel per year on the wholesaler's whisky, which the latter is compelled to keep in the distiller's bonded warehouse for aging. Since the distiller had the bonded period made eight years, he has five years longer to collect the storage. His self-interest dictates to oppose any reduction of the bonded period, in order to earn \$4.80 storage per barrel during the eight years, and in order to make still more storage would favor an unlimited bonded period.

The above is the real reason why the distiller opposes the wholesaler in the latter's request for a reduction of the bonded period to three years, as recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury. He can have no other. Under the present eight-year bonded period, the wholesalers' stores now contain very little stock; their whiskies, on account of that law, are stored in the distillers' bonded warehouses, in the States of Kentucky, Pennsylvania and Maryland; these three States collect all the State and county tax due on the wholesalers' whisky as merchandise, at the expense of all the other States in which the wholesale dealers reside.

Independent of that fact, under a one-year bonded period, after the goods had to be taxpaid, the wholesaler brought his goods home, occupying a large, well-ventilated store, to age them; rentals were then high. What are they to-day? and how long before the wholesaler, on account of being compelled to store his stock in the warehouses of the three States above mentioned, must vacate his present good store, and seek a small one on a side street?

What was the effect on the trade and on the value of whiskies when the bonded period was extended from one to three years? An enormous overproduction occurred, and with the subsequent shrinkage of values in whiskies owned by wholesalers, the overproduction became so enormous that the distillers caused the bonded period to be again extended to eight years, but still distillation went on.

How did the Government fare by all these changes? A few words will explain it, taking only the production of the State of Kentucky. Under the three-year bonded period, in the year of 1892, 33,000,000 gallons of whisky were made, and in the year of 1893 45,000,000 gallons were made there. Under the three-year bonded period the whisky of 1892 would have to be taxpaid in the year of 1895, and the whisky of 1893 would have to be taxpaid in 1896. Taking for granted that 13,000,000 gallons of the 1892 crop have been taxpaid, leaving 20,000,000 gallons in bond, and of the crop of 1893 15,000,000 gallons have been taxpaid, leaving 30,000,000 gallons in bond, it will be at once apparent that the revenue in the year of 1895 would have been \$22,000,000, and in the year of 1896 \$33,000,000 more, if the bonded period had not been extended from three to eight years. So there is owing to the Government

to-day, in the shape of deferred payment of tax on these two crops, \$55,000,000, and interest on deferred payment of tax, at the rate of 4 per cent, which also amounts to millions of dollars, independent of losing the tax on one and one-half gallons in excess of the allowance of outage under the eight-year bonded period against the three-year bonded period, which also amounts to millions.

Where is now the argument of Mr. Hinde that an eight-year bonded period is to the interest of the revenue? We have not mentioned a word about the crops of 1894, 1895 and 1896, which were made in Kentucky during these three years, amounting to about 66,000,000 gallons, now stored in the bonded warehouses of that State, and have also not taken any recognition of whiskies held in Pennsylvania and Maryland.

The position the distiller occupied toward the Government in 1894, when the bonded period was extended from three to eight years, is to be compared to a debtor, already having been favored by legislation with years of credit and extension, yet demanding further legislation, making it compulsory, under the law, to give him a further five years' extension, without interest, and his present attitude toward a reduction of the bonded period makes him appear as if he wanted it to be perpetual, and this presumption seems to be correctly taken, for the Cincinnati *Enquirer* of the 17th ult. states that Thomas S. Jones, Secretary of the Kentucky Distilling Association, was on exchange in Cincinnati the day previous, and reports of his having said that his Association has fought for twenty years for the eight-year bonded period, and proposed to hold it, whatever the opposing faction, with a reduced tax and shorter bonded periods, might argue.

The wholesaler, who virtually pays the tax on whisky, and who would be willing to have the bonded period one year, and who is grateful to the Secretary of the Treasury for recommending the same to be three years, can rest on the merit of his request, and the distillers' opposition to such a change needs no further comment.

Lager Beer in Japan.

Hidz Ikuta, Director and Manager of the Osaka Beer Brewing Company (Limited), at Suita, near Osaka, Japan, has come to the conclusion that the American method of brewing beer, particularly for the finer grades of the bottled article, is preferable to the German method. Inasmuch as Mr. Ikuta backs up his opinion by an investment of \$100,000 or thereabouts it is entitled to considerable weight, so much the more because it opens up a vista of improved trade relations between America and Japan, the magnitude of which cannot at present be estimated. Incidentally the beer is destined to fulfill a mission of culture in Japan in minimizing the consumption of saka, a strong alcoholic beverage produced from rice, and said to be far worse in its effects than whisky.

"Thirty years ago," said Mr. Ikuta, "we had no malt beer in Japan. About that time bottled beer began to be imported, but, of course, it suffered from transportation and the consequent changes in temperature, was a very sorry beverage at best, and far too expensive to be a successful competitor of saka, the native alcoholic product of rice, which has a strength of from 12 to 17 per cent and is highly intoxicating. Ten years ago the first beer brewery was started in Yokohama, and seven years ago the Osaka Bakushu-Kaisha, or the Rising Sun Brewery, as you would call it, was started, of which I am the manager, after having gone through both technical and practical experience in beer making in Germany."

Mr. Ikuta, by the way, speaks German besides his native tongue, and he speaks it, too, with the delightful Bavarian accent which, as "olt Bayrisch," is famous wherever beer is drunk. Yet he has decided to use American methods of brewing and American material and machinery in a big brewery to be built at Osaka, for which the William Griesser Engineering Company of Chicago is now making the plans. This brewery will be for the production of bottled beer exclusively, as the form of the beverage best adapted to the climate of Japan.

"We are producing about 35,000 barrels of beer annually in the Osaka brewery," said Mr. Ikuta, "and the other three breweries in Japan, at Tokio, Yokohama and Sapporo, produce about 65,000 barrels more, so that the total beer production is about 100,000 barrels annually; but what is this com-

pared with the 5,000,000 barrels of saka, the native strong drink? Our Osaka production has increased from about 6,000 barrels annually in 1890 to 35,000 barrels of beer last year, and we find that our facilities are not large enough. Hence we have decided to erect a new brewery for bottle beer, and I have made thorough investigation in this country and in Germany in order to have the best plant possible and the best machinery and material obtainable. Though being a graduate of a German brewing academy, I have decided in favor of the American system of brewing and the American material, barley and hops, the former, of course, only in so far as our Japanese barley crop is insufficient. Hops we do not raise in Japan at all.

"Heretofore we imported malt from Germany, made from what is known as the two-row grain, which is too rich in protein to suit the taste. The four-row barley of Japan and four and six row barley of this country are far preferable, and as to hops, I consider the American product not only equal but superior to the best German and Bohemian. Hence we shall import both barley and hops from America, and, having decided in favor of the American method of brewing, we shall import the American machinery as a matter of course.

"It is also a matter of course that the other Japanese breweries must follow suit, because they will otherwise not be able to compete with us in point of facilities and of quality of beer. Hops imported into Japan from Germany have to stand a longer sea voyage and consequent changes in temperature than hops brought from this country, and much of the delicate flavor and medicinal quality is destroyed. Beer brewing in Japan has a big future in my estimation. It has increased since the last seven or eight years at the ratio of 20 per cent in volume annually, and is bound ultimately to minimize the consumption of the destructive saka."

Auction in England.

At the auction sale of Molloy, Kelly, Graham & Co., No. 61 Mark Lane, London, E. C., held June 16th, the following California brandy was sold:

12 half-barrels, California vintage of 1889, 60c.

9 half-barrels, California vintage of 1890, 58c.

At the sale of Messrs. W. and T. Restell & Co., of 29 Mark Lane, London, E. C., held June 18th, the following California brandy was sold at auction:

6 half-barrels, vintage of 1887, no marks, at 2s per gallon, 48c.

6 half-barrels, vintage of 1889, no marks, at 2s 9d per gallon, 66c.

6 half-barrels, vintage of 1881, no marks, at 2s 6d per gallon, 60c.

At the auction sale of Southard & Co., 2 St. Dunstan's Hill, London, E. C., held May 27th, the following California properties were sold:

22 barrels California brandy, vintage of 1895, ex Beechbank from San Francisco, 3s per gallon, 72c.

9 barrels white wine, vintage of 1893, ex Mohawk from New York, 1s 10d per gallon, 41c.

At the sale of W. & T. Restell, of 29 Mark Lane, London, held May 20th, the following was sold:

10 half-barrels brandy, vintage of 1892 (Nagle), at 4s 2d per gallon, \$1.

At the sale of Molloy, Kelly, Graham & Co., of 61 Mark Lane, E. C., held May 13th, the following brandy was sold:

150 half-barrels brandy (Vina), vintage of 1890, ex Virgo from Hamburg, 2s 4d to 2s 6d per gallon, 56 to 60c.

Power Means Money.

Have you power? If not, it will pay you to buy a "Heracles" Gas or Gasoline Engine; reliable, safe, economical. See page 15.

TO WINE AND FRUIT GROWERS.—The undersigned wishes to offer his services in manufacturing non-alcoholic fruit juices without drugs.

WM. RUEFF,

Sept. 6

Felton, Santa Cruz Co., Cal.

Subscribe for the PACIFIC WINE & SPIRIT REVIEW—\$1.50 a year.

A Lesson for Mr. Welburn.

The particulars of the defalcation and subsequent suicide of Cashier Norton, of the local Internal Revenue office, will doubtless put a long train of thought into the mind of Internal Revenue Collector O. M. Welburn, who, when he makes good the twenty odd thousand dollars above the amount of Norton's bond, will surely think what might have been.

There is no gainsaying one fact, and that is that the affairs of that office have been in a jumble for years, and Norton's long list of defalcations are the only logical outcome of a slipshod policy without parallel in the local revenue office. Mr. Welburn has made his office the haven of refuge of a band of politicians whose only competency consisted in having a pull. We have several times had reason to complain of the manner in which public business was conducted, but to no effect. At one time affairs were in such a jumble that it became necessary to hold out the salaries of the tax-eaters until something like order was reached. Politics more than business has invariably been of paramount importance in the office, and by obliging Senator White Mr. Welburn finds himself in a nice scrape to pay for Norton's delinquencies.

There is another peculiar side to this denouement. Norton's stamps do not appear to have been checked for a long time prior to his death. We would undertake to say that had Mr. Welburn had the good judgment to retain Captain John E. Youngberg in the office as Chief Deputy Collector, Mr. Norton would not have gone very far in his course without being discovered, nor would the routine business of the office be in a jumble and continually behind hand.

In striking contrast to the condition of affairs in this district is the situation in the Fourth District. A dispatch from Sacramento, dated June 27th, tells the story. It is as follows:

"Government Revenue Expert Seawall last night completed his examination of the books of the records of Collector Stairley, of the Fourth Revenue District. He said he found everything correct to a penny, with the books and records kept in a perfect manner. He paid Collector Stairley and his office deputies a handsome compliment for their honesty and business-like methods."

It is rather unfortunate that the civil service rules now apply to the revenue service, but Mr. Welburn's successor can do the service much good by weeding out the office under the regulations concerning incompetency.

Since the above was written, Collector Welburn has been suspended by telegraphic order from Washington and a warrant issued for his arrest. He is charged with embezzling small sums of money drawn from the Treasury for extra clerk hire. Bert M. Thomas, the Revenue Agent and Acting Deputy Collector, was immediately appointed Acting Collector, and he at once secured the services of Captain J. E. Youngberg as Acting Chief Deputy. The two will make a most thorough investigation of the affairs of the office, taking in every department, and the chances are that the end of the evil-doing in the office is not yet uncovered.

Fish? Well, you ought to hear them tell about it! They are Al Lachman, W. Hansen and F. Frohman, of the California Wine Association. They went to Tahoo early in July and remained five or six days. What they sent down so clogged the railroad, as rumor hath it, that the Christian Endeavor travel was badly delayed. No one knows how many fish they did get, but it is certain that all of their friends were well remembered by sundry packages of express sent in daily.

Max Gumpel, the expert in penmanship, has been made receiver of Norman & Iverson, the proprietors of the Baldwin Cafe.

A Splendid Map.

The Wetmore-Bowen Company has published a splendid hanging map of the State, or rather a combination of two maps of the State, and one of Alameda County, which shows admirably the location of the Cresta Blanca property. There is just a railroad and relief map showing the State as a whole, then a smaller isothermal map giving the lines of average temperature, and finally a map of Alameda County on which appears a representation of the locality of the Cresta Blanca property. The map is about 2x3 feet in size, and is splendidly adapted for hanging in offices, hotels and restaurants. One will be sent to anybody on application.

A French Opinion.

Would the California growers be opposed to a reduction of duty on ordinary wines? If so, let them look around and see what is passing in their midst! It is not French competition they have to fear, but falsification and the competition of wines made without grapes and which deprave public taste. What they have to fear is the false Burgundies, the false Bordeaux sold at enormous prices under the cover of their labels and the protection of high duties. What is wanted in the United States is the development of consumption in order to make the taste for genuine and cheap wine spread there. When the Americans will drink wine because they like it, and not through vanity, they will want to get good wines and be willing to pay normal prices for them, in giving up the artificial beverages they are now drinking at rare intervals and for fashion's sake. The fear of French competition must have greatly decreased in California, where the high duties do not prevent the impossibility of finding a sale for their wines.—*Revue des Vins et Liqueurs, Paris.*

Important to Wineries.



Motor power is becoming an absolute necessity in all Wineries, from the point of economy, and also the efficiency given by their use. Every well regulated Winery should have power; the most economical is the best.

The most successful Wineries in Europe have adopted the Oil Engines. Here, in California, we have a decided advantage in the cost of oil for the operation of these engines.

We would recommend our readers to buy the Hercules Gasoline or Distillate Oil Engine. We have used one for some years, and can recommend this make as being the best of its kind known. The Engine is made by the Hercules Gas Engine Works of 405 Sansome street, San Francisco, who will be pleased to furnish all particulars, prices and discounts.

The cut shown here represents their 2½ H. P. "Hercules" Special; the price, \$185.00, less discount for cash, makes it the best and cheapest engine ever offered for sale in this market. See page 15.

GROWERS who wish to sell good California wines for cash on delivery, at moderate prices, to Eastern buyer, please correspond with "B.," care editor this paper.

Hey, Grauerholz & Co.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

WINES & LIQUORS

—SOLE AGENTS FOR—

Davy Crockett Whisky.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT, THEN GO AHEAD.

224 FRONT STREET - - - SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TRADE CIRCULARS.

FROM W. B. CHAPMAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30, 1897.

Dear Sir: I have the honor to inform you that I have this day turned over to Mr. Alec B. Wilberforce, who for the past seven years has been the Manager of my Wine Department, all of my interest in that particular branch of my business, and I beg to solicit for him a continuance of the good will and patronage with which I have so long been favored.

My other business—Commission and Agency—which I have conducted here since the year 1881, will be continued by me as heretofore.

I have the honor to remain, dear sir,

Yours very respectfully,

W. B. CHAPMAN.

FROM ALEC B. WILBERFORCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30, 1897.

Dear Sir: I have the honor to inform you that Mr. W. B. Chapman, with whose Wine business I have been connected for the past seven years, has this day turned over to me all his interest therein, and I beg to solicit for myself a continuance of the good will and favor that has so long been shown to him.

My thorough knowledge of the trade will, I am sure, enable me to give every satisfaction to those who may be good enough to favor me with their patronage, and soliciting a share of your business, I have the honor to remain, dear sir,

Very respectfully yours,

ALEC B. WILBERFORCE.

FROM L. GANDOLFI & Co.

NEW YORK, June 18, 1897.

The following is the list of importations during the fortnight ending June 15, 1897:

Per Sunset route, June 7th, 20 bbls sherry and port, Italian-Swiss Colony; 37 bbls California vermouth, P. C. Rossi & Co.

Per Kelsall, June 9th, 24 cases preserves, G. La Rosa.

Per R. Harrowing, June 9th, 24 cases Corvo wine, Duke of Salafaruta.

Per Kaiser Wm. I, June 10th, 380 boxes Genoa paste,

Profumo's brand; 40 cases French peas and artichokes, Marizano; 600 cases Fernet Branca; 500 cases "M. & R." Vermouth.

Per ship Guy C. Goss, June 10th, 20 bbls port and sherry, Italian-Swiss Colony.

Per Alsatia, June 14th, 4 cases olive oil, Francesconi.

Time is Money.

Save time and money. Buy a Hercules Gas, Gasoline or Oil Engine. The best; the cheapest. See page 15.

FOR SALE—Brewery, Distillery, Soda Works, Buildings and Lots in Ensenada, Lower California; business without competition; in full working order; \$9,000—could not be duplicated for three times that amount.

Summary—Four town lots, 333 feet frontage in heart of the city. Fire-proof building, corrugated iron, 40x50; annex, corrugated iron, 14x18. Dwelling house, (4 rooms, furniture, etc.) barn and stable. Fine beer garden, well ornamented with trees; the only one in town, for picnic purposes. Wind mill, iron turbine, 10 buckets, galvanized water pipes, through buildings and grounds; galvanized iron tank, 6000 gallons. Boiler and steam generator, 12-h. power. Brass steam pump, Copper still rectifier, 16 compartment column; copper still rectifier for pomace or meseal; 1 small still. Grape crusher; press hand pump, tanks, tools, Fairbanks scale, 2000 lbs. Complete malting department, roller for malt; beer kettle, heated by steam; zinc cooler; reservoir tanks, barrels, etc. Complete soda-bottling apparatus. Strong horse and harness, new delivery wagon, top-board buggy, etc. Only two men needed to run this plant—one for inside work and the other for outside.

Expenses are very small and profits very large. Any enterprising party with a small capital cannot fail to make money in a short time. For further particulars address "Brewery," care REVIEW office.



To the Trade and the Public :

The "R. B. HAYDEN"

Old Style Hand-Made Sour Mash Whisky Distilled by

GREENBRIER DISTILLERY CO.

(OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY.)

GREENBRIER, NELSON CO., KY.

Is the only whisky of this name ever made in Nelson County, Ky. On ordering R. B. Hayden from your dealer see that you get the Whisky that is distilled by the Greenbrier Distillery Company.

Greenbrier Distillery Co.—Gentlemen: In response to your inquiry I have to say that your distillery is operated on the old fashioned hand made sour mash plan, and is one of the very few distilleries in the State that adheres to the old style methods that have made Kentucky sour mash distilleries famous. Your house and its methods cannot be improved on.

Respectfully yours,

BARDSTOWN, KY., November 1, 1892.

JNO. B. WELLER,

Dist. Dep. Collector Int. Rev., Nelson Co., Ky.

"R. B. Hayden."

The Finest Sour Mash Whisky made in Nelson Co., Kentucky. Charles Meinecke & Co., Agents, S.F.

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS

314 SACRAMENTO STREET



All Quiet in California.

Never since the New Constitution of the State was adopted has the liquor business been so free from harassment by the Prohibitionists and their sympathizers as now. The new Constitution put the regulation of the business entirely in the hands of the County Supervisors, or City Councils, or Town Trustees, and from that time on those bodies have been influenced more or less by the enemies of the liquor interest, to adopt unjust and too stringent measures. The years that have gone have been marked by struggles, often fierce and bitter, in every section of the State.

To-day there is peace. Prohibition is relegated practically to the rural county of Sutter and the one-lung settlements of Pasadena and Riverside. No threatening legislation is pending, and, as far as we know, none is in contemplation in any quarter of the State. We have no legislation to meet until 1899, and the outlook is for a season of peace.

This desirable state of affairs is due almost solely to the California Protective Association. It was organized in 1894, when the business was being attacked in Lake, Humboldt and Merced counties. All of these difficulties have been satisfactorily settled, although in the case of Merced County the litigation lasted nearly two years. It has settled fight after fight in Los Angeles and Orange counties. Two Legislatures have convened and adjourned since it was formed without a single adverse bill going through. Woman's suffrage has been beaten, first at the polls and again in the last Legislature. Finally, it has resisted successfully every attack made on the business in Oakland, and lately in Alameda. It is but fair to say that these results, coming along in rapid succession, have been met and proper action taken. In not a single instance has the Association lost a fight it took up, and this, in large measure, is due to the President, J. P. Edoff, and the able body of Trustees which has been associated with him.

Nor does the resume given above comprise all that the Association has done. Only the principal contests are enumerated. Small contests, which continually arise, have been similarly dealt with.

This has been the work of the Association. It has secured peace, and has at all times cultivated a better feeling among the general public toward the business as such. Public sentiment is much more favorably disposed toward the business than it was three years ago, and justly.

All of these things have been accomplished with a surprisingly small expenditure, and the trade, as a whole, has every reason to be satisfied with what its representative body has done.

Vineyard Experiments in India.

Is Mysore to be added to the number of wine-producing countries? According to a report by Mr. J. Cameron, on Government gardens and parks in Mysore, considerable progress has been made in the experimental cultivation of the vine. In July, 1895, some two dozen wine-producing Kashmir vines were laid down, and are doing satisfactorily. In the Palace Gardens at Bangalore there is another vineyard belonging to her Highness the Maharance-Regent. The Dewan, Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer, has planted a vineyard of greater extent than either of the foregoing in his private garden at Bangalore. A few of the local ryots have also planted vines, and the Mysore Government has promised that, should others wish to do so, every facility will be offered in the matter of supplying cuttings from good stock. — *Wine Trade Review, London*

Money is Power.

You can get more power for less money out of the "Hercules" Gas or Gasoline Engine than any other. See page 15.

The saloon war at Los Alamitos has broken out in a fresh spot. This time it is Fred Conrad, the Anaheim brewer, who wishes to start a retail liquor concern there. The Los Angeles Board of Supervisors is confronted with petitions for and against the proposition. The anti-saloon people allege such an institution will militate against the town's best welfare. Both petitions are numerously signed. Action has been deferred till the July meeting of the Board.

Massachusetts is about to try an experiment in liquor legislation which will be watched with interest. A bill, which has been favorably reported to the popular branch of the Legislature, provides that all intoxicating liquors sold in the State shall be of high standard. The bill describes, in detail, the standard which must be attained by distilled alcoholic liquors, as well as the lighter beverages, and provides full machinery, including a State Inspector, for the enforcement of the test. The bill is strongly indorsed by the Massachusetts press.

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.

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—PACIFIC COAST AGENTS FOR—

KRUG & CO., Reims.....Champagne
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 OFFLEY, CRAMP & FORRESTER, Oporto.....Port Wines
 E. REMY MARTIN & CO., Rouillac.....Cognacs
 H. UNDERBERG ALBRECHT, Rheinberg am Niederrhein
 Boonekamp Bitter &
 J. B. SHERRIFF & CO. Ltd., Glasgow,..... { Scotch Whisky
 { Jamaica Rum.
 JOSEPH GUY, Aigre,.....Cognacs
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ALSO OFFER FOR SALE

IRISH WHISKY—of Dublin Distillers' Co., Ltd., Dublin.
 GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT—"Harp" Brand—bottled by Cameron & Saunders, London.
 HOLLAND GIN—the "Comet" Brand of E. J. F. Brands, Schiedam.
 SCOTCH WHISKY—in cases. The "Struan" Whisky, bottled in Glasgow especially for this market.
 ITALIA de PISCO—from M. A. Warde and A. R. McLean....Peru
 MEDFORD RUM—from Daniel Lawrence & Sons.
 DOMESTIC GIN—The "Anchor" Brand, Eastern Distilling Co.
 SINGAPORE PINEAPPLES—in cases, Brand "Tan Twa Hee"
 "Chop Tek Wat."
 KENTUCKY WHISKIES—Blue Grass,—Boone's Knoll—Hermitage—
 Hermitage Rye—Old Crow—U. S. Club—Elk Run—E. C. Berry.

Mount Vernon

DISTILLERY BOTTLING

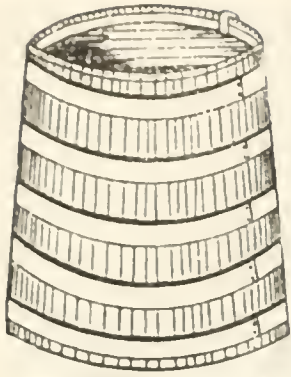
Pure Rye Whiskey

The consumer buying this—the only distillery bottling of MOUNT VERNON (in SQUARE bottles, each bearing the numbered guaranty label)—secures the highest grade of Pure Rye Whiskey in its natural condition, entirely free from adulteration with cheap spirits and flavorings.

FOR SALE BY ALL RELIABLE DEALERS.



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723 BRYANT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

Or at NORTH FORK MILL
Humboldt County, California.

LOMA PRIETA LUMBER CO.

—SUCCESSORS TO—

WATSONVILLE M. & L. CO.

Have Constantly on Hand a Full Supply
of the Following Sizes of

GRAPE STAKES

2x2—4 feet Long, 2x2—5 Feet Long.
2x2—6 Feet Long.

Which will be sold at reasonable rates.

LOMA PRIETA LUMBER CO.

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Liquor Flavors

WILLIAM H. RUDKIN,

74 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

GENUINE XX BEADING OIL XX

Reduced To \$7.50 Per Gallon.

Goods For Sale in California only by

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ESTABLISHED 1853.

SAMUEL WANDELT,

—STEAM AND HAND—

COOPERAGE

61, 63, 65 NORTH THIRD ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Wine and Liquor Barrels and Tanks

A Specialty.

I am now prepared to make and furnish the largest, as well as the smallest article in my line of Cooperage. Estimates given with promptness. All work warranted to be finished in workmanlike manner and equal to any in the market.

THE DIVIDEND,

5 LEIDESDORFF STREET,

JAMES O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

IMPORTER OF

FINEST WINES, LIQUORS, IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKIES,

BASS' ALE AND GUINNESS' STOUT,

MOORE, HUNT & CO'S WHISKIES A SPECIALTY

BONESTELL & CO.,

DEALERS IN PAPER

A Specialty Made of

FOURDENIER TISSUE AND STRIPPED MANILA

For Wrapping Bottles.

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THE ONLY GENUINE

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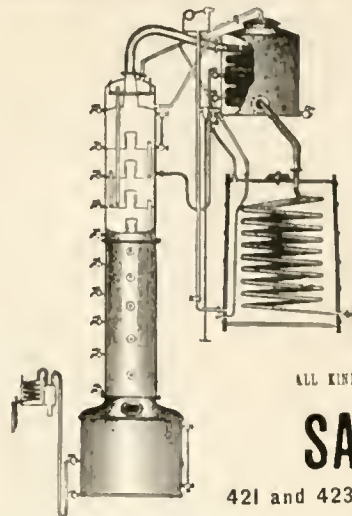
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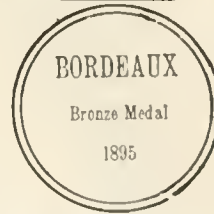
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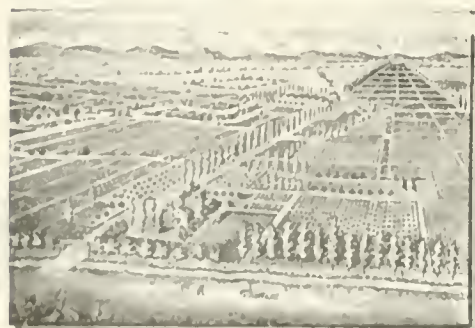
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PACIFIC WINE & SPIRIT REVIEW

JOURNAL OF VITICULTURE



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• The PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW is the only paper of its class West of Chicago. It circulates among the Wholesale and Retail Wine and Spirit Dealers of the Pacific Coast, the Wine Makers and Brandy Distillers of California, the Wine and Brandy buyers, and the Importers, Distillers and Jobbers of the United States.

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Damage to Crop.

The hot weather of the second week of July was general in all of the grape-growing districts north of Tehachipi, and reports of the damage done are coming in. As far as can be learned there has been a loss of about 15 to 20 per cent. in the Sonoma, Napa, Santa Clara and Alameda districts, while in the San Joaquin Valley the loss may have run higher. The hot weather has certainly done much to reduce the yield, and the vineyardists are now expecting an average crop. Certain it is that the vintage will be nothing abnormally large.

Decrease in Liquor Business.

It is not a pleasant business to write about, but the fact remains that the imports of spirits and whiskies have fallen off greatly since the year 1892, which may be said to be the high-water mark of the liquor business on this Coast.

In the first six months of 1892 the imports of spirits were 13,517½ barrels, while in the first six months of 1897 they were 8,856 barrels. This tells the whole story of the diminution of rectifying, and consequently the loss of all other business in the liquor line. The general rule of the whisky business is that the more rectifying is done the better trade is. The loss, amounting to nearly 50 per cent, cannot be said to be particularly gratifying to the rectifiers.

On the other hand, the imports of straight whiskies, as far as the number of barrels is concerned, has about held their own.

FOREIGN TRADE IN WINES GROWING—THE DECREASE IN DOMESTIC EXPORTS LESS THAN WAS EXPECTED.

Every one connected with the wine trade of California expected a considerable decrease in the volume of wine shipped out of the State this year as compared with 1896, but all things considered, the decrease has been far less than could be reasonably expected. The year 1896 was an abnormal one as regards the quantity of wine shipped. The year 1897 opened with general business depression in the East, the like of which we have not had in California. There existed also the uncertainty as to what the tariff would be under the new administration, and further, the wine yield of 1896 was not at all satisfactory as to quantity.

With these unusual conditions prevailing in combination—and every one of them would be sufficient to cause a decrease of business—it is most remarkable that the wine trade has held its own as it has. While the exports for the first six months of this year are less than for the corresponding periods of 1896 and 1895, they are still greater than for the first six months of 1894, when business conditions throughout the United States were far more favorable than they have been in the half-year just passed. With the bright outlook for business now existing we are justified in looking for a remarkable revival before the year is ended.

These remarks apply to the domestic Eastern export trade. Examining the statistics of exports to foreign countries there is evident an almost general improvement in the volume of exports. Central American exports show a most remarkable increase over last year—certainly 70 per cent better. Exports to Mexico, British Columbia, Great Britain and Tahiti have grown nicely, while Hawaiian exports show a decrease due to unsettled trade conditions. The wine shippers certainly have every reason to be hopeful of the future of the foreign export trade.

Not much can be said favoring the brandy business. The distillation of brandy has fallen off in the last few years—at least since 1894—for the sole reason that wine could be sold at higher figures as such than it would bring when distilled and sold as brandy. To this should be added the unfavorable influence of the Wilson-Gorman law, which now is a thing of the past; nevertheless we do not anticipate any improvement in the brandy situation, although our total exports are still maintained at the rate of nearly 500,000 gallons annually.

We give next page the complete statistics of the exports of California wine and brandy for the first half-year of 1897, with corresponding figures for the same period of 1896, 1895 and 1894:

Exports of Wine.

TO NEW YORK.

Months.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
January	1	443,095	\$184,489
February	34	185,312	72,321
March	74	381,842	139,749
April	..	187,758	57,175
May	..	344,107	127,422
June	1	496,529	174,109
Total	110	2,041,643	\$755,265
Six months '96	76	1,687,221	739,641
" " '95	842	1,791,318	568,019
" " '94	241	748,785	324,575

* Including New Orleans shipments via Panama.

TO CENTRAL AMERICA.

Months.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
January	1,951	36,715	\$ 24,329
February	1,728	24,117	17,343
March	1,422	50,553	28,318
April	1,789	32,040	22,121
May	1,148	40,753	20,283
June	1,276	34,377	18,618
Total	9,314	218,555	\$131,012
Six months '96	6,314	132,569	94,831
" " '95	5,814	84,891	69,756
" " '94	4,835	51,167	48,981

TO MEXICO.

Months.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
January	53	12,994	\$ 4,800
February	56	6,283	3,091
March	217	10,939	6,233
April	93	12,518	5,479
May	31	12,832	4,161
June	142	10,853	4,646
Total	592	66,422	\$28,410
Six months '96	410	55,063	21,601
" " '95	644	38,773	18,541
" " '94	705	52,574	24,174

TO HAWAII.

Months.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
January	31	5,815	\$ 3,660
February	265	22,774	10,981
March	35	6,065	2,608
April	82	14,756	6,498
May	86	8,470	4,109
June	119	6,170	3,210
Total	618	63,850	\$31,066
Six months '96	337	75,519	33,626
" " '95	317	45,083	23,198
" " '94	563	50,358	31,828

TO BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Months.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
January	..	619	\$ 244
February	16	514	517
March	35	1,565	857
April	1	1,517	618
May	12	1,789	883
June	16	1,341	613
Total	80	8,078	\$3,732
Six months '96	58	5,260	2,423
" " '95	42	4,291	2,013
" " '94	129	7,567	3,767

TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

Months.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
January	36	4,620	\$ 2,152
February	34	6,350	2,415
March	19	1,412	481
April	131	5,900	3,156
May	122	4,398	2,468
June	151	5,368	2,301
Total	486	28,048	\$13,003
Six months '96	61	21,637	8,905
" " '95	121	14,526	5,645
" " '94	276	17,885	8,053

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Months.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
January	..	47,300	\$16,584
February	..	6,000	1,800
March	..	57	29
May	..	6,000	1,650
June	3	6,253	2,090
Total	3	65,610	\$22,153
Six months '96	2	50,084	21,528
" " '95	1	695	228
" " '94	1	4,544	1,408

TO GERMANY.

Months.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
March	2	146	\$ 164
Total	2	146	\$ 164
Six months '96	..	..	..
" " '95	21	28,495	13,871
" " '94	81	23,734	8,546

OTHER EUROPEAN.

Months.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
June	..	150	\$122
Total	..	150	\$122
Six months '96
" " '95	181	730	730
" " '94	..	320	154

TO TAHITI.

Months.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
January	\$..
February	..	4,069	1,363
March	..	16,156	5,421
April	..	1,945	610
May	..	3,261	1,239
June
Total	..	26,011	\$ 8,633
Six months '96	15	4,822	2,057
" " '95	4	25,525	7,611
" " '94	..	33,250	10,231

ALL OTHER FOREIGN.

Months.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
January	50	740	\$ 623
February	7	1,159	699
March	..	730	490
April	20	1,148	588
May	16	3,501	1,957
June	9	492	265
Total	102	7,770	\$ 4,622
Six months '96	100	11,485	6,574
" " '95	2	1,065	880
" " '94	132	3,687	2,639

TOTAL SEA EXPORTS.

To	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
New York	110	2,041,643	\$755,265
Central America	9,314	218,555	131,012
Mexico	592	66,422	28,410
Hawaii	618	63,850	31,066
British Columbia	80	8,078	3,732
Japan and China	486	28,048	13,003
Great Britain	3	65,610	22,453
Germany	2	146	164
Other European	..	150	122
Tahiti	..	26,011	8,633
All Other Foreign	102	7,770	4,622
Total	11,307	2,526,883	\$998,482
Six months '96	7,373	2,053,060	931,426
" " '95	7,558	2,031,662	710,492
" " '94	6,902	999,834	464,356

EXPORTS OF WINE BY RAIL.

Months.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
January	1,515	698,324	..
February	1,679	584,212	..
March	2,840	771,480	..
April	3,360	796,015	..
May	3,542	787,067	..
June	1,888	777,621	..
Total	14,824	4,415,319	\$1,825,433
Six months '96	19,884	6,425,287	2,649,630
" " '95	19,825	6,408,618	2,642,747
" " '94	19,835	5,648,994	2,338,937

GRAND TOTAL OF ALL SEA EXPORTS

By Sea	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
By Sea	11,307	2,526,883	\$ 998,482
By Rail Overland	14,824	4,415,319	1,825,423
Total	26,131	6,942,202	\$2,823,905
Six months '96	27,257	8,478,947	3,580,846
" " '95	21,883	8,563,280	3,353,239
" " '94	20,737	6,648,828	2,863,236

Exports of Brandy.

TO DOMESTIC EASTERN PORTS BY SEA.

Months.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
January	1	9,458	\$ 9,485
February	..	79	141
March	26	320	1,546
April	..	154	223
May	..	23	105
June	..	214	375
Total	26	10,448	\$11,875
Six months '96	..	20,503	19,574
" " '95	1	41,107	30,211
" " '94	2	42,705	31,341

TO GERMANY.

Months.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
Six months '97	..	..	..
" " '96	..	28,471	\$28,582
" " '95	..	12,201	6,127
" " '94	1	228,628	156,134

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Months.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
January	..	25	\$ 20
April	..	50	70
Total	..	75	\$ 90
Six months '96
" " '95
" " '94	..	1,495	1,345

ALL OTHER FOREIGN.

Months.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
January	129	134	\$ 796
February	30	196	470
March	23	245	612
April	20	455	660
May	15	601	839
June	21	84	402
Total	238	1,615	\$3,779
Six months '96	168	4,947	6,257
" " '95	287	1,453	3,447
" " '94	251	1,871	4,271

TOTAL EXPORTS OF BRANDY BY SEA.

To	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
Domestic Eastern Ports	26	10,448	\$11,875
Germany	..	..	..
Great Britain	..	75	90
All Other Foreign	238	1,615	3,779
Total by Sea	264	12,138	\$25,744
Six months '96	168	53,921	54,413
" " '95	288	54,761	39,785
" " '94	254	274,699	243,098

BRANDY EXPORTS BY RAIL.

Months.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
January	115	59,920	..
February	120	28,028	..
March	161	35,246	..
April	290	39,301	..
May	122	41,981	..
June	110	15,980	..
Total	918	219,556	\$338,514
Six months '96	1,615	229,267	260,050
" " '95	1,941	218,364	347,661
" " '94	731	236,099	361,458

GRAND TOTAL OF BRANDY EXPORTS.

By Sea	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
By Sea	264	12,138	\$ 25,744
By Rail Overland	918	219,556	338,514
Total	1,182	231,694	\$364,258
Six months '96	1,1783	283,188	442,612
" " '95	2,229	273,595	387,446
" " '94	985	510,798	601,556

Mr. B. F. Armstrong, who is known to every liquor man in the West, is back from Louisville. He has opened a branch of Wright & Taylor's, of Louisville, at 24 California street, and has made other connections to facilitate the distribution of goods. Mr. Armstrong is a worker, and will undoubtedly extend his already wide circle of customers.

Jas. Levy & Bro., of Cincinnati, are extending invitations to the trade to visit their new offices, in the St. Paul Building, while in Cincinnati. Those who have availed themselves of the kindly offer speak in the most eulogistic terms of the treatment accorded them by the heads and personnel of the company. They say it's one of the most commodious office habitats in the country. — *Bonfort's*.

Give wine to those heavy in heart.

WINE AND BRANDY OVERLAND,

DURING FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1897, SHOWING DESTINATION AND POINTS OF SHIPMENT

(OFFICIAL FIGURES.)

TO	BRANDY.		WINE.		FROM	BRANDY.		WINE.	
	Cases.	Gallons.	Cases.	Gallons.		Cases.	Gallons.	Cases.	Gallons.
Boston.....	6	10	38	13,682	San Francisco.....	806	116,253	11,441	2,528,555
Other New England points...	5	94	197	43,369	Oakland.....		82	18	608
Buffalo.....			10	43	Marlnez.....			3	908
Rochester.....		4,230		2,230	Concord.....			2	7,240
New York.....	57	71,383	3,131	1,253,775	Pleasanton.....				45,678
Other N. Y. and N. J. pts.....	235	6,774	124	24,514	Livermore.....		75	35	43,898
Philadelphia.....	1	1,881	690	22,778	Irvington.....			33	4,171
Pittsburg.....	2	496	241	10,085	Warm Springs.....			2	212
Other Penn. points.....	8	150	231	26,583	San Jose.....	2	24,170	102	131,205
Washington.....	3	253	11	12,059	Palo Alto.....				2,524
Baltimore.....		10	3	172	Santa Clara.....			2	11,812
Other Md., Va. and Del. pts.....	1	99	58	2,831	Mountain View.....				22,904
Atlanta.....			3	44	Los Gatos.....		10	14	7,137
Other Georgia & Carolina pts.....	5	123	125	740	Morgan Hill.....				2,540
New Orleans.....	71	1,115	1,530	1,687,342	Gilroy.....				27
Other Louisiana and Miss pts.....		47	52	13,051	Santa Cruz.....			4	449
Mobile.....			19	7,877	Hollister.....				147
Birmingham.....				7,802	Stockton.....		395	32	22,814
Other Ala. and Florida points.....	2	20	60	54,509	West's Spur.....		4,655	401	12,330
Galveston.....	7	118	290	45,525	Buhach.....				5,255
Houston.....	15	643	254	9,850	Minturn.....				17,210
San Antonio.....		1,271	391	13,828	Sierra Vista.....				55,575
Austin.....			2	62	Fresno.....		5,360	7	62,188
Fort Worth.....	25	250	205	1,944	Calwa.....	11	6,175		
Dallas.....	28	760	196	9,168	Maltemoro.....		10,650		52,245
Other Texas points.....	23	419	287	15,703	Bartons.....				26,395
Arkansas and Oklahoma pts.....	7	81	111	5,363	Fowler.....		2,550		
Louisville.....		1,604	4	23,909	Napa.....		289	57	30,633
Memphis.....			1	69	Oakville.....		100	6	360,137
Other Ky. and Teun. pts.....		39	44	2,315	Rutherford.....			1	31,083
Cincinnati.....		5,069	83	78,842	Zinfandel.....				93,936
Columbus.....	22	10		2,527	St. Helena.....		2,525	26	47,716
Cleveland.....	3	599	14	14,772	Thomata.....				6,405
Toledo.....	2	100		9,319	Krug.....				390
Other Ohio points.....	6	481	49	5,889	Barro.....		25	1	11,486
Indianapolis.....		411	2	8,800	Larkmead.....				45
Other Indiana points.....			40	6,674	Calistoga.....		10	4	420
Chicago.....	73	40,243	1,342	370,591	Shellville Junction.....		95		5,805
Peoria.....		1,467	62	7,922	El Verano.....				50
Other Illinois points.....	5	1,109	33	11,788	Sonoma.....			1	50
Detroit.....	46	905	34	23,709	Vineyard.....		122	33	41,861
Other Michigan.....	6	944	40	22,164	Santa Rosa.....			12	58,469
Milwaukee.....	111	13,835	43	43,012	Korbels.....				24,328
Other Wisconsin.....		98	58	3,789	Guerneville.....				2,950
St. Louis.....	11	3,581	269	100,501	Lyttons.....				23,810
Kansas City.....	34	5,409	315	44,701	Headsburg.....			4	3,025
St. Joseph.....			2	195	Geyserville.....				10,505
Other Missouri points.....	1		29	669	Asti.....	5	2,794	115	224,525
Dubuque.....		24		29	Cloverdale.....				46
Sioux City.....	4	2,366		3,095	Ukiah.....				188
Council Bluffs.....				85	San Rafael.....				283
Other Iowa points.....	1	364	73	5,329	Cordelia.....		130	17	15,093
St. Paul.....	2	6,785	210	38,745	Woodland.....				55
Minneapolis.....	18	1,491	176	13,883	Sacramento.....	49	1,258	602	42,575
Other Minnesota points.....	2	2,185	81	5,188	Anburn.....				59
Omaha.....	5	3,177	90	19,696	Ione.....				525
Nebraska and Kansas points.....	6	368	104	2,371	Colfax.....				49
Dakotas.....	5	520	112	9,870	Towles.....		2,550		
Denver.....	29	5,953	605	64,441	Placerville.....				169
Other Colorado points.....	98	3,251	628	42,867	Latrobe.....				23
Utah.....	73	3,895	672	22,030	Natoma.....				11,130
Santa Fe District.....	26	1,660	389	22,302	Folsom.....				57
Idaho and Montana.....	56	5,392	795	36,721	Elk Grove.....		59		2,059
Mexico.....		196	71	23,842	Oroville.....				53
Canada.....			1		Marysville.....	5	197	1	10,120
Great Britain.....		6,486	2	29,706	Vina.....		30,048	5	100,737
Germany.....		50	4	7,809	Los Angeles.....	10	7,211	1,811	83,611
Switzerland.....				2,597	Guasti.....				23,241
Norway.....				10	Shorb.....		530	12	2,010
					San Gabriel.....				19,658
					Sunny Slope.....		1,051	17	9,992
					Arcadia.....		5		5,010
					Pomona.....				200
					Downey.....				488
					Colton.....			3	15,365
					Riverside.....				24,911
					Winthrop.....				525
					Norwalk.....				20
					Cuenamonga.....			1	291
					Santa Ana.....		162	1	488
					Anabaim.....		25		210
					Ventura.....				154
					Santa Barbara.....			1	475
Total.....					Total.....				

European Demand for Our Wines.

The demand for California wines from Europe has continued very steady in the past six months, and this State has every reason to be satisfied with the record for the first six months of this year. Naturally the exports in the second half of the year will be still larger, as the bulk of our wines for Europe go forward in the last half of the year. The figures of direct exports by sea and rail for the first six months of 1897 are as follows:

TO GREAT BRITAIN.		
	Cases.	Gallons.
By sea (via Cape)	3	65,610
By rail (overland)	2	29,702
Total	5	95,316

TO GERMANY.		
	Cases.	Gallons.
By sea (via Cape)	2	146
By rail (overland)	4	7,809
Total	6	7,955

TO OTHER EUROPEAN POINTS.		
	Cases.	Gallons.
By sea (via Cape)	—	150
By rail (overland)	—	2,597
By rail (Norway)	—	10
Total	—	2,759

RECAPITULATION.		
	Cases.	Gallons.
Great Britain	5	95,316
Germany	6	7,955
Other European	—	2,757
Total to Europe	11	106,028

Conference Report on Tariff.

At last the Senate and House conferees have reported back the new tariff bill, and twelve hours later the House of Representatives passed the bill as a whole. It is thought that before a week elapses the Senate will take formal action, so that the uncertainty over the tariff must soon be a thing of the past and business get down to a normal condition.

What is of the most importance to our readers is the rate on

SPIRITS AND WINES.

The Conference made but one change in the schedule relating to spirits, wines, etc., proper. The Senate rate of 30 cents per gallon on still wines containing less than 14 per cent of absolute alcohol, in packages, was changed to 40 cents per gallon. The House rate was 60 cents.

The rates on mineral waters were compromised, being made 20 cents per dozen on quart bottles. The House rate was 40 cents and the Senate rate 24 cents.

RECIPROCITY.

The reciprocity provision, as agreed to by the Conference, contains some of the features of both the Senate and the House bills on this schedule. It also contains some retaliatory measures. It sets forth its purpose to be that of "equalizing the trade of the United States with foreign countries exporting to this country the following articles: Argols, or crude tartars, or wine lees, crude; brandies or other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials; champagne or other sparkling wines; still wines and vermouth; paintings and statuary."

The President is authorized to enter into negotiations or commercial agreements in which reciprocal concessions may be secured in favor of the products of the United States. He is empowered to suspend by proclamation the duties upon these articles whenever equivalent concessions may be obtained, as follows:

Argols, 5 per cent ad valorem.

Brandy or grain spirits, \$1.75 per gallon.

Champagne, in bottles containing one quart, \$6 per dozen;

containing one pint, \$3 per dozen; containing more than one quart, in addition to the \$6 rate, \$1.90 per gallon.

Still wines and vermouth, 35 cents per gallon, and other rates in proportion where the goods are bottled.

The President is empowered to revoke the concession when satisfied that the agreement is not adhered to in good faith by any other country with which an agreement shall have been made.

We think that the California shippers will be satisfied with this. Forty cents per gallon on dry wines will give the protection which the Legislative Committee claimed was needed on higher grades of wine, and 50 cents is the rate of duty on sweet wines which prevailed under the original McKinley bill and the Wilson-Gorman law.

The principle of introducing reciprocity on wines is a vicious one. We dislike exceedingly to see it introduced, but this is a reciprocity administration, and the wine makers and shippers of the State are said to have thrown many votes in the direction of the present status.

Frederick Jacobi, of Lachman & Jacobi, who was associated with Mr. Edward Frowenfeld in making the tariff fight in Washington, is still in San Francisco. He says in regard to the new schedule:

"Of course it is too early yet to predict what the effect of the new tariff will be. I cannot say definitely whether 40 cents per gallon on dry wines is a sufficient tariff to properly protect the best grades of California dry wines, which come in direct competition with the imported. We had hoped for a still higher rate on dry and sweet wines, but I suppose we must be satisfied with what we get.

"The introduction of the reciprocity clause including wines was stupid. It sets a bad precedent. I do not think that France, Spain or Portugal can afford sufficient inducements to make it an object to establish reciprocal arrangements, but still one cannot be certain of this. If reciprocity is given on sweet wines it will reduce the duty to 35 cents for say 24 per cent goods, which is only about 72 cents per proof gallon for the alcohol contained therein. Yet our American distillers pay \$1.10 per proof gallon internal revenue. This has an element of danger in it.

"Reciprocity on brandy, too, is bad. We all know that we have lost much of our brandy business because the Wilson-Gorman Congress reduced the tariff on brandy to \$1.80 per gallon and raised the internal revenue tax to \$1.10, leaving a margin of only 70 cents between the foreign and domestic article. Yet this new reciprocity proposition contemplates a tariff of \$1.75 on brandy, reducing one margin of protection to only 65 cents per gallon. This is undoubtedly a blow to us, and my hope is that the French will not take advantage of the new law."

Situation of the Wine Market.

There have been no new developments in the wine market. The situation is demoralized, and no quotations are possible. Rumors of a possible settlement of differences now existing between the Corporation and the two largest shippers meet with prompt denials. The shippers have nothing new to add to their announcement previously made that the situation was forced on them.

The Corporation's leaders are still having meetings held in the principal valleys, and are offering contracts for this year's crop to the grape growers. They say that it will be impossible to clear up all of this work much before the vintage, and in the meantime they are bending every energy to control the entire wine yield.

The Chautauqua Literary Society, which has been holding a Coast convention at Pacific Grove, devoted the entire day and evening of the 14th of July to the liquor men. Speeches were made by the same old agitators, Rev. Eli McClish, State Organizer Robinson of the Anti-Saloon League, Rev. Dr. Board, Dr. H. H. Russell the National Secretary of the Anti-Saloon League, and others whose names are less known as persistent enemies of the liquor business. One would think that these men would sometimes tire of hearing themselves talk, but their tongues apparently never get weary.

Is It Wise?

While the opponents of the liquor business in every portion of the State are not making any particular trouble, there is every indication that the retail liquor dealers, in at least two cities of the State, are contemplating action which may result very differently from what the prime movers think.

Down in Los Angeles the retailers contemplate a more vigorous campaign than ever against the drug-store saloon. This evil is a crying one. Your druggist, who is always a "gentleman" of course, and who, in his own opinion, has nothing in common with a liquor dealer, is violating the spirit of the Sunday-closing law every one of the fifty-two Sundays of the year. The retail liquor dealer, who has no rights in that community, pays \$600 a year license to the city, and \$150 a year to the county, and his doors are shut like a trap from Saturday night until Monday morning, while your very respectable druggist sells whisky in his back room on Sundays to all comers who are properly introduced.

This is a fraud on the liquor dealers. They pay the high licenses, and the druggists get the Sunday trade. We do not wonder that the liquor men are angry, and threaten to start a Sunday-opening movement of their own.

Yet we doubt the wisdom of this. Los Angeles is a puritanical city, and if the ball is once set rolling by the liquor men, there is no telling where their enemies may kick it. Prejudice, not reason, runs the liquor business down south. We would think it better as a matter of policy for the Los Angeles retailers to get after the druggists harder than ever, and to let the Sunday-closing matter alone. They have justice on their side, but justice don't seem to be in joint in the southern part of the State, as far as the rights of the liquor men go.

Another movement, the wisdom of which is very doubtful, is being canvassed by the Oakland liquor men. They want to try to have their licenses reduced from \$400 to \$200 per annum.

This, too, is a just proposition, and again we doubt its expediency. Oakland has been a battle-ground for years. At the present the liquor men have things their own way. They pay a high license, but they are open on Sunday, and they are not being bothered. If they try to reduce the license they will surely kick up a row which will end no one can tell where. Is it not better to "bear the ills we have than to fly to others we know not of" in such a place as Oakland?

Death of Louis Livingston.

Louis Livingston, founder of the house of Livingston & Co., and until last year senior partner of the firm, died at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, on the 12th inst.

Mr. Livingston was born in Germany seventy-one years ago. He came to California in 1850, and entered the general merchandise business at Yreka, in which he prospered. Coming to San Francisco, he entered the wholesale liquor business, starting the firm which still bears his name. The house was prosperous from its inception, and it is still one of the largest and most substantial on the Coast.

Mr. Livingston, however, decided to reside in his native country, after making his fortune, and in 1876 he left for the old country, taking up his residence in Frankfort. Only the older residents remember him, as a new generation of merchants has sprung up since his departure. Nevertheless he retained his interest in the business until last year, when he, ex-Senator A. P. Williams and Joseph May retired, and the firm was reorganized under the old name by Edward May and Jacob Wertheimer.

Mr. Livingston left a married daughter who resides abroad.

Storage Must Go.

In the June number of the Journal we treated the "juicy storage item" from what we considered quite a new and original stand-point. The particular instance that moved the editorial intellect to take up the subject was the account given of the Louisville concern which treated its customers (saloon-keepers) to a special train excursion and a big feed. Aside from any other interest that the article might have for the wholesale dealer, we related it more as an object lesson of the possibilities under the eight-year period than anything else.

It was not intended in any sense as being applicable to dear old Kentucky alone, but to all States—Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio and Illinois—wherever the practice of taxing the buyer with storage is followed.

There are distillers in Pennsylvania and Maryland, who, besides selling their product to the innocent dealer at elevated railroad prices, jab the steel into his soul afterwards at 6, 7 and 8 cents per barrel per month storage. Kentucky on the other hand, has several distillers who carry goods free the first year, a thing we do not recall any of the Eastern gentlemen ever doing.

But, while we are adding all this to our former article, to show that the offenders are not confined to Kentucky, we do not take back one jot or tittle of what we said about the storage charge itself. It ought to go. It will go; and the time is not far distant when first-class distillers will simply announce that they will charge no storage. By so doing they will put an everlasting quietus on the "snipes" who have redered the distilling business, even in capable hands, unprofitable.—*Johnson's Journal.*

Wine Presses.

I have some new, imported Wine Presses for sale below cost; also Stemmer and Seeder. Call on or address

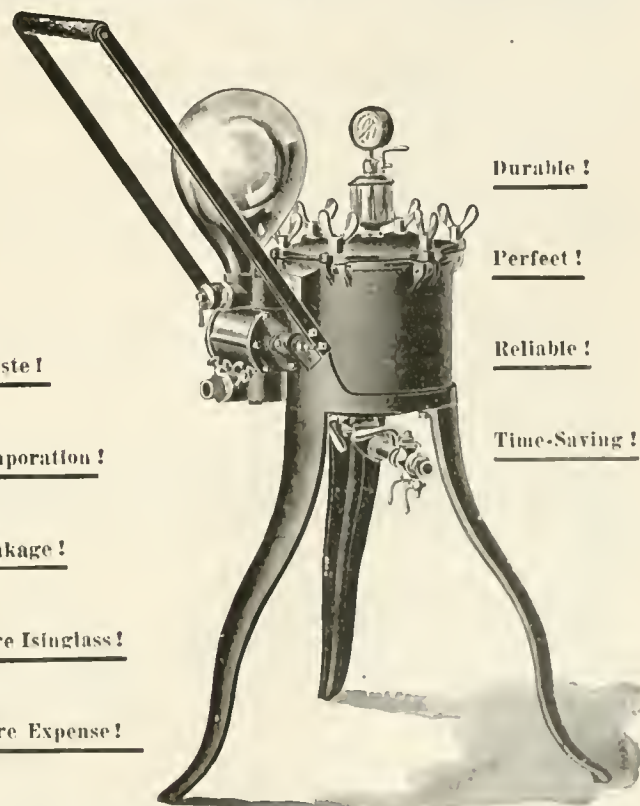
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Loew's System Filter

—FOR—

WINES, BEER, CIDER, LIQUORS, CORDIALS, WATER, &c.



No Waste!

No Evaporation!

No Leakage!

No More Isinglass!

No More Expense!

Wine Dealers and Growers, Brewers and Liquor Merchants are invited to see filter in operation at Pacific Coast Agency

7 FIRST ST., S. E. Cor. Market, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

WAYLAND & CO.U. K. WORKS,
LONDON, ENG.15-25 WHITEHALL STREET,
NEW YORKTo Wine Growers, Distillers, Etc.
Gentlemen:

We beg to advise having opened branch in New York as above, for the sale of our Wine Finings, Capillaire, Spirit Colorings, Essences, Preservatives, etc.

May we ask a trial order, that you may prove the EFFICACY, PURITY and ECONOMY of our Materials?

Yours truly,

W. A. WAYLAND & CO.

**WAYLAND'S WINE FININGS,
GUARANTEED FREE FROM****TANNIN, SALICYLIC and ANILINE.**

Require no preparation, are always ready to use, clarify the choicest descriptions of wines, also those of low alcoholic strength. IN NO WAY IMPAIR THE WINE. ONCE BRILLIANT, PERMANENTLY BRILLIANT.

PERSONAL AND TRADE NOTES.

A. M. Bergevin, the Chicago wine dealer, is in California on a buying trip.

There is talk of asking the City Trustees of Vacaville to close all saloons at midnight.

J. J. Carroll, of Louis Taussig & Co., is out of the city for a fortnight spending his annual vacation.

R. W. Lemme, the St. Helena wine maker, has removed to San Francisco. His position with the Wine Makers' Corporation makes it imperative for him to reside in the city.

Mayor Glendening, of Salt Lake City, has issued orders that all liquor stores must be closed on Sunday, and he says that the order will be enforced to the utmost by the police.

An addition of 60x150 feet is being built to the winery of the Italian-Swiss Colony at Asti. The annex will have a capacity of 400,000 gallons—twenty tanks of 20,000 each. This will make a total for the winery of 2,400,000 gallons.

Rennie Bros. & Wheeler, the lessees of the plant of the Natoma Vineyard Co., are building additional storage cellars on the Natoma property. They will increase the capacity by at least 250,000 gallons in anticipation of the coming vintage.

The North Star Brewing Company has incorporated; principal place of business, San Francisco. Directors—Carl A. Fornberg, John Pope, John Schroeder, Elizabeth Fornberg, Katharine Pope and Anna Schroeder, all of San Francisco. Capital stock, \$30,000—all subscribed.

Christopher Buckley, who has large wine interests in Livermore valley, has begun work in enlarging the cooperage capacity at Ravenswood from 75,000 to 150,000 gallons. This is done at the suggestion of the Wine Makers' Corporation, and it is expected that the other vineyardists will follow Mr. Buckley's example.

Early on the morning of July 23d a fire destroyed seven residences belonging to Antone Zicovich, on Sunol street, San Jose, valued at \$1500 each, but the total loss, with household effects, is placed at \$12,000. There was \$5000 insurance on the houses. Zicovich's big winery plant was in great danger, and was saved with difficulty. The fire was of incendiary origin.

H. H. Sherwood, of Sherwood & Sherwood, is spending most of his time in St. Helena. There has been considerable illness in his family, and they have gone to the country for a season.

The Jesse Moore, Hunt Co. is enlarging its office at the place of business, 404 Front street. Quite an additional space has been added to the office room. Increased business has made this alteration a necessity.

C. M. Mann, the wine merchant, and family are spending a three weeks' vacation at Congress Springs. Mr. Mann was greatly in need of recuperation, having devoted himself very closely to his business for a year past.

J. P. Edoff, of Dallemand & Co., and President of the California Protective Association, will soon leave for the East. He will be gone from a month to six weeks, visiting the Chicago and New York branches of the house.

Letters have been received from Germany from Mr. Henry Campe, showing that he is enjoying to the utmost his stay in that country. He has done much traveling in the Fatherland, and is now contemplating an extended tour in Austria, Hungary and the Tyrol. He is not expected to return until November.

James S. Hackett, of the Greenbrier Distilling Company, is on the Coast again, and will be here from a month to six weeks on this trip. He says that business is on a better basis in San Francisco than in any other city in the country, and that dealers do not appreciate how well they are off. In the East trade is terribly slow.

Herman J. Cowles, who for years has been with the house of Charles Meinecke & Co., was married on the evening of the 21st inst. to Miss Minnie Boyle. The ceremony was performed at St. Paul's Lutheran Church, at Eddy and Gough streets, by Rev. J. W. Buehler. We join in the general wish of all for a happy and prosperous married life.

Frank T. Swett, the Martinez vineyardist, and son of John Swett, was married on July 15th to Miss Myrta Wallace More, the eldest daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Drahts. The ceremony took place in the home of Rev. Drahts at San Quentin, he being Chaplain at the State Prison, and the knot was tied by the father of the bride. The honeymoon was spent at Lake Tahoe.

Charles Mehl, late of Mehl Bros., Marysville, has opened the well-known resort in the Vandevere House, northwest corner of B and Third streets, where he will cater to first-class trade in his line, only the best brands of wines, liquors and cigars to be kept in stock. Mr. Mehl invites a liberal share of the public patronage. He will be pleased to meet all his old friends at the new stand.

Mr. Louis Zorngibl has sold the well-known Wine Stube, at 112 East Randolph street, Chicago, to Paul Gauger, who will convert it into a first-class sample room. Mr. Gauger is Secretary of the North Chicago Wirths-Verein, State Vice-President of the First District L. D. P. A., is a genial companion and has a host of friends who will be glad to learn that he has a down-town location. Mr. Zorngibl retires from business for a much needed rest.

The cellar and winery of the I. De Turk estate at Santa Rosa, which includes also about four acres of land in the city limits, a dwelling and the bonded warehouse at Santa Rosa, was sold at Executors' sale recently. The property was bid in by the Santa Rosa Bank for \$58,000. This may be taken as an indication that the property will eventually fall to the Wine Makers' Corporation, as Mr. Blitz W. Paxton, of Healdsburg, is a prominent director in both the Corporation and the Bank.

Creditors of Normann & Iverson, proprietors of the Normann Cafe, under the Baldwin Hotel, have applied to have the firm declared insolvent, and the amounts claimed by each are as follows: Haas Brothers, \$11.61; Code, Elfelt & Co., \$58.30; Neuburger, Reiss & Co., \$48.65; Sherwood & Sherwood, \$30; Wilmerding-Loewe Company, \$180.98; Goldberg, Bowen & Co., \$338.53. The firm is charged with the commission of an act of insolvency by permitting its property to remain under attachment for more than three days.

Viticulture Was Excluded.

The State Board of Trade, anticipating the great influx of Eastern visitors to the Coast at the time of the Christian Endeavor Convention, took advantage of the occasion to issue a splendidly gotten up pamphlet or brochure, entitled "California, the Land of Promise." Well-known writers on all the industries of the State contributed to this publication, and without doubt it is the finest and most complete statement of California's material advantages, except—

Viticulture was excluded.

A comprehensive article on the viticultural industries was prepared by Mr. Charles A. Wetmore, but at the instance of several Endeavorers the article was excluded. The State Board of Trade announces a special edition, however, with Mr. Wetmore's article in its proper place.

We think that the sensibilities of the Endeavorers were too easily offended. A resume of California's industries without mention of viticulture is like tabasco sauce with the tabasco left out.

Viticulture is almost as characteristically Californian as is quicksilver mining or borax production.

The State Board doubtless meant well in acceding to the wishes of a few zealots in San Francisco, but it should have been remembered that by no means all of the thousands of visitors to California were Christian Endeavorers, or had ultra-prohibition leanings. Indeed, we have seen several who bore the orange and purple badge—whether with right or not we do not know—who gave plenty of outward material evidence that their sympathies were not averse to corn whisky.

How many topics this book covered is shown by the following index:

- "Introduction"—By William H. Mills.
- "Early History of California"—By D. R. Sessions.
- "Commercial Position of California"—By William L. Merry.
- "Climate of California"—By Prof. E. W. Hilgard.
- "The Scenery of California"—By John Muir.
- "Californian Forests"—By Charles H. Shinn.
- "Resources of California"—By Gen. N. P. Chipman.
- "Irrigation"—By C. E. Grunsky.
- "Condition of Gold Mining in California"—By Charles G. Yale.
- "Mines and Their Record of Production"—By C. E. Uren.
- "Agricultural Policies in California"—By Alfred Holman.
- "Distinctive Features of Californian Horticulture"—By E. J. Wickson.
- "Olive Culture"—By Elwood Cooper.
- "Citrus Fruit Culture in California"—By I. N. Hoag.
- "The Beet Sugar Industry"—By Claus Spreckels.
- "The Raisin Product"—By William Forsyth.
- "Transportation in California"—By W. G. Curtis.
- "The Canned Fruit Industry"—By J. H. Flickinger.
- "Dairying Conditions in California"—By Samuel E. Watson.
- "Poultry Farming"—By J. A. Finch.
- "Flora of California"—By Emory E. Smith.
- "The Live Stock Interests of California"—By Charles M. Chase.
- "Wool Husbandry in California"—By John H. Wise.
- "Indigenous Forage Plants"—By W. S. Green.
- "Religion and the Churches in California"—By Rev. Horatio Stobbs, D. D.
- "Education in California"—By President Martin Kellogg.
- "Political Status of California as Determined by Statistics"—By Horace Davis.
- "California's Call to the Immigrant"—By John P. Irish.
- "California and the Insane"—By Dr. A. M. Gardner.
- "The Lick Observatory of the University of California"—By Dr. Edward S. Holden.
- "San Francisco"—By Edwin H. Clough.
- "An Analysis of Land Values."

Time is Money.

Save time and money. Buy a Hercules Gas, Gasoline or Oil Engine. The best; the cheapest. See page 15.

The New Collector.

The President has appointed John C. Lynch of San Bernardino to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of California. Mr. Lynch has been an old party wheel-horse for many years, and has been Speaker of the California House of Representatives. His appointment is due to Senator Perkins and all of the Republican Congressmen, except Mr. Loud of the Fifth District, who wanted John D. Daly. We had hoped that Mr. C. W. Manwaring, the Cashier of the Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Co., would be appointed, but his backing was not sufficient. We trust that Mr. Lynch will have a prosperous career in the office, and in our next issue will have something more to say of him.

Grace Bros.'s new brewery at Santa Rosa has been entirely rebuilt, and has begun operations. The brewery was destroyed by fire on May 16th, but has been rebuilt since then. They will start with a capacity of fifty barrels a day. The enterprise shown by these gentlemen, Frank P. and Joseph T. Grace, in re-establishing their business as quickly as possible, is most commendable. They will enjoy a most widely distributed patronage in a short time, as the excellent quality of their goods justify.

About a month ago the Gast Wine Company, of St. Louis, introduced the first bottle of "Gast's Champagne," which is to be sold at 25 cents a pint, and to-day the company has more orders than it can fill until its machinery for bottling and wiring is perfected. Over 1500 bottles of this wine are sold daily, and as that is the limit of output at present, the company will increase it to 5000 a day, and the orders are on hand to do it. The limit of the daily sale of "Gast's Champagne" would be hard to guess. The wine is well carbonated, and is meeting with a lively demand wherever introduced.

WINE AND BRANDY RECEIPTS.

	Wine.	Brandy.
July 1	27,400	.....
2	24,100	.....
6	58,700
7	25,600
8	36,500
9	24,200
10	30,000
12	24,600
13	18,500
14	15,000
Total	284,600

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(FRANCE)

Agents in San Francisco, Cal.

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.

See quotations on page 31. **525 FRONT STREET.**

Edward Braunschweiger, Secretary of Braunschweiger & Co., is rejoicing over the advent of his first born, a son, which came into being on the 20th inst. The mother and child are doing well.

Fred C. Siebe, of Siebe Bros. & Plagemann, is in Europe on a pleasure trip, which will last about four months. Mr. Siebe has been in bad health for some years, and this outing will do him much good.

R. Heinstrom Bros., the Cincinnati wine, liquor and cordial firm, have opened a branch house in San Francisco at 231 California street. The firm has had a large and growing business in liquor specialties on this Coast for many years, and the opening of this branch was made necessary by the volume of business done.

The Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts held, in the recent case of Wasserboehr vs. Morgan, that it was not a violent inference of fact from the evidence that a wholesale liquor dealer in Boston, accustomed to sell intoxicating liquors to retail dealers in New Hampshire, knew whether that State by statute prohibited the sale of such liquors except by town agents or licensed the sale or had no statutes on the subject, and that it was a still less violent inference of fact that the selling agent of the Boston liquor dealer, who lived in Manchester, knew what the statutes of New Hampshire were on the subject, and that the knowledge of the agent was the knowledge of the principal.

The consignment of twenty-one cars of Bigarreau cherries that was mentioned a couple of days ago as arriving at the port of Boston for a Cincinnati firm is considered the largest shipment of the kind ever made to the United States. The Cincinnati firm—Mihalovitch, Fletcher & Co.—is the largest house of the kind of business in the country, and the entire consignment was taxpaid at this city yesterday, the duty amounting to \$4,000. It is sometimes customary for the firm to place their goods of this sort in their local bonded warehouse, but on account of the change that is to be made in the tariff by the new law, and the fact that the cherries are needed immediately, the tax was paid at once.—*Cincinnati Enquirer, July 17th.*

Lord Burton, the great English brewer, is still a remarkably young looking man for his age, and this has led to some curious experiences. It is not so long ago that, while in conversation with a fellow traveler on a north-bound train, the stranger remarked in a very patronizing manner: "Look here, young man, you seem to know a good deal about brewing. I am a brewer down Brighton way. I want an active and promising man to act as manager under me, and to push the business. I have no family, and if he does well there is a partnership ahead in the future. Now, is that a good offer?" "An excellent one," replied Lord Burton, "and I am only sorry that I cannot avail myself of it. The fact is that my name is Bass. I have a little brewery of my own down Burton way, which demands all my attention."

TO WINE AND FRUIT GROWERS.—The undersigned wishes to offer his services in manufacturing non-alcoholic fruit juices without drugs.

Sept. 6

WM. RUEFF,
Felton, Santa Cruz Co., Cal.

Correspondence.

Mr. A. Lachman, of Lachman & Jacobi, has addressed the following letter to Mr. P. C. Rossi:

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19, 1897.

Mr. P. C. Rossi, 318 Montgomery Street, City—DEAR SIR: I notice in to-day's issue of the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW that you have charged me with having applied the term "Dago" to Italians, and specifically charge that I have done so to Mr. Cavagnaro.

I deny this most emphatically, and demand a retraction in the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW over your signature. I am not in the habit of calling names, and certainly have no reason to designate the Italians in any different manner than I do the French, Germans or Americans.

I have not seen Mr. Cavagnaro for two or three years, consequently it is a matter of utter impossibility that Mr. Cavagnaro could have charged me with any such remarks.

Very respectfully,

A. LACHMAN.

To this letter Mr. Rossi has replied:

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 22, 1897.

Mr. A. Lachman, City—DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your favor of the 19th inst. and have delayed answering the same as I desired to see Mr. Cavagnaro in reference to the matter. As several attempts to see him have failed, I now answer the same, stating that I am pleased to see that you emphatically deny having made the insulting remarks attributed to you by Mr. Cavagnaro.

You seem to be in doubt that said gentleman would have charged you with such remarks, but these were made in the presence of several witnesses in Campi's Restaurant, and I certainly did not invent them. What were his reasons in making such false statements, and what were his motives in immediately reporting to you and your friends, the answer that came to my lips in a moment of indignation I leave to you to infer.

I certainly would not have paid any attention to Mr. Cavagnaro's gossip had it not been for the fact that Col. Bendel mentioned to me that Mr. Fred Jacobi complained bitterly to him about my remarks to Mr. Cavagnaro, and Mr. Chase also mentioned to me that Mr. Morgan complained to him to the same effect, and at the first opportunity that I had I personally explained to Mr. Morgan, in presence of Mr. Bundschu and others, exactly how the matter stood, adding further that if you had not used the remarks attributed to you I would cheerfully withdraw mine. Such being the facts, you can imagine my surprise when I saw that Mr. Morgan saw fit to bring the matter before the public through the press.

Now that you assure me that you have not made the insulting remarks attributed to you by Mr. Cavagnaro, I cheerfully retract any uncomplimentary remarks that I may have made at that time, and I leave the responsibility of this controversy to whom it belongs.

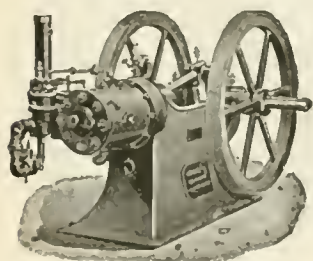
If you think it advisable, you can make use of this letter.

Yours truly,

P. C. ROSSI.

WANTED—Business man traveling among the Wholesale Wine Trade in the East wishes to represent reliable California Wine Producer or Dealer as side line. Address WINE, this office.

WANTED, PARTNER.—Partner wanted in a wholesale liquor house in this city. Business well established. For particulars, address WINFIELD SCOTT, Box 2605, San Francisco.



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Imports and Exports

DURING THE PAST FORTNIGHT.

TO TAHITI—PER BKT. TROPIC BIRD, July 1, 1897.

DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS	PACKAGES.	GALLONS	VALUE.
Maunua...	Cal Wine Association	5 barrels	259	\$140
Tahiti...	"	4 hl-barrels	110	57
"	"	30 barrels	1,543	465
"	B F Ayer	2 barrels	102	30
"	Lachman & Jacobi	6 barrels	300	78
Total amount			2,320	\$770

TO MEXICO—PER STR. ORIZABA, July 3, 1897.

Santa Rosalia	F Santellier	6 hf-barrels	168	93
"	"	11 cases		17
Guaymas	F S Kordt	2 kegs	10	90
Santa Rosalia	"	6 barrels	300	90
Guaymas	Paul Masson	30 cases	142	39
"	"	3 barrels	121	139
"	Gundlach-Bund Wine Co	11 kegs	10	5
La Paz	"	1 keg	16	11
Mazatlan	Cal Wine Association	6 bbls 7 cnsks	753	242
La Paz	"	1 cask 10 kegs	209	76
Guaymas	"	50 kegs	500	211
Ensenada	"	1 barrel	51	14
Guaymas	Napa & Sonoma W Co.	50 kegs	300	150
Ensenada	H Levl & Co	3 cases	12	32
Guaymas	"	2 barrels	103	32
"	"	5 bbls 74 pkgs	1,736	605
"	"	25 kegs		
Altata	Crown Dist Co.	7 kegs	70	52
Guaymas	Wm Wolff & Co.	1 octave	18	46
Ensenada	C Schilling & Co.	1 barrel 3 kegs	82	31
La Paz	"	3 casks	181	72
Guaymas	B Frapoli & Co.	19 barrels 137 kegs	2,356	794
"	W A Schultz & Sons	22 kegs	220	108
Ensenada	Italian-Swiss Colony	5 barrels	261	59
La Paz	"	3 bbl 20 kgs 2 cks	488	181
Guaymas	"	9 bbls 3 hf-bbls	2,599	843
"	"	139 kegs		
Total amount 44 cases and			10,694	\$4,011

TO CENTRAL AMERICA—PER STR. ACAPULCO, July 9, 1897.

Puntas Arenas	Castle Bros	15 kegs	150	\$ 75
"	Cal Wine Association	1 pun 8 hf-bbl	380	310
"	"	1 cask		
La Libertad	"	1 cask	62	64
Corinto	"	15 cases	50	50
"	"	12 hf-barrels	314	167
Acajutla	"	5 barrels	255	95
Corinto	F S Kordt	15 bbls 20 hf-bbls	1,328	792
La Libertad	It-Swiss Colony	2 ca-ks	119	73
Puntas Arenas	"	30 hf-bbls	842	232
La Libertad	C M Mann	4 barrels	210	98
"	Gundlach-Bund W Co.	10 hf-bbl 10 kegs	440	208
Puntas Arenas	Lachman & Jacobi	5 barrels	257	128
Total amount 15 cases and			4,357	\$2,292

TO NEW YORK—PER SHIP CHALLENGER, July 6, 1897.

New York	Lachman & Jacobi	75 packages	79,173	\$1,669
"	"	1505 barrels		
"	Cal Wine Association	2500 barrels	125,000	50,000
"	L P Waller	5 cases		20
Total amount 5 cases and			204,173	\$81,689

TO JAPAN AND CHINA—PER STR. GAELIC, July 7, 1897.

Shanghai	S Foster & Co.	18 casks	1,080	\$ 567
Yokohama	Cal Wine Association	2 barrels	100	80
"	Langfeldt & Co, Ltd.	5 barrels	258	88
Shanghai	Stevens, Arnold & Co.	1 case		5
"	"	11 bbls 10 hf-bbls	847	390
"	Napa & Sonoma W Co.	45 cases		225
Nagasaki	C Schilling & Co	1 case		3
Total amount 47 cases and			2,285	\$1,358

TO NEW YORK VIA PANAMA—PER STR. ACAPULCO, July 9, 1897.

New York	Cal Wine Association	200 barrels	10,000	\$2,500
Fortress Monroe	Lenormand Bros.	1 barrel	53	36
New York	C A Worth	1 hf-bbl 2 kegs	45	34
"	Lachman & Jacobi	200 barrels	11,477	2,924
Jersey City	"	25 barrels		
Mahoney City, Pa.	Pae Trans Co.	1 barrel	174	84
"	"	4 hf-bbl 2 kegs		
New York	Berges & Domeniconi	5 barrels	220	431
Total amount			21,969	\$6,009

TO BRITISH COLUMBIA—PER STR. UNATILLA, July 10, 1897.

Victoria	Braunschweiger & Co.	1 barrel	48	\$ 48
"	Cal Wine Association	1 barrel	52	13
Unlon	Morton Drayage Co.	1 barrel	50	24
Victoria	F Tavagnaro	6 cases		20
Total amount 6 cases and			150	\$115

TO BRITISH COLUMBIA—PER STR. CITY OF PUEBLA, July 15, 1897.

Vancouver	Cal Wine Association	2 barrels	101	\$ 30
Wellington	It-Swiss Colony	1 barrel	51	15
Vancouver	Braunschweiger & Co.	1 barrel	52	25
New Westminster	"	3 barrels	149	75
Nanaimo	D De Bernardi & Co	1 barrel	50	10
Total amount			403	\$155

TO JAPAN AND CHINA—PER STR. CITY OF PEKING, July 17, 1897.

Hiogo	Gundlach-Bund W Co.	5 barrels	259	\$ 85
Yokohama	Beringer Bros.	6 barrels	306	86
Kobe	Lachman & Jacobi	1 hf-barrel	28	8
Yokohama	Carroll & Carroll	20 barrels	1,017	255
"	Macondray Bros & L.	24 cases		91
Kobe	M J Brandenstein & Co	30 cases		86
Shanghai	Napa & Sonoma W Co.	36 cases		
"	"	2 barrels	100	200
Yokohama	Cal Wine Association	40 barrels	2,000	625
Nagasaki	"	9 barrels	450	150
Hongkong	"	14 barrels	700	230
Total amount 90 cases and			4,858	\$1,516

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FINEST CALIFORNIA CASED WINES—SCHRAMSBERGER AND BEAULIEU VINEYARD.

CALIFORNIA WINES AND BRANDIES IN WOOD

TO CENTRAL AMERICA—PER STR. CITY OF SYDNEY, July 19, 1897.

Amapala	Stevens, Arnold & Co.	11 barrels	574	\$ 254
Champerico	C M Mann	10 kegs	325	165
	B Frapolli & Co.	30 cases		125
Acajutla	"	1 half-cask	32	26
Champerico	Cal Wine Association	90 cases		315
	"	50 kegs	500	200
Acajutla	"	14 bbls 5 lf-bbls	1,570	580
	"	12 cases		45
	"	10 cases		45
Panama	"	15 cases 1 hf-cask	932	308
	"	1 case		6
La Libertad	"	14 cases		71
Amapala	"	6 kegs	60	28
Champerico	Lachman & Jacobi	9 kegs	90	34
	"	10 cases		28
Panama	"	27 barrels	1,382	357
San J de Guatemala	"	5 hf-barrels	140	63
Amapala	C Schilling & Co	18 kegs	216	137
La Union	"	3 bbls 1 hf-bbl	191	117
	"	10 kegs	200	120
La Libertad	"	10 bbls 1 cask	577	234
Champerico	"	45 kegs	250	125
Ocosingo	Schwartz Bros	1 barrel	52	54
Champerico	Gundlach-Bund W Co	11 kegs	440	219
La Union	"	5 bbls 3 kegs	294	211
Amapala	"	4 barrels	221	111
La Libertad	Baruch & Co.	12 barrels	605	240
Amapala	Wetmore-Bowen Co.	14 cases		56
La Union	"	4 hf-bbls	110	99
	"	1 case		
La Libertad	"	2 barrels	104	94
Total amount 182 cases and			7,868	\$4,321

TO MEXICO—PER STR. CITY OF SYDNEY, July 19, 1897.

Manzanillo	B Frapolli & Co.	4 barrels	210	\$ 89
Tonala	Stevens, Arnold & Co.	6 hf-barrels	164	150
San Benito	Cal Wine Association	36 hf-bbls 82 kegs	1,720	843
	"	200 cases		420
Manzanilla	"	6 octaves	120	51
San Benito	Napa & Sonoma W Co.	10 hf-barrels	275	200
San Blas	Cal Wine Association	7 kegs	107	88
San Benito	I Gutte	10 kegs	106	40
Total amount 200 cases and			2,702	1,881

TO YORK VIA PANAMA—PER STR. CITY OF SYDNEY, July 19, 1897.

Newark, N J	C A Worth	2 barrels	100	\$ 40
New York	Cal Wine Association	480 barrels	24,000	6,038
	F Chevalier & Co	50 barrels	2,550	1,275
Boston	"	50 barrels	2,550	1,912
New York	T H Froelich	50 barrels	2,600	520
Lewiston, Me	Lenormand Bros	6 barrels	310	120
New York	Gundlach-Bund W Co.	200 barrels	10,268	2,747
	Lachman & Jacobi	170 barrels	8,616	2,129
	Gaddini & Cioeca	28 barrels	1,365	365
	Beringer Bros.	1 hf-barrel	27	60
Total amount			52,386	\$15,346

TO BRITISH AMERICA—PER STR. WALLA WALLA, July 20, 1897.

Victoria	Alec B Wilbertorce	5 cases		\$ 25
Vancouver	Cal Wine Association	2 barrels	101	50
Winnipeg	Lachman & Jacobi	10 barrels	515	168
Rossland	Gundlach-Bund W Co.	3 barrels	156	66
Total amount 5 cases and			772	\$509

EXPORTS OF BRANDY TO FOREIGN PORTS BY SEA.

From July 1st to July 15, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
Acapulco	Panama	P N S S Co.	1 case		\$ 10
R P Ribbet	Honolulu	Williams, D & Co.	100 cases		650
Total amount 101 cases and					\$660

IMPORTS OF WINES AND LIQUORS BY SEA.

FROM EUROPE VIA PANAMA—PER STR. ACAPULCO, July 4, 1897.

SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES & CONTENTS.	CONSIGNEES.
	25 case Wine	Louis Sloss & Co (for Hon.)
	55 cases Cognac	H J Woollacott (Los Ange's)
	1 case Kirsch	"
	50 cases Wine	A Vignier
	15 cases Liqueurs	"

FROM VANCOUVER—PER STR. UMATILLA, July 6, 1897.

	1 puncheon Wine	Cal Wine Association
FROM OVERLAND.		
	80 barrels Bottled Beer	Sherwood & Sherwood

FROM LONDON—PER BR. SHIP MOOLTAN, July 8, 1897.

	785 cases Spirits	Chas Melnecke & Co.
	106 cases Geneva	"
	100 cases Fernet	"
	390 cases Spirits	C W Craig & Co.
	100 cases Gin	Jas de Fremery & Co.
	25 cases Whisky	A Vignier
	103 cases Spirits	Goldberg, Bowen & Co.
	50 cases Bottled Beer	Hellmann Bros & Co
	50 cases Gin	William Wolf & Co
	5 cases Wine	J Newton
	50 cases Mineral Water	Chas Graef & Co
	50 cases Gin	W A Ross & Bro
	6 octaves Wine	A Repsold & Co
	120 cases Wine	Crown Dist Co.
	200 cases Bottled Beer	Order

FROM NEW YORK VIA PANAMA—PER STR. SAN BLAS, July 8, 1897.

	25 baskets Min Water	Order marked Yellow X
FROM EUROPE.		
	30 cases Wine	A Montrino & Co

FROM OVERLAND VIA VANCOUVER—PER STR. CITY OF PUERBA, July 11, 1897.

	300 cases Champagne	H H Veuve
--	---------------------	-----------

FROM EUROPE VIA PANAMA—PER STR. CITY OF SYDNEY, July 11, 1897.

	20 octaves Wine	Goldberg, Bowen & Co
	2 packages Wine	"

FROM NEW YORK—PER SHIP ST. JAMES, July 15, 1897.

Flint & Co.	65 barrels Whisky	J F Chapman & Co.
"	1 hf-bbl Whisky	"
"	25 cases Mineral Water	"
"	600 cases Root Beer	"

IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND.

From July 1st to July 15, 1897.

SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES & CONTENTS.	CONSIGNEES.
	157 barrels Whisky	Collector of Port

EXPORTS OF BRANDY TO DOMESTIC PORTS BY SEA.

From July 1st to July 15, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
Acapulco	New York	Cal Wine Ass'n	2 hf-bbls	53	\$ 90
	"	"	1 barrel	50	52
Total amount					103 \$142



MARTIN ERLÉN BACH,
PACIFIC COAST AGENT
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M. HAHN & CO.,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS
125 Water Street, New York.

BEER EXPORTS TO FOREIGN PORTS BY SEA.

From July 1st to July 15, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES	VALUE.
Santiago	Hilo, H I.	F E Potter	5 barrels bottled	\$ 37
Orizaba	Guaymas	S F Breweries, Ltd	145 cases bottled	770
"	Mazatlan	"	10 cases bottled	60
"	Santa Rosalia	"	21 cases bottled	90
"	Hermosillo	"	30 cases bottled	135
"	La Paz	"	28 cases bottled	245
"	Magdalena	"	25 cases bottled	100
"	Ensenada	"	10 cases bottled	85
J D Spreckels	Mahukona	"	5 cases bottled	42
"	"	Cal Wine Assn	5 barrels bottled	42
Lurline	Kahului	Haw Com Co	5 cases bottled	22
"	"	Crown Dist Co	12 barrels bottled	111
"	"	S F Breweries, Ltd	12 cases bottled	100
Acapulco	Acapulca	Anheuser B Co	200 cases bottled	1,000
"	"	"	20 barrels bottled	200
Australia	Honolulu	S F Breweries, Ltd	100 third-bbls bulk	300
"	"	"	30 cases bottled	270
"	"	S F Stock Brewery	1 keg bulk	5
"	"	Buffalo Brew Co	150 kegs bulk	202
"	"	Hilbert Bros	15 cases bottled	152
"	"	Enterprise Br Co	15 cases bottled	125
"	"	"	40 barrels bulk	1,750
"	"	"	150 lf-bbls bulk	
"	"	"	135 third-bbls bulk	
"	"	"	117 sixth-bbls bulk	
Anna Johnson	"	J D Spreckels & Br	10 cases bottled	100
"	"	S F Breweries, Ltd	10 cases bottled	90
W H Diamond	"	Hilbert Bros	15 cases bottled	152
"	"	S F Breweries, Ltd	50 cases bottled	450
Total—415 cases, 180 casks, 42 barrels bottled; 4 barrels, 150 half-barrels, 295 third-barrels, 117 sixth-barrels, 151 kegs bulk				\$6,685

EXPORTS OF MISCELLANEOUS LIQUORS BY SEA.

From July 1st to July 15, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	P'K'S AND CONTENTS.	VALUE.
Orizaba	Ensenada	A Viguier	5 cases Vermouth	\$ 15
"	Guaymas	B Frapolli & Co	3 cases Vermouth	15
Acapulco	Panama	P M S S Co	2 cases Gin	10
"	Puntas Arenas	Southern Pac Co	106 bbls Alcohol	2,800
Umatilla	Victoria	F De Bary & Co	25 cases Champagne	318
Australia	Honolulu	"	30 cases Champagne	373
"	"	J D Spreckels & Br	225 cases Gin	378
"	"	Langley & Michaels	4 cases Alcohol	32
"	"	Cal Wine Assn	70 cases Cordials	355
"	"	A Viguier	3 cases Liqueurs	36
Total amount 367 cases, etc.				\$4,332

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN WINE SHIPMENTS.

From July 1st to July 15, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
Sharp Shooter	Ruk	J F Cunningham	2 cases		\$ 8
Santiago	Hilo, H I.	Cal Wine Ass'n	10 barrels	500	190
J D Spreckels	Mahukona	"	30 kegs	175	118
Lurline	Kahului	"	80 kegs	625	371
Acapulco	Acapulco	"	2 lf-bbls	53	29
"	"	H-Swiss Colony	1 bbl 1 lf-b.	234	107
R P Rathet	Honolulu	Spruance, S & Co.	3 barrels	158	63
Australia	"	J C Nubmann	15 barrels	512	314
Total amount 2 cases and				2,557	\$1,200

EXPORTS OF WHISKY BY SEA.

From July 1st to July 15, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
Santiago	Hilo, H I.	Crown Dist Co	13 cases		\$ 182
Orizaba	Alta	"	1 case		9
"	Mazatlan	William Wolf & Co	10 cases		75
Lurline	Kahului	Crown Dist Co	15 cases		120
"	"	"	1 hf-bbl	28	50
Gaello	Yokohama	"	25 cases		225
"	Nagasaki	"	25 cases		225
Acapulco	Panama	"	25 cases		221
"	Corinto	"	6 cases		56
"	San J de Guat'la	William Wolf & Co	100 cases		750
Umatilla	Victoria	Braunweiger & Co	6 cases		48
Australia	Honolulu	S F Bond Mfg W H	45 cases		315
"	"	Meyer, Wilson & Co	35 cases		105
Total amount 306 cases					\$2,387

WHISKY AND SPIRIT IMPORTS BY RAIL.

From July 1st to July 15, 1897.

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CONSIGNEES.	ALC'L SPIRITS.		WHISKY.			LIQUORS.	
	Bbls.	Barrels	Cases.	Bbls.	1/2-bbl	Kegs.	Cases Bbls.
Bode & Haslett	60		50	135			
Crown Dist Co	205						
Jones, Mundy & Co	335						
Sherwood & Sherwood			130	37			
J H Borden & Co				157			
J L Nickel & Co				8	3		
Goldberg, Bowen & Co			60				
Alex McDonald			50				
Hellmann Bros & Co			30				
M Ryan				1			
E Koenig, Oakland				1			
L Gendotti				1			
Total	600		320	340	3		

BEER IMPORTS BY RAIL.

From July 1st to July 15, 1897.

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CONSIGNEES.	BOTTLED.			BULK.			
	Cases.	Casks.	Barrels.	Barrels	1/2 bbls	1/4-bbls.	Kegs.
W Bogen				75	125		140
Royal Eagle Dist Co	10			130	20	120	
C A Zinkand				55	20		
Total			10	260	165	120	140

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- MESSERS. CANTELLI & COCHRANE, BIELLA, Ginger Ale
- MESSERS. J & F MARTELL, Cognac Martell Brandy
- MESSERS. HIRAM WALKER & SONS, LTD, WALKERVILLE, Canada, Canadian Club Whisky
- MESSERS. ANDREW USHER & CO, EDINBURGH, Scotch Whisky
- THE DUBLIN DISTILLERS CO, LTD, (Wm Jameson & Co), Dublin Irish Whisky
- MESSERS. JOHN DEKUYPER & SON, ROTTERDAM, Gin
- MR J A GILKA, BURLINGAME, GILKA BOTTLED & Labeled
- MESSERS. EDOLPHO WOLFF'S SON & CO., SCHEDAM, Aromatic Schnapps
- MESSERS. READ BROS., LONDON, The "Dog's Head" Bottling of Guinness' Stout and Bass' Ale
- BARTHOLOMAW BREWING CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y., Knickerbocker Beer
- MESSERS. DUBOS FRERES, BORDEAUX, Claret and Sauternes
- MESSERS. FEINHAARD & CO., COBLENTZ, Rhine and Moselle Wines
- MR. F CHAUVENET, Nuits, COTE D'OR, Burgundy Wines
- MESSERS. MORGAN BROS., PUERTO DE SANTA MARIA, Sherry
- WIDOW HARMONY, Puerto de Santa Maria, Sherry
- THE ROYAL WINE CO., Oporto, Port Wines
- MESSERS. VZAGHERRI & CO., REUS, Tarragona Wines
- THE ROYAL HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT WINE CELLARS, BUDAPEST, Hungarian Wines
- PSCHORR AND OTHER GERMAN BEERS
- MR THEO LAPPE, NIEDERSTADT, Aromatic Blended Wines
- MR. MARNIER LAPOSTOLLE, SEINE ET OISE, FRANCE, Grand Marnier
- MESSERS. F CUSENIER, ELSAINE & CO, PARIS, Cordials
- ANDREAS SANLEHNER, BUDAPEST, Hungary János Natúr Aperient Water
- MR. JOHANN MARIA FARINA, COLOGNE, Gegenueber dem Juclischplatz, Cologne, Eau de Cologne

Re-imported American Whiskies.—'86 Excelsior; Spr '89 Belle of Nelson; Spring '90 Old Grand Dad; Hume; Mayfield; O. F. C.; Chickeneck and other staple brands. Lowest market quotations furnished on application, to the wholesale trade only.

PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS, ETC.

The following list of recent patents and trade-marks of interest to our patrons is reported by WM. G. HENDERSON, solicitor of American and foreign patents and trade-marks, Norris Building, 501 F street, Washington, D. C. A copy of any of the United States patents will be furnished by him for 25 cents.

ISSUE OF MAY 11, 1897.

- 582,163--Barrel Washer, Frederick E. Anderson, Chicago, Ill.
- 582,576--Mucilage Bottle, Lorin H. Ericker, Berkeley, Cal.
- 582,263--Barrel Washer, Edward R. Buhrman and R. J. Meiser, Cincinnati, O.
- 582,348--Bottle, Arthur Fishmann, New York, N. Y.
- 582,505--Bottle Washer, Emil Kersten, Richmond, Va.
- 582,212--Bottle, Fred A. Lenox, Stillwater, Minn.
- 582,433--Bottle Stopper, Frederick S. Perrin, New York, N. Y.
- 582,235--Device for Preventing Refilling of Bottles, Sallie A. Saeger, Allentown, Pa.
- 582,509--Can Washing Machine, Frank A. Senferi, The Dalles, Or.
- 582,880--Bottle, Elizabeth G. Tehbutt, Albany, N. Y.
- 582,446--Bottle Stopper, Selden Twitchell, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 582,250--Barrel, Carl Wittkowsky, Berlin, Germany

TRADE-MARKS.

- 30,016--Bottled Spring Water and Bottled Mineral Water, The Wankesha Water Company, Jersey City, N. J. Essential feature--A figure of an oval with two scallops on either side, in the central portion of which is the Hegeia general trade mark of the company, consisting of the word "Hygeia," and a drinking fountain, and on either side of which is a scroll and a band.
- 30,017--Malt Extract and Beer,--Dobler Brewing Co., Albany, N. Y. Essential feature--A circle, within which is inscribed the letter "D" in characteristic shape with a scroll, and within the loop of which appears a flowing mug of beer, and the representation of a supine hand holding barley stalks and hop blossoms.
- 30,018--Malt Extract and Beer, William Simon, Buffalo, N. Y. Essential feature--Three concentric circles and a hop blossom, the leaves extending on either side into a winged shape figure
- 30,019--Lager Beer and Malt Extract, The Firm of Gerhard Lang, Buffalo, N. Y. Essential feature--A heart shaped figure with scroll work on the outline of the upper portion, and the word "Lang's" in characteristic script lettering and a scroll.
- 30,020--Malt Extract, The Firm of Gerhard Lang, Buffalo, N. Y. Essential feature--The word "Diatonic."
- 30,021--Malt Beverages, Joseph Loewenberg, New York, N. Y. Essential feature--The word "Sitopose"
- 30,022--Brandy, Bisquit-Dubouche & Co., Cognac, France. Essential feature--The representation of a shield or coat of arms bearing the conventionalized head of a man.

ISSUE OF MAY 18, 1897.

- 582,976--Bottle Stopper, Frederick A. Biekford, Lock Haven, Pa.
- 582,623--Bottle Filling Machine, Charles S. Dolly, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 583,011--Non-refillable Bottle, Willard H. Gilman, Boston, Mass.
- 582,787--Inkstand, Levi Hayne, New Haven, Conn.
- 582,644--Bottle Seal, Frederick H. Heath and J. R. Nagle, Tacoma, Wash.
- 583,000--Milk Can, Frank McCarty, Martins Ferry, Ohio.
- 582,762--Bottle Sealing Device, William Painter, Baltimore, Md.
- 582,949--Method of and Apparatus for Forming Glass Articles, Julius Proeger, Greensburg, Pa.
- 582,950--Mold for Manufacturing Glassware, Julius Proeger, Greensburg, Pa.
- 582,687--Inkstand, William C. Richardson, New York, N. Y.
- 582,769--Beer Bottling Apparatus, Henry Wank, Portland, Or.

ISSUE OF JUNE 8, 1897.

- 584,138--Machine for Automatically Gathering Glass, William F. Altenbaugh, Titlio, Ohio.
- 583,970--Bottle, Joseph E. Barclay, Bowling Green, Ky.
- 584,107--Colored Flashed Ornamental Glass, Archibald L. Brown, Chicago, Ill.
- 584,050--Process of and Apparatus for Aging Alcoholic Liquids, Heinrich Deininger, Berlin, Germany.

- 584,215--Bottle Cleaner, Herbert H. Freeman, Pierre, S. D.
- 584,225--Bottle, James F. Inglis, Silver City, Idaho.
- 584,043--Mucilage Bottle, George C. Koester, Paterson, N. J.
- 584,091--Automatic Valve for Beer Taps, Peter C. Leidich, Tamaqua, Pa.
- 584,048--Non-refillable Bottle, William A. Papoun, Baker City, Or.
- 583,949--Stopper for Bottles or Jars, Otto Selig, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 583,966--Bottle Stopper, Otto Wupper and A. Becker, Gevelsberg, Germany.

TRADE-MARKS.

- 30,145--Beverage, both Laxative and Tonic, Frank C. Fowler, Moodus, Conn. Essential feature--A picture of a caldron with a fire underneath, a plant at each side thereof, and winged children each in the act of placing in the caldron a leaf plucked from one of said plants.
- 30,152--Liquid Tonic, Peter Fehler, Baltimore, Md. Essential feature--The compound word "Kola-Malz," each part of the compound word being enclosed in a link-shaped border line, the said two links overlapping at one end.
- 30,153--Beer and Malt Extracts, Chr. Heinrich Brewing Co., Washington, D. C. Essential feature--A diamond containing a representation of the Washington Monument partially obliterated by a hop leaf having a representation of the letter "H" on its surface.
- 30,154--Whisky, Ragsdale & Peck, Springfield, Tenn. Essential feature--Four "Ds."
- 30,155--Whisky, Ragsdale & Peck, Springfield, Tenn. Essential feature--The word "Lincoln."
- 30,156--Whisky, Geo. A. Dickel & Co., Nashville, Tenn. Essential feature--A representation of a still having a pipe leading to a worm, which is in the shape of a spiral coil, supported by upright timbers, through which a pipe, making up the sections of the coil, passes.

ISSUE OF JUNE 15, 1897.

- 584,451--Stopper, Montague M. Bear, Chicago, Ill.
- 584,455--Non-refillable Bottle, John Boston, Chicago, Ill.
- 584,385--Bottle, Jules Malepart, Cognac, France.
- 584,481--Bottle, George C. Phillips, Hester, La.
- 584,438--Bottle, James F. Welch, La Clete, Mo.

TRADE-MARKS.

- 30,193--Beer, Springfield Brewing Company, Springfield, Mass. Essential feature--A representation of the obverse and reverse sides of a medal of the Duke of Baden, connected by a band and a hop-vine and sprig of barley.
- 30,194--Beer, J. L. Hoerber Brewing Company, Chicago, Ill. Essential feature--The capital letter "H," and the words "Cream of Malt."
- 30,195--Beer, Quandt Brewing Company, Troy, N. Y. Essential feature--A winged globe, representation of clouds, and the word "Victor" in fancy script lettering, the whole surmounted by a figure typifying Mercury.
- 30,196--Beer, Ale, Porter, Stout and Malt Extract, The Maumee Brewing Company, Toledo, Ohio. Essential feature--A representation of a bullfrog in a sitting attitude upon a pond lily, and the words "Bull Frog Brand."
- 30,197--Beer, Porter and Malt Extract, Indianapolis Brewing Company, Indianapolis, Ind. Essential feature--A fantastically shaped figure consisting of two-thirds of a circle surmounted by small scallops and an allegorical representation of wings connected with an arc of a circle with sagittata edges, with a sphere surmounted by a partially nude female figure sitting upon a wheel.
- 30,198--Ale and Porter, C. H. Evans & Sons, Hudson, N. Y. Essential feature--The word "Cream."
- 30,199--Beer and Malt Extract, Born & Co., Columbus, Ohio. Essential feature--The word "Born's" in fancy characteristic letters and a scroll inscribed within an elliptical shaped figure, the two sides and lower portions extending into a point formed by the intersection of two arches, and the upper portion being the arc of a circle.
- 30,200--Malt Extract, William A. Weber, Waukesha, Wis. Essential feature--A rectangular figure bearing two letters "X" and the words "Bethesda Malt."
- 30,201--Tonic, The Red Iron Pill Co., Portland, Me. Essential feature--The words "Dr. Clarke's Red Iron Pills" and "Red Iron Pills Make Red Cheeks," printed in red upon a white background.

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 506 Market Street, - San Francisco.

Recent Treasury Decisions.

Pint Bottles Containing Champagne Dutiable at 1½ Cents Per Pound Under Paragraph 88 of the Act of 1894.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 3, 1897.

Sir: The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 19th ultimo, transmitting the application of Messrs. Hiram Sibley & Co., requesting a refund of \$9.28 paid on certain 50 dozen of pint bottles containing champagne, withdrawn from warehouse December 3, 1896, duty having been assessed thereon at the rate of 1½ cents per pound.

You report that the duties in question were assessed in accordance with Department's instructions of October 6, 1896 (Synopsis 17,448), which directed an appeal from a decision of the Board of General Appraisers, holding such bottles to be entitled to free entry in accordance with the principles enunciated in their former decision, G. A. 2952.

The applicants base their claim for a refund of the duty on the closing provisions of Synopsis 17,448, which directed that entries of bottles previously liquidated as free of duty under G. A. 2952 should not be disturbed, and call attention to the fact that the warehouse entry covering the bottles in this case had been liquidated prior to October 6, 1896.

In reply, I have to inform you that the closing provisions of Synopsis 17,448 do not apply to merchandise remaining in the custody of the Government under warehouse entry; they are to be applied only to merchandise finally withdrawn for consumption, either from warehouse or on consumption entry. Your action in assessing duty on the said bottles was, therefore, proper and correct, and in accordance with Department's instructions issued on the subject. The application for a refund is, therefore, denied.

Respectfully yours,
(2896 h.)

W. B. HOWELL,
Assistant Secretary.

Collector of Customs, Chicago, Ill.

Classification of French Bitters Under the Act of 1883.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 17, 1897.

Sir: The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo, reporting in the matter of the application of Mr. Jacob Fromme, attorney for various importers, requesting the discontinuance and settlement of suits Nos. 16,536, 17,621 and 15,832 of Cella Brothers, 18,095 of Romeo & Co., and 18,184 of Minaldi & Co., involving the rate and amount of duty chargeable on certain so-called French bitters, imported under the provisions of the tariff act of March 3, 1883, and claimed to be similar to the Boonekamp Bitters involved in the Steinhardt case (N. S. 17,138) recently decided adversely to the Government.

In view of the large amount involved in these bitters cases, and in view of the fact that the issue as to whether French bitters is a proprietary article has never been passed upon by the Courts, this Department does not deem it advisable to consent to a discontinuance as requested by the attorney for the importers in these cases.

It is probable that the Government may be successful in some of these bitters cases, which may be tried on the issue of similarity upon the importers' construction of the statute. (See *Curiel vs. Beard*, 44 Fed. Rep., p. 5511.)

Respectfully yours,
(4227 w.)

O. L. SPAULDING,
Acting Secretary.

WALLACE MACFARLANE, ESQ.,
United States Attorney, New York City.

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National Wholesale Association.

On June 15th a special meeting of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers Association was held in the Wool Exchange Building, New York. The meeting was called for the purpose of making arrangements for the convention of wholesale liquor dealers to be held August 17 at Manhattan Beach, Coney Island. It is expected that a large number of dealers from different sections of the country will attend the second annual convention of the Association, and it was deemed proper by the President, Mr. E. L. Snyder, that the trade in this city should make suitable arrangements to entertain the gentlemen who will visit New York at that time.

The members of the Association who were present were deeply interested in the matter, and a committee was appointed to procure subscriptions and pay for the entertainment of the visiting dealers.

Mr. A. J. Farmer was appointed chairman of the Entertainment Committee. The trade in this city are requested to urge their friends in the trade in other cities to come to New York at that time.

At the meeting it was stated that there is an impression throughout the West that the dealers in this city are indifferent as to whether the convention should be held here or not, and that there should be a determined effort on the part of our merchants to eliminate any such feeling that may possibly exist. A large sum of money should easily be raised for the purpose of entertaining the out-of-town merchants in a manner commensurate with the importance in which they are held by our dealers here, and they should not be allowed to return to their respective homes except with a feeling that they had been royally entertained. We feel assured that our merchants will need little coaxing to induce them to subscribe liberally to the fund.—*Bonfort's*.

FOR SALE—One-half interest or the whole of the right to a wine faucet, recently patented, which enables wine men to keep dry wines on tap in 5-gallon demijohns, pure and wholesome, without manipulation. It is simple and thoroughly effective, and is a result that has long been sought, as it will enable retailers to carry small quantities of dry wines "on tap" without spoiling. For particulars address Q, this office.

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NEW YORK OFFICE:

No. 45 BROADWAY.



AUGUST 10, 1894.

TRADE CIRCULARS.

FROM THE CALIFORNIA WINE MAKERS' CORPORATION

Dear Sir: The Corporation Cellar, corner Eighth and Brannan streets, San Francisco, is now in readiness to receive the wines of its members under the following storage regulations:

Unless otherwise provided for or instructed, it will be the privilege of each member to ship up to 25 per cent of the average standard red wine of his cellar, which, when received, will lose its identity and become Corporation property as if sold thereto, subject to all the conditions and regulations pertaining to wine sold to our customers.

Wine so shipped will be charged with one cent per gallon to cover outage, lees, insurance and other expenses, to which they are subject if left in your cellar. In fact, the above charge to cover all these items, is less than would be incurred if allowed to continue in the average country cellars, it being understood that no charge is made for pumping, blending, fining, filtering and other treatment of the wines.

These latter expenses will be covered by an additional charge to be made by the Corporation on wines delivered from the warehouse, and come out of the buyer.

These wines are practically purchased by the Corporation to be paid for when sold by it at the average price secured for other standard wines marketed from the same vintage.

No provision has yet been made for extra wines, it being impracticable to care for the same and keep them separate in the large cooerage we possess. White wines of standard quality may be received later when we have wine-green cooerage, but as yet no provision has been made for them.

All wines when received by the Corporation will be insured by it and the member's policy will be cancelled; the return premium thereon to be paid to the member.

The Corporation has no puncheons of its own and cannot at present undertake to rent or provide the same for its members.

No shipments should be made of less than earload lots. When the allotted 25 per cent amounts to two earloads only, or less, shipment may be made without inspection of the wines in country cellars, being accepted by samples carefully taken by the maker and forwarded for examination in advance. Larger quantities, unless specially provided for, must be examined by the Corporation expert, who will visit the cellars as required.

A spur track from the Southern Pacific Railroad Company runs into the Corporation warehouse, whereby drayage charges will be saved on shipments made by rail over this line.

Express all samples to "California Wine Makers' Corporation, Phoenix Warehouse, San Francisco, Cal."

Mail all shipping receipts and other instructions you may think necessary to the same address, advising us promptly of each and every shipment made.

Shipments should be made to the "California Wine Makers' Corporation," tags for which will be furnished upon application.

All puncheons must be plainly stenciled with the name of the shipper and the station to which the same are to be returned.

Fill all puncheons to the bung and load them in the car bung up, being careful to block the puncheons, using large blocks which should be nailed firmly to the floor of the car.

Load cars to their fullest possible capacity and ship only in strict accordance with samples sent or taken in your cellar.

The usual delivery charges, covering freight, cartage in San Francisco, gauging, etc., will be advanced by the Corporation on receipt of the wines, and charged up against the same.

All packages will be gauged by the regularly appointed gauger of the Corporation, and a copy of the gauges of all shipments sent the shipper monthly.

The following simple rule will enable any member to verify the gauge of any package:

1. Weigh the package empty after draining.
2. Weigh the package full of water.
3. Divide the difference in weight by 8.34 and the result will be the number of gallons contained.

Any loss or expense arising from a violation of these instructions will be charged to the member shipping the wine.

Any member shipping to the Corporation unsound, diluted or rejected wines, or making unauthorized shipments, will be charged with all losses and damage accruing therefrom and be subjected to a fine hereafter to be determined.

CALIFORNIA WINE MAKERS' CORPORATION.
SAN FRANCISCO, July 10, 1897.

FROM THE NATIONAL DISTILLING COMPANY.

MILWAUKEE (Wis.), June, 1897.

[79 81 Buffalo Street.]

Gentlemen: Encouraged by the successful introduction of our Posthoorn Gin, acknowledged by connoisseurs as the "best in the world," not excepting the finer grades of imported Holland Gin, we beg to call your attention to our "Mistletoe Old Tom Gin." "Mistletoe Old Tom Gin" is the perfection of distillation; its quality is unsurpassed; its purity unquestionable.

Why continue to send your money to Europe when you can purchase as good, if not better article at home, at much less cost?

"Mistletoe Old Tom Gin" is put up in eighth-casks only, and in cases containing twelve round bottles.

We shall be pleased to furnish free samples and prices on application.

Very respectfully,

NATIONAL DISTILLING COMPANY,
By A. BERGENTHAL, Secretary.

Correspondence.

NEW YORK, July 10, 1897.

Editor Pacific Wine and Spirit Review—SIR: Referring to your letter of July 3d, in which we copied a letter requesting information from Eastern rye distillers, we beg to advise you that we have received definite information from Messrs. Jos. S. Finch & Co., and the Meadville Distilling Co., and to inclose copies herewith of their replies furnishing the same. As fast as we receive other replies we will send you copies. We trust you see the importance of these initial communications, as encouraging other distillers to acquaint the trade with their intended operations for the next season.

Very truly yours,
DAVID STAUBER,
Acting Secretary National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Ass'n.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 8, 1897.

E. L. Snyder, Esq., President of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association—DEAR SIR: We are in receipt of your communication of the 3d inst., and in compliance with your request we take pleasure in answering your questions as follows:

1. Stock on July 1st on hand in gross, 13,700 packages.
2. Average annual shipments of free whiskies into consumption for the past five years, has been 4,387 packages.
3. Our intention as to production for the coming season is that we intend to again resume operations about October 1st for a period of about six months, calculating to make about 4,000 barrels.

Any further information you wish on this matter we will gladly furnish. Yours very truly,

MEADVILLE, PA., DISTILLING CO. (LIMITED).
W. H. SWEGLES, Secretary.

PITTSBURG (Pa.), July 6, 1897.

E. L. Snyder, Esq., President of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association—DEAR SIR: We are in receipt of your inquiries of the 3d inst. and beg to reply as follows:

First—Our stock of whisky in bond, July 1, 1897...38,079
In free warehouse..... 657

Total.....38,736
Second—Our average shipments of whisky for consumption during the past five years annually.... 12,587
Third—Our intention is to make a very moderate production during the coming season.

On the 1st of September we will announce to the trade how much whisky we expect to make, and our price.

Yours very truly,
JOSEPH S. FINCH & Co.

Teller's Inside Information.

What is the interest in this country which is resisting the increased revenues that might be received from a reduced tax upon spirits? There must be something. Nobody can stand here and give a good reason why it should not be done. Nobody will pretend that any benefit is derived by a tax of \$1.10 a gallon, unless the tax of \$1.10 produces more revenue than a tax of 70 cents; and here are the facts and figures, which will not be controverted by anybody here or elsewhere, that 70 cents a gallon, and not a dollar a gallon, is the revenue-producing tax.

All the manufacturers of distilled spirits from grain are in favor of its reduction, so far as I know. Indeed, many of them have declared that nothing but a reduction would save them from bankruptcy, unless the Government of the United States can enforce its statutes against the criminal distillation of spirits, unless the Government can go beyond what it has been doing, seizing here and there gallons and putting them up for sale, putting them in competition with their products, and putting a few unfortunate, ignorant men in the penitentiary. Unless the Government can put its hands upon this evil and stop the illicit distilling, they will be ruined. But there is never a condition without a cause. There is never an opposition to a movement that there is not somebody somewhere who is to be benefited by that opposition.

Mr. President, there is a concern in this country manufacturing distilled spirits that pays no revenue to the Government. It strikes me that if the committee cannot deal with the great question, What shall be the tax upon distilled grain spirits? it could at least deal with it to this extent: It could provide that the same tax, or some equitable tax, if the same would not be equitable, should be put upon every concern distilling spirits. There are several concerns, perhaps, which are manufacturing what is called wood alcohol. I understand that the wood alcohol is a by-product; that the profits which they realize in the manufacture of charcoal and acetate of lime are quite sufficient to pay for their labor and a fair interest on their capital. They have a large capital, about \$4,000,000, I understand, a capital that is created according to modern methods by watering stock.

I do not know, and I can only state what I have been told by a gentleman whom I regard as reliable, and that the entire plant of this concern and all the parties who are connected with it, all the different organizations that are here in one concern, as I understand now, could be provided for by less than one-tenth of the supposed capital. Why should not that concern, which distills every year 2,000,000 gallons of spirits, that are equivalent in commercial use to 4,000,000 gallons of grain-distilled spirits, pay a revenue duty also? It comes in contact with the distillers of alcohol from grain. It gets the benefit of the enforced high price that we compel every American consumer of alcohol to pay by reason of the high tax, and yet it bears none of the burdens—none whatever. It is equivalent to giving it the revenue that is put upon 4,000,000 gallons of grain-distilled alcohol.

* * * * *

Mr. President, I do not want unnecessarily to detain the Senate. I wish to put in the *Record* the opinions—I have them here—of a number of gentlemen, some living and some dead, as to what is the revenue point at which we should fix our tax.

It is believed by a great many people that the reason why this tax cannot be reduced is because there is an interest in this country which stands in the way of it, a financial interest; that the people manufacturing wood alcohol, who are closely connected with one of the greatest trusts in this country, as I am informed, and this concern is practically owned by one of the greatest trusts in this country—and I might as well name it, the sugar trust—have sufficient strength to prevent its being done.

I am told by reasonable and reputable men that the agent of the concern has, with the greatest effrontery, said to them: "Gentlemen, if you interfere with the duty on wood alcohol, or if you interfere in the securing of the reduction of the tax upon distilled spirits, we will reduce your bonded period to nothing." I know that some of the men who are engaged in the manufacture of distilled-grain spirits have come

to the Capitol and have spoken in bated breath. They did not dare to talk out aloud when they complained of the way they were being treated for fear that when anything was done the bonded period, which has no relation whatever to the tax, as the Secretary says, would be taken away from them as a matter of vengeance and spite.

I am making no complaint against the committee any more than I am against the Senate, but it is going out to the American people that there are \$20,000,000 of revenue that might be saved which we either have not the skill or the courage to take hold of in a way to save, and it is believed and known that the saving of that large amount of money would in no wise impose any burden upon any industry or impose any burden upon any consumer of distilled spirits. The wood-alcohol people do not sell their spirits to the manufacturers for any less because they do not pay any tax, nor any the less because the manufacturers of grain-distilled spirits are compelled to pay a tax of \$1.10 before they can put their article upon the market.

The condition is abnormal. It is unusual. It is unnatural. It is disgraceful. I do not know just where the remedy is. I do not know whether we have yet reached the point where we dare not legislate against these trusts. This bill, and I will have occasion to go into it more in detail hereafter, which comes here as a revenue producer, as a protective measure, in my judgment has standing back of it every corrupt combination, every trust in the country, and I cannot find for myself that any trust has been denied anything it has demanded.—*Congressional Record*, July 5, 1897.

Important to Wineries.



Motor power is becoming an absolute necessity in all Wineries, from the point of economy, and also the efficiency given by their use. Every well regulated Winery should have power; the most economical is the best.

The most successful Wineries in Europe have adopted the Oil Engines. Here, in California, we have a decided advantage in the cost of oil for the operation of these engines.

We would recommend our readers to buy the Hercules Gasoline or Distillate Oil Engine. We have used one for some years, and can recommend this make as being the best of its kind known. The Engine is made by the Hercules Gas Engine Works of 405 Sansome street, San Francisco, who will be pleased to furnish all particulars, prices and discounts.

The cut shown here represents their 2½ H. P. "Hercules" Special; the price, \$185.00, less discount for cash, makes it the best and cheapest engine ever offered for sale in this market. See page 15.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, in a coast county, splendid vineyard and ranch property of 410 acres, 140 acres of which are in full-bearing vines. No phylloxera, and the property is so located that, with ordinary care, the insect will not reach it. Property is well improved, having 1 brick distillery, 2 brick cellars, 2 adobe cellars and plenty of oak and redwood cooperage. Stock of wine on hand averages 75,000 gallons, which goes with the place. Besides the vineyard, there is 100 acres of bottom land for hay, 100 acres for pasture, adapted for hay, and 70 acres of wooded pasture which can be set to vines.

Aside from the vineyard, the ranch is well stocked, and has ample and substantial buildings.

This is one of the choicest properties in California. The dry wines from the vineyard have a splendid reputation, and there is a steady established trade for them. Satisfactory reasons for selling, and the place will be sold cheap.

For further particulars address WINFIELD SCOTT, care of PACIFIC WINE & SPIRIT REVIEW, or apply at Room 32, third floor, Commercial Block, No. 123 California street, from 9 to 10 A. M.

WINEMAKER and Distiller, 30 years of age, holding highest references for 12 years' services in leading establishments, open for engagement. Address "S. S.," this office.

NATIONAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS,

A Comparative Statement for May, 1896 and 1897.

IMPORTS.	May, 1896.		May, 1897	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
MALT LIQUORS, gallons:		DOLLARS		
In bottles or jugs.....	91,927	87,760	118,917	113,897
In other coverings.....	155,650	42,585	146,865	37,954
Total.....	247,577	130,345	265,782	151,851
SPIRITS, DISTILLED (proof gallons):				
Of domestic manufacture, returned (subject to internal revenue tax).....	57,200	51,746	55,676	48,226
Brandy.....	17,405	46,015	36,646	100,477
All other.....	92,805	118,760	194,479	214,087
Total.....	167,410	216,521	286,801	362,790
SPIRITS (not of domestic manufacture) imported from—(proof gallons)—				
United Kingdom.....	27,124	41,885	66,021	96,943
Belgium.....	17	30	1,093	533
France.....	19,952	55,954	46,781	128,785
Germany.....	8,996	6,459	21,489	26,205
Italy.....	1,829	3,017	5,955	9,340
Netherlands.....	20,921	9,858	41,543	16,161
Other Europe.....	2,624	4,381	4,057	6,796
British North America.....	13,627	26,573	14,220	20,589
West Indies.....	2,674	9,392	11,464	4,826
China.....	5,231	1,269	16,240	3,634
Other Asia and Oceania.....	3,391	4,543	2,083	555
Other countries.....	3,824	1,614	181	197
Total.....	110,210	161,775	231,125	314,564
WINES:				
Champagne and other sparkling, dozen..	14,600	222,656	11,753	182,488
Still wines, casks, gallons.....	312,821	208,960	388,737	246,310
Still wines, in other coverings, dozen....	32,212	167,197	46,413	206,790
Total.....		598,813		635,588
WINES imported from United Kingdom.....		21,632		21,466
—From France.....		304,984		321,101
Germany.....		176,449		131,103
Italy.....		28,375		61,090
Other Europe.....		65,026		99,255
Other countries.....		2,347		1,573
Total.....		598,813		635,588

EXPORTS	May, 1896.		May, 1897.	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
MALT LIQUORS:				
In bottles, dozen.....	47,262	56,150	59,023	67,282
Not in bottles, gallons.....	31,486	7,827	42,946	8,534
Total.....		63,977		75,816
SPIRITS, DISTILLED (proof gallons):				
Alcohol, including pure, neutral or cologne spirits.....	29,708	3,728	21,042	8,807
Brandy.....	34,655	33,973	3,212	3,375
Rum.....	84,065	117,692	111,969	150,176
WHISKY—				
Bourbon.....	17,562	35,190	110,823	73,671
Rye.....	4,181	5,916	996	2,400
All other.....	45,758	21,121	92,231	41,447
Total.....	215,929	217,620	340,273	279,936
WINE:				
In bottles, dozen.....	1,512	6,479	1,348	5,241
Not in bottles, gallons.....	130,154	54,898	96,919	39,319
Total.....		61,377		44,560

EXPORTS OF FOREIGN LIQUORS.	May, 1896.		May, 1897.	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
MALT LIQUORS (gallons):				
In bottles or jugs.....	354	226	359	237
In other coverings.....	145	50		
Total.....	499	276	359	237
SPIRITS, DISTILLED (proof gallons):				
Of domestic manufacture, returned (subject to internal revenue tax).....	109	95		
Brandy.....	850	1,578	182	840
All other.....	5,895	7,781	2,159	2,530
Total.....	6,854	9,454	2,341	3,370
WINES				
Champagne and other sparkling, dozen..	1,349	19,577	150	1,341
Still wines, casks, gallons.....	4,535	1,858	3,816	2,168
Still wines, bottles, doz.....	403	1,123	424	1,173
Total.....		22,558		4,682

WANTED—Situation—wanted by a married man; age 40. Twelve years' experience on a vineyard in wine making. Best references. Address J. M., this office.

STOCKS IN BOND.

	May 31, 1896.		May 31, 1897.	
	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.
MALT LIQUORS (gallons):				
In bottles or jugs.....	60,790	58,708	10,674	9,173
In other coverings.....	4,893	2,263	6,958	3,298
Total.....	65,683	60,971	17,632	12,381
SPIRITS, DISTILLED (proof gallons):				
Of domestic manufacture returned (subject to internal revenue tax).....	680,333	708,531	708,577	780,756
Brandy.....	120,863	274,833	76,511	164,967
All other.....	298,886	183,388	188,628	145,213
Total.....	1,010,082	1,166,752	973,716	1,090,936
WINES:				
Champagne, and other sparkling, dozen..	41,672	652,998	33,460	501,672
Still wines, in casks, gallons.....	468,395	500,255	368,805	212,737
Still wines, in other coverings, dozen....	19,923	102,773	14,644	70,623
Total.....		1,055,966		785,032

Auction in England.

At the auction sale of Messrs. Southard & Co., 2 St. Dunstan's Hill, E. C., London, held on June 30th, the following California wines were sold:

179 barrels Natoma Port, vintage of 1894, ex Hendoo, from New York (reserved).

14 puncheons and 36 barrels of "Mountain View" Burgundy, vintage of 1891, California, 2s 11d to 3s (70 to 72c). 56 barrels "Valley View" Burgundy, Entered June, 1897 (withdrawn).

6 barrels "Valley View" Riesling, entered December 16, 1896, 1s 9d (42c).

32 barrels "Los Hermanos" Riesling, vintage of 1893, 1s 5d to 1s 9d (34 to 42c).

This is Logic for You.

The Livermore Board of Trustees has an ordinance under discussion limiting the number of saloons in that town to twenty-four.—*Pleasanton Times*.

Tut, tut, friend Magill. Don't you know that such action would close up nearly one-half of our saloons, and pray, tell us what good would be accomplished? Say, for instance, there were only twenty-four saloons in town and that there were only twenty-four men who patronized them. Suppose the Town Board dreamed that they had limited the number to six. And suppose further that the dream was an actual realization, don't you suppose that those twenty-four men would drink just as much in the remaining six saloons? Half the saloons are gasping for existence now. It will not be long before they will go under, and when they do they will be so far under that a four-horse team cannot pull them out.—*Livermore Herald*.

TRADE CIRCULARS.

FROM L. GANDOLFI & Co.

NEW YORK, July 1, 1897.

The following is the list of importations during the fortnight ending June 30, 1897:

Per Ems, June 16th, 50 cases preserved vegetables; 130 cases salt anchovies in tins, Chiappe brand.

Hey, Grauerholz & Co.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

WINES & LIQUORS

—SOLE AGENTS FOR—

Davy Crockett Whisky.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT, THEN GO AHEAD.

224 FRONT STREET - - - SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Mr. Edward Senior on the Whisky Tax.

Mr. Edward Senior, who has been at Washington for the purpose of representing the whisky distillers of the United States in their effort to have the tax on whisky reduced, arrived home yesterday after the vote on the measure was taken in the Senate.

Mr. Senior was seen by a Cincinnati *Enquirer* representative recently, and for a time was not in a humor to talk on the question of the defeat of the measure. He thought that it would be looked upon as nothing more than complaining, but, being pressed, agreed to give his ideas of the cause of the defeat of the measure. On this score he said:

"We went to work on this matter in a systematic way. We knew that it would be utterly impossible to secure any reduction of the tax unless we could demonstrate beyond any doubt that such a reduction would result in an increased revenue for the Government, as the Government was in no position to sacrifice any of its revenues at present. We were satisfied that a fifty or sixty cent tax would, in the course of two or three years, produce more revenue than the present tax of \$1.10, from the fact that it would entirely stop illicit distillation, and the increased use of alcohol in the arts and industries would be simply enormous. But we couldn't demonstrate this with a fifty or sixty cent tax, but could most decisively prove it to be a fact as regards a seventy-cent rate.

"We first broached this matter to the Ways and Means Committee last December, but they told us frankly that they had decided not to take up the question of internal revenue at all in this matter; it would have to be done in the Senate. We secured the corroboration of our statement as to the seventy-cent rate from the Internal Revenue Department, and, in answer to an inquiry introduced in the Senate by Senator Culom of Illinois, the Secretary of the Treasury admitted that seventy cents was the highest revenue producing rate, but recommended ninety cents, and

GAVE NO REASON

For this latter. We used every effort to get a hearing before the Senate Finance Committee, but without avail. They absolutely refused to hear any statement whatsoever in regard to the whisky tax. However, we compiled a large number of facts and figures and made quite a number of arguments in

pamphlet form, which were properly distributed to the Senators. These arguments were unmistakably convincing, as we had a large majority of the Senate in favor of the reduction of the tax, the Democrats and Populists being almost solidly in our favor, and quite a large number of the Republicans also, but still not enough of the latter in number to carry the caucus, claiming that it was really not a political question, that it was merely a matter of revenue, and that the Democrats and Populists would vote in favor of this measure, but the Republican Sub-Committee on Finance was too strong for us and defeated us in caucus. A large number of Republican Senators, who were convinced that the Government would be benefited by a reduction of tax, and were willing to vote in favor of this measure, being bound by party caucus against the same, naturally were compelled to vote against the measure when it came up on the floor of the Senate. The greatest opposition in the Finance Committee arose from the three members, Senators Aldrich, Allison and Platt."

"To what do you attribute their decided opposition, as so many Republican Senators favored this measure?"

"As a matter of course, this is to a certain extent surmise on our part, but some reliable reports reached our ears also. Some Senators who are to have elections in their States this fall, claimed it

WOULD INJURE THEM

If the tax on spirits was reduced; that, while it might raise more revenue they would have to make too many explanations, and they did not want to be put on the defensive. Furthermore, they feared to go before the country and have the long-haired men and short-haired women say, 'Oh, yes, you raise the cost of the boys' clothing and the children's socks, and everything we use in the house, but you reduce the tax on whisky.' We contended with them that they would have to meet the same argument in regard to the beer tax—that is, some classes of people would say with equal propriety, 'Oh, yes, you increase the cost of everything that we wear and everything that we need, and you are searching high and low for sources of revenue, yet you would not increase the tax on beer.' Furthermore, we had a very powerful combination against us in the Wood Alcohol Trust. Wood alcohol pays no tax to the Government, and is protected by a \$2.20 tax on grain alcohol, and { \$2.25 duty } on wood alcohol from



To the Trade and the Public :

The "R. B. HAYDEN"

Old Style Hand-Made Sour Mash Whisky Distilled by



GREENBRIER DISTILLERY CO.

(OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY.)

GREENBRIER, NELSON CO., KY.

Is the only whisky of this name ever made in Nelson County, Ky. On ordering R. B. Hayden from your dealer see that you get the Whisky that is distilled by the Greenbrier Distillery Company.

BARDSTOWN, KY., November 1, 1892.

Greenbrier Distillery Co.—Gentlemen: In response to your inquiry I have to say that your distillery is operated on the old fashioned hand made sour mash plan, and is one of the very few distilleries in the State that adheres to the old style methods that have made Kentucky sour mash distilleries famous. Your house and its methods cannot be improved on.

Respectfully yours,

JNO. B. WELLER,

Dist. Dep. Collector Int. Rev., Nelson Co., Ky.

"R. B. Hayden."

The Finest Sour Mash Whisky made in Nelson Co., Kentucky. Charles Meinecke & Co., Agents, S.F.



CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS

314 SACRAMENTO STREET



abroad, and, as a matter of course, the higher the tax in this country the greater their profits. Unfortunately for us, the representative of the Wood Alcohol Trust at Washington, was also the representative of the Sugar Trust, and this accounts for the great strength which he wielded to our disadvantage. As a matter of course, the Sugar Trust and the Wood Alcohol Trust had contributed most liberally, through Mr. Hanna, to the last Republican campaign fund, and Mr. Hanna naturally wanted to take care of his friends, and his influence was against us. The great distilling interests in this city could not get either of its Senators to open their mouths to protect us against illicit distillation, which is seriously injuring the distilling business in this city and robbing the Government at the same time of its revenue. On the contrary, even Senator Foraker also was against us in the caucus. We had to seek from Colorado and Montana Senators to espouse our cause.

THE MAIN OBSTACLE,

However, to our endeavors was the Finance Committee. We used every possible effort to induce them to look at this matter in the proper light, and Senator Allison, on the floor of the Senate, stated that he believed the tax was beyond the revenue-producing point, and ought to be reduced, but did not want to consider it now. Here is this enormous interest being strangled by the Government, and with the illicit distiller and the Wood Alcohol Trust in the rear stabbing it to death, these people say 'wait,' as a man wounded to death, struggling for life, asks the physician to save him and the latter replies: 'Wait until I have more leisure time.'

"Were there any other reasons why the Finance Committee of the Senate took such a decided stand against this reduction of tax?"

"Oh, yes, there were quite a number, but there is no occasion to go into detail on this subject."

Might Save Their Breath.

The Anti-Saloon League of the Seventh Ward, Oakland, has called a meeting at the Seventh-avenue Baptist Church, and has organized and decided upon a plan of work. At the last election the Seventh was one of the wards that decided against having saloons in that city, and they will now try to have their desires granted by the Council, so far as their ward is concerned. The pastor of each church in Oakland and two members in active sympathy with this cause were present.

These would-be reformers may as well save their labor and their breath. It is clearly unconstitutional for any local legislative body, such as a Board of Supervisors or a City Council, to attempt to enact class or special legislation, and the movement of the Oakland zealots must necessarily fail. Neither do we know of any warrant of law for the establishment of the referendum.

That the ladies of Alameda intend hammering away is shown by the following communication to the City Trustees:

"ALAMEDA, Cal., July 17, 1897.

"To the Honorable Board of Trustees of the City of Alameda:

"HONORED SIR: A committee of the Anti-Saloon League presented to your honorable body on the 7th of July a communication requesting, in harmony with the election returns, certain action on the saloon question that would accord with the rights of the people and with the publicly expressed pledges of the members of the Board, under which pledges we have been repeatedly assured those rights would be respected and guaranteed.

"We learn, however, that notwithstanding our plain and full statement of the rights of the people in this matter, the Board (with the exception of the President, who stood squarely by his pledge to the people, and Mr. Clark, who was absent from the meeting), proceeded to ignore those election returns, and granted licenses to saloons in Precincts 2 and 5, in direct opposition to the expressed will of the voters of those precincts, and therefore in direct violation of the public agreement made by each member of the Board to honor such expressions of the people as were made under the referendum ordinance of this city.

"This strange action must be considered a serious departure from the well-known integrity of the Board.

"We therefore respectfully ask that in honor to yourselves and to your official positions, and in justice to the citizens of Alameda, you reconsider the action taken in your last meeting, and revoke the licenses granted saloons in the precincts that voted against them.

"If you decline to grant this request, we believe the public is entitled to your reasons for such a course.

"The Executive Committee of the Anti-Saloon League especially desires to understand the position of those members of the Board who have refused to respect the wishes of the citizens in this important matter, in order that it may not misrepresent them in any public utterance. To invite an expression of public opinion on the subject of such vital importance, and then, without assigning any adequate reason, flagrantly ignore it, is simply to mock the people.

"Respectfully,
"Mrs. J. D. JAMISON, Sec'y. S. W. FERGUSON,
President."

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.

525 FRONT STREET.

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J. B. SHERRIFF & CO. Ltd., Glasgow,.....{ Scotch Whisky
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SINGAPORE PINEAPPLES—in cases, Brand "Tan Twa Hee"
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Mount Vernon

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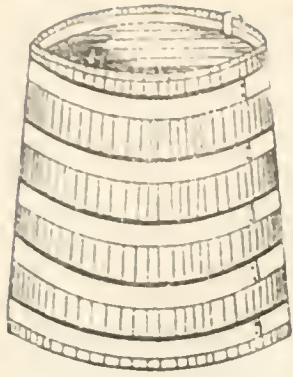
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" 1886, " " " " " " " " " "	7.50
Angelica, 1882, 1 doz. qts. in case.	9.00
Angelica, 1886, 1 doz. qts. in case.	\$7.50
Muscatel, 1882, 1 doz. qts. in case.	9.00
" 1886, " " " " " " " " " "	7.50
Tokay, 1882, 1 doz. qts. in case.	9.00
" 1886, " " " " " " " " " "	7.50
Madeira, 1882, 1 doz. qts. in case.	9.00
" 1886, " " " " " " " " " "	7.50
Brandy, 1881, " " " " " " " " " "	15.00
" 1886, " " " " " " " " " "	10.00
Zinfandel, 1890, 1 doz. qts. in case.	4.00
" 1886, " 2 " pts. " " " " " " " "	5.00
Burger, 1890, 1 doz. qts. in case.	4.00
" 2 " pts. " " " " " " " " " "	5.00

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Sauterne Souvenir.	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Haut Sauterne Souvenir.	9.00	10.00
Chateau Yquem Souvenir.	11.00	12.00

RED WINES.

Table d'hote Souvenir.	5.50	6.50
St. Julien Souvenir.	7.00	8.00
Margaux Souvenir.	8.00	9.00

IN ADDITION TO ABOVE

Zinfandel.	4.00	5.00
Burgundy.	6.00	7.00
Riesling.	5.00	6.00

EL PINAL.

Port, Vintage 1890.	5.50	.....
Port, " 1888.	6.50	.....
Port, " 1886.	8.00	.....
Old Trousseau Port.	12.00	.....
Sherry, Vintage 1890.	5.50	.....
Sherry, " 1888.	6.50	.....
Sherry, " 1886.	8.00	.....
Sherry, Amontillado Type.	10.00	.....
Muscatel.	5.50	.....
Angelica.	5.50	.....
Frontignan.	9.00
Brandy, 1890.	11.00
Brandy, 1888.	13.50
Brandy, 1886.	16.00
Brandy, 1876.	20.00

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For ages 1872-1876.	\$4.00
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12 quarts to case. \$10.00

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(Bartou & Guestier, Bordeaux.)

Floirac.	Quarts. \$ 7.50	Pints. \$ 8.50
Chateau Lacroix.	8.00	9.00
Paulliac, 1887.	8.50	9.50
" 1881.	9.00	10.00
St. Julien 1887.	9.00	10.00
St. Estephe 1887.	9.00	10.00
Chateau du Gailan, 1881.	10.50	.....
" 1878.	12.50	.....
" le Pain, 1878.	11.50	12.50
Pontet Canet, 1887.	13.50	14.50
Chat. Beycheville, 1887.	16.00	.....
" 1881.	17.00	.....
Chateau Langoa.	18.00	.....
" 1878.	21.00	22.00
" 1871.	24.50	25.50
Chat Brown Cantenac, 1887.	23.00	24.00
" Leoville, 1887.	24.50	25.50
" 1878.	25.50	.....
" Larose, 1874.	24.50	25.50
" Lafite, 1874.	29.00	30.00
" Margaux, 1874.	29.00	30.00
(H. Cuvillier & frere, Bordeaux.)	.....	.....
Paulliac, 1889.	9.00	10.00
St. Emilion Superieur.	10.00	.....
Chat. Cheval Blanc, 1889.	14.00	.....
Chateau Leoville, 1889.	16.50	.....
Chateau Batailley 1881.	17.50	18.50
Chat. Kirwan, 1878.	22.00	.....
Chat. Lapointe Pomerol, '78.	22.00	.....
Chat. Pontet Canet, 1874.	23.00	.....
" Beycheville, 1874.	25.00	.....
Chat. Larose, 1870.	24.00	.....
Chateau Talbot d'Aux, 1875.	25.00	.....
Chateau Leoville, 1878.	25.50	.....
Chat. Cos d'Estournel, 1878.	28.00	.....
(Du Vivier & Co., Bordeaux.)	.....	.....
St. Marc.	\$ 7.00	\$ 8.00
Pontet Canet.	11.00	12.00

WHITE WINES.

(Barton & Guestier, Bordeaux.)

Santernes 1878.	9.25	10.25
Vin de Graves, 1878.	10.50	11.50
Barsac, 1878.	11.00	12.00
Haut Sauternes, 1887.	17.50	18.50
Haut Sauternes, 1874.	18.50	19.50

Chateau Yquem, 1884.	30.50	31.50
Chateau Yquem, 1874.	36.00
(H. Cuvillier & frere, Bordeaux.)
Chateau Giraud, 1884.	28.00	29.00
" La Tour Blanche '84.	28.00	29.00
(Du Vivier & Co., Bordeaux.)
Graves premieres.	\$9.00	\$10.00
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(A. Duval.)
Burgundy, 1889.	5.00	6.00
Cabernet Sauvignon, 1890.	5.00	6.00
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Riesling, 1889.	4.50	5.50
Chablis, 1888.	5.00	6.00
Sauterne, 1889.	5.00	6.00
Creme de Sauterne, 1889.	7.50	8.50
(private stock).....
BURGUNDIES-RED WINES.
(Bouchard pere & fils, Beaune Cote D'Or.)
Macon, 1884.	11.00	12.00
Pommard, 1884.	15.50	16.50
Clos de Vougeot, 1887 (Monopole).....	25.50	26.50
Chambertin 1884.	26.00	27.00
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Chablis, 1884.	13.50	14.50
HOCKS.
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Laubenheimer, 1889.	\$ 9.50	\$10.50
Liebenfraumlich, 1889, "Selected Grapes".....	17.00	18.00
Raenthaler, 1884.	21.00	22.00
Hochheimer Dom Dechaney, 1884.	22.50	23.50
Liebfraumlich, 1876, "Extra Quality".....	30.00	31.00
Steinberger Cabinet, 1876.	32.00	33.00
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Schloss Johannisberger, '68.	\$45.00	\$46.00
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" Umbrella.	21.00
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Ye Old Style, Puro Especial 15.50
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" "Perfection," 24 flasks.	14.00

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Henkel & Co., Mayence.	\$8.00 to \$15.00
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Henkel & Co., Mayence, \$22.25 to \$27.25
CLARET WINES.
Journu Freres, Kappelhoff & Co., Bordeaux.	\$6.50 to \$26.00
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Journu Freres, Kappelhoff & Co., Bordeaux.	\$7.50 to \$17.50
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Barbera, in cases of 12 bottles.	5.50
Barolo, " " 12 " " " " " " " " " "	7.00
Gattinara, " " 12 " " " " " " " " " "	6.50
Nebbiolo, red, sparkling, in cases of 12 bottles.	8.50
Brachetto, red, sparkling, in cases of 12 bottles.	5.50
Grignolino, in cases of 12 bottles.	6.50
Pints \$1 per case more.
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Moscato Calabria, in cases 12 bottles, 7.00
Lacryma Christi, " 12 " " " " " " " " " "	7.00
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Malvasia, " 12 " " " " " " " " " "	7.00
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Barolo, in cases of 12 bottles, 1887..	7.50
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Per case of 2 dozen quarts.	11.50
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Falerno, red, per case of 12 bottles 7.00
Capri, " 12 " " " " " " " " " "	6.50
Pints, 75 cents per case more.
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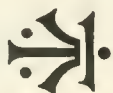
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J. B. WATHEN & CO. Louisville Rate 85c.	J. B. Walthen & Bro., Kentucky Criterion.	NORMANDY DIST'G Co., Louisville, Ky. P. O. Box 2354. Rate 85c.	Normandy, Rubicon.
OLD TIMES DISTY CO., Distillery No. 1 Louisville Rates, \$1.00 and \$1.25	Old Times.	A. OVERHOLT & CO., Add: A. Overholt & Co., Pittsburg, Pa. Rate 80c.	Overholt.
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E. J. CURLEY & CO., D. No. 3 & 15 Camp Nelson Rates: "B," "D," "E" 1.25. "F," 3.50	Blue Grass, Boone's Knoll	ANDERSON & NELSON DIST'G Co., Louisville. Add: Anderson & Nelson Distiller's Co. Rate 85c. Louisville.	Nelson.



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